

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 97000395

Property Name: Northrup House
County: Allen State: Kansas

none
Multiple Name

This property is determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Sandra McClelland
Signature of the Keeper

May 12, 1997
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 5. Classification: "Building" is hereby indicated as the Category of Property.

Martha Hagedorn-Krass of the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment on May 12, 1997.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

Northrup House
Name of Property

Allen County, Kansas
County and State

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	
<u>2</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>2</u>		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: Limestone; Concrete

walls Wood: Weatherboard; Shingle

roof Other: Composition

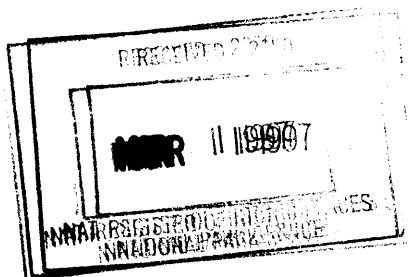
other Metal: Iron; Tin

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
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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 *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 Northrup House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 318 East Street not for publication

city or town Iola vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Allen code 001 zip code 66749

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.)

Richard Kunkratz
Signature of certifying official/Title

D-SHPO

3/25/97

Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State of 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 of the Keeper

Date of Action

Linda McCallard

5/12/97

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.
[X] 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)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1895-1912

Significant Dates

1895, 1905, 1912

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Kansas State Historical Society

Northrup House
Name of Property

Allen County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martha Hagedorn-Krass, Architectural Historian

organization Kansas State Historical Society date December 12, 1996

street & number 6425 SW 6th Avenue telephone 913-272-8681, Ext. 240

city or town Topeka state KS zip code 66615

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

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Trent Starks

street & number 310 East Street telephone _____

city or town Iola state KS zip code 66749

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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The Northrup House (c. 1895, 1905, 1912) is located at 318 East Street in Iola, Allen County, Kansas (pop. 6,355). The two-and-one-half story frame building sits on a rusticated limestone and concrete block foundation and is surmounted by a hipped roof with lower cross gables. The house is clad in weatherboard on the first story and wooden shingles on the second story and gable faces, the roof shingles are composition. The house has a southern facade orientation, although its primary entrance is angled to the southeast. The overall measurements of the house are forty-six feet from east to west and seventy-four feet from north to south.

A small concrete wall marks the southern and eastern boundaries of the property's lawn, the public sidewalk runs below the wall. The residence's sidewalk leads down from the porch at a southeasterly angle, requiring two steps before it meets the public sidewalk.

A single-story, gable roofed concrete block garage stands at the rear of the property, along the northwest property line. This garage appears to date from the 1920s, although it has not been conclusively dated.

The house was originally constructed in 1895 as a one-and-a-one-half story spindlework Queen Anne cottage with a front porch and rear stoop off the northeastern corner. Over the next seventeen years the house gradually evolved into a two-and-a-half story free classic Queen Anne house.

A bay was added to the west side of the house between 1899 and 1901. By 1905 the house had been enlarged to a two-and-a-half story dwelling, the front porch was extended to wrap around the east elevation, a one-story porch was added to the northwest corner and a glass greenhouse was added to the east elevation during this phase. By 1912 a second story sleeping porch and an elliptical front tower entry had been added to the house, completing its seventeen year transformation.

The house is roofed with a steeply pitched, pyramidal hipped roof intersected by three dominant, lower cross gables on the south, east and west elevations and by a lower, ridge hipped roof on the north elevation. Flat roofed dormers punctuate the west and north roof slopes. These dormers retain their galvanized metal roof cresting and are clad with wooden shingles. A red brick chimney rises from the northern ridge hipped roof exhibiting dentilled corbelling and decorative panels made by recessing the bricks into the shape of an arrow pointed upwards.

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The house is skirted, with the clapboarded second story built to overhang slightly beyond the weatherboarded first story. This design feature is accentuated by a string course.

A front facing gable with a second story sleeping porch that cantilevers over the porch dominates the southern facade. A one-story porch runs along the full southern facade and extends along the eastern elevation to the gable, where it terminates. A pedimented, gable roofed unit projects from the southeastern corner of the house, above the doorway, allowing the porch's southerly and easterly pent roofs to conjoin through it. Tuscan columns support the front porch, standing on a rusticated concrete block wall. Poured concrete steps lead from the porch to the sidewalk. A one-story, heated, glass greenhouse extends from the eastern gable, just beyond the porch. The greenhouse is constructed with a ridge hipped roof and stands on a brick foundation.

An elliptical tower sits at the southeastern corner of the building's facade, marking the front entryway. The tower is surmounted by a fanciful classical entablature, giving the appearance of a castellated tower. The pressed tin entablature is comprised of a castellated cornice decorated by a rosette frieze and corn husks atop the castellations, a triglyph frieze in the center and a scrolled architrave below. The tower's main window is framed by two fluted, Tuscan columnettes surmounted by a triangular pediment. A solid triangular pediment surmounts the window itself. An oak door with an elliptical, bevelled glass pane graces the front entry. Fluted Tuscan columnettes flank the entry door.

Fenestration for the house is generally 1/1 double hung sash. Wooden panels surmount many of the rectangular windows. Arched lintels surmount the second level windows in the center bay of the east and west gables. Dentilled lintels surmount some of the windows on the southern facade. Cut-aways are employed above the second level windows on the angled sides of the gable bays. A variety of elliptical and half-moon stained glass windows punctuate the southern and western walls. Several single pane windows surmounted by transoms are also employed as part of the fenestration. A Shingle style wrap-around is employed for the set back windows in the upper gables.

A two-story porch extends from the northwestern corner of the house. The first story of this porch was added by 1905, it is unclear when the second level sleeping porch was added, although it may have been constructed in 1912. A secondary entry porch extends from the eastern elevation at the first level, this porch appears to be a vestige of the 1895 construction. This porch has a pedimented gable roof and lathe turned balusters and support columns.

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The interior of the house is based on a free-flowing first level floor plan, a narrow, center hall plan for the second level and an open ballroom in the attic. A series of panelled, pocket doors allow separation between each of the three main spaces on the first level. Each space on the second level is separate unto itself, radiating off of the main hall. The stairway to the attic is accessed from the northern end of the second floor hall.

On the first level, the elliptical entry tower exhibits tongue and groove wainscotting, it leads into the main foyer which contains the ell-shaped staircase, a fireplace and an elliptical and a rectangular stained glass window. To the west of the foyer is the gentlemen's parlour which contains a fireplace and a elliptical stained glass window. The ladies parlour stands directly north of the gentlemen's parlour. This parlour leads into the dining room to east, which then leads to the green house. The kitchen and butler's pantry and other secondary spaces stand to the north of the dining room.

Most of the woodwork employed in the house is quarter-sawn oak, secondary kitchen and pantry areas are done in pine. The woodwork is varnished on the first level throughout. On the second level the doorways and windows that face into the hall are varnished but the woodwork inside each of the five bedrooms is painted. Classical treatments are employed to accentuate the door and window surrounds, mantles, staircase and doors. Typically a dentilled course is employed as an architrave treatment in the entablatures of newel posts, balustrades, doors and windows. The four main rooms on the first level all exhibit elegant stained glass windows, there are also four stained glass windows on the second level. The fireplaces are comprised of classical mantles with highly glazed tile hearths and surrounds. Many original light fixtures remain in the house as part of the restoration.

Although the house experienced at least a thirty year period of low maintenance before it was completely restored in the mid-1990s, its architectural integrity was never compromised. The house was completed restored in 1994 and 1995 by Earl and Jody Gerht and Chris and Susan Galemore. Upon a very careful and loving restoration the two families established a bed and breakfast in the Northrup House. In 1996 Trent Starks purchased the property and the business. Starks completed the restoration of the ballroom in 1997.

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The Northrup House (c. 1895, 1905, 1912) is being nominated to the National Register under criterion C for its architectural significance as a free classic example of the Queen Anne residential style. The free classic was a transitional residential style that provided a bridge between the asymmetrical Queen Anne and the symmetrical Colonial Revival. The Northrup House is particularly interesting in that it was constructed as a comfortably sized, spindlework Queen Anne in 1895 but by 1912, a brief seventeen year period, its modifications classified as a much larger, free classic example of the Queen Anne style.

The Northrup House was the home of Lewis Northrup (1864-1923) and his family. Northrup was the son of early Iola businessman Levi Northrup. The elder Northrup was an early settler, coming to Iola in 1861. He established several businesses in the community that his sons continued to operate, these were Northrup Brothers, a dry goods store, the Northrup National Bank, and the Northrup Lumber Company. Lewis, the youngest son, became the president of the Northrup National Bank of Iola following his father's death in 1896.

Levi Northrup acquired the land where the Northrup House stands, lots 9 and 10 in block 64, through a tax sale in 1882 for \$18.66. He deeded the lots to his son Lewis in 1894, the year of Lewis' marriage to Lettie A. Bruner. In 1895 the couple began construction on their house, which they would modify several times over the next seventeen years. The Northrup-Bruner marriage produced two children, Roswell and Laverne.

Levi established the Northrup National Bank in 1869, it was one of the few Kansas banks to survive the panic of 1873. The bank was reorganized in 1900 under Lewis' command. In 1909 an advertisement for the Northrup National Bank listed L. L. Northrup as president, brother F. A. Northrup as vice-president and brother D. P. Northrup as second vice-president. The bank recognized over two thousand depositors and held over \$278 million dollars in loans in 1909.

The attributed 1895 construction date for the house is accepted, although this date is not substantiated by building permit records, which are to date unrevealing. The house is first shown on the 1899 Sanborn map of Iola as a one-and-a-half story dwelling with a front porch and rear stoop off the northeastern corner. The 1901 Sanborn map indicates that a bay was added to the west side of the house between 1899 and 1901.

The 1905 Sanborn map indicates that house has been enlarged to a two-and-a-half story dwelling, the front porch was extended to wrap around the east elevation, a one-story porch was added to the northwest corner and a glass greenhouse was added to the east elevation during this phase. By 1912 the Northrups has added a second story sleeping porch and an elliptical front tower entry,

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this change is consistent with what is shown on later maps done in 1917, 1924 and 1936.

The Northrup House is a two-and-one-half story frame building that sits on a rusticated limestone and concrete block foundation and is surmounted by a hipped roof with lower cross gables. The house is clad in weatherboard on the first story and wooden shingles on the second story and gable faces, the roof shingles are composition. The house is skirted, with the clapboarded second story built to overhang slightly beyond the weatherboarded first story. This design feature is accentuated by a string course. The house is roofed with a steeply pitched, pyramidal hipped roof intersected by three dominant, lower cross gables on the south, east and west elevations and by a lower, ridge hipped roof on the north elevation. Flat roofed dormers punctuate the west and north roof slopes.

A one-story porch runs along the full southern facade and extends along the eastern elevation to the gable, where it terminates. Tuscan columns support the front porch, standing on a rusticated concrete block wall. An elliptical tower sits at the southeastern corner of the building's facade, marking the front entryway. The tower is surmounted by a fanciful classical entablature, giving the appearance of a castellated tower. Fenestration for the house is generally 1/1 double hung sash, with dentilled lintels, cut-aways and stained glass windows.

The Queen Anne style was spread throughout the country in the 1880s by pattern books and the nation's first architectural magazine, The American Architect and Building News. The expanding railroad network also helped popularize the style by making pre-cut architectural details conveniently available through much of the nation.

Irregularity of plan and massing and variety of color and texture characterized the Queen Anne style. Several different wall surfaces may have occurred in one building. Patterned shingles, cut-away bay windows, and other devices were employed to avoid a smooth walled appearance. The roofs were high and multiple, their ridges meeting at right angles; the round or polygonal turret was a feature of the later phase of the style. Queen Anne facades were asymmetrical with a partial or full-width, one-story porch extending along the facade and secondary elevation.

In the years between 1880 and 1900 the Colonial Revival movement influenced the Queen Anne style, producing the free classic subtype. The free classic adaptation of the Queen Anne style became widespread during the 1890s. These asymmetrical buildings are rambling, free-form houses incorporating classical forms and details. Palladian windows, cornice-line dentils and other classical details such as columns are frequent. this subtype became common after 1890 and has much in common with some early asymmetrical Colonial revival houses.

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The line between some late free classic Queen Anne houses and some early Colonial Revival examples is not a sharp one, the level of decoration typically determines the linkage with one style or the other. The free classic style provided the transition from the Queen Anne to the early, asymmetrical Colonial Revival style, by 1910 the Queen Anne had been fully supplanted.

The Northrup family sold the property in 1927 to Dr. Leavel. In 1965 it was acquired by Elizabeth Fretz at a tax sale. It was purchased by Earl and Jody Gerht and Chris and Susan Galemore in 1994. The Gerhts and Galemores restored the house and established it as a bed and breakfast. The families sold the property to Trent Stark in 1996, who continues to operate the bed and breakfast.

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SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Duncan, Wallace L. and Charles F. Scott. History of Allen and Woodson Counties, Kansas. Iola, Kansas: Iola Register, 1901 and 1978.

Galemore, Susan. "Northrup House." National Register nomination draft, 1995.

Iola Daily Register, 6 March 1896; 18 May 1907; 7 August 1923.

Iola Register. A Pictorial History of Allen County, 1855- 1991. Iola, Kansas: Iola Register, 1991.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Knopf, 1984.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Iola, Kansas. 1899, 1901, 1905, 1912, 1917, 1924, 1936.

Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles. Cambridge, MA: MIT, 1992.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property stands on Lots 9 and 10 in Block 64 in Iola, Kansas. The property is bounded to the south by East Street, to the east by N. Cottonwood, and to the west and north by adjacent property lines.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary contains all property historically associated with the Northrup House.