

691

RECEIVED 2280

NPS Form 10-900 / OMB No. 1024-0018

AUG 21 2015

United States Department of the Interior

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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 Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House

Other names/site number KHRI # 161-2145

Name of related Multiple Property Listing Late 19th Century & Early 20th Century Residential Resources of Manhattan

2. Location

Street & number 720 Poyntz Avenue

not for publication

City or town Manhattan

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 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 Applicable National Register Criteria: A B xC D

8-11-15

Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date

Kansas State Historical Society
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:

x 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:)

10/2/15

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas
County and State

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	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Work In Progress

Domestic: Secondary Structure: Stable, Carriage House, Garage

Secondary Structure: Barn

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne Free Classic

foundation: Stone: Limestone

walls: Stone: Limestone; Wood: Shingle

roof: Asphalt; Metal: Steel

other: _____

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas
County and State

Narrative Description

Summary

The Francis Byron (Barney) Kimble house is a limestone residence that sits at the center of two lots (90' X 150' in total) in the historic core of Manhattan in Riley County, Kansas. It is a two-story limestone, Queen Anne-style house with Colonial Revival influences. The form and layout also relate to the American foursquare with a large hipped roof over the core of the house and smaller intersecting gables on all four sides that carry the same soffit line all the way around, minus the gable ends. The roof was originally slate with metal ridge caps but is now covered in architectural grade asphalt shingles. The slate shingles still exist on site in the stable outbuilding. The house has a large symmetrical front porch and a second-story covered balcony that sits above the center one-third of the lower level porch. There is also a small back porch with similar detailing at the northwest corner of the house. The house also features a two-story bay on the east side that provides natural light for the two largest rooms in the house. In front of the house is a low yet substantial stone wall that sits on the property line separating the house from the street and sidewalk.

In addition to the main house, there are two limestone outbuildings backed up against the north property line on the alley. These buildings are also made of load-bearing limestone, but their roofs were constructed with a mansard form with standing-seam metal roofing. At the northwest corner of the parcel is the original stable where horses were kept. The upper floor was used as storage and temporary housing for staff. At the northeast corner of the property is the original barn where carriages and equipment were stored on the ground level and hay on the upper level.

Elaboration

Setting (Figures 1 & 2) – The Kimble House is at the western edge of Manhattan's traditional downtown and faces south onto Poyntz Avenue, a primary east-west thoroughfare. It is located 2.5 blocks west of Manhattan's Downtown Historic District and one block north of the Houston and Pierre Streets Residential Historic District; both are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This stretch of Poyntz Avenue was originally dominated by single-family homes and two churches, but as the city grew over time, many of these were replaced with banks and office buildings, and remaining homes were converted into multi-unit apartment buildings or commercial office spaces. The Kimble residence, however, remained single family until 1950. One block north and south of Poyntz Avenue are two fairly traditional neighborhoods with a mix of owner-occupied and residential-rental properties and a few other churches. The construction dates of these homes generally range from the late 1800s to the early 1940s. Farther south, the homes generally get smaller, and to the north and west a few blocks there are more and newer apartment buildings and a higher percentage of rentals due to the proximity to Kansas State University. Following Poyntz Avenue to the west, there are more homes, several more commercial structures, and a church on the north side; on the south side is a 1950s commercial building, two vacant lots slated to have a church constructed, some homes and the 9th grade center, which originally was the high school constructed in 1913. Farther on down is City Hall on the south and City Park on the north.

House Exterior – The house measures approximately 39'-0" east-to-west and 43'-3" north-to-south in its largest dimensions. Many of the original character-defining features of this house remain intact, from the distinctive limestone coursing to the built-in gutter system. The house is a high-style limestone residence. Other limestone residences of this era in the Manhattan area were built prior to the 20th century and reflect a more primitive vernacular style. Few similar high-style examples exist. Although the detailing of this home is somewhat simpler than a wood-framed Queen Anne-styled house, it nevertheless has details that set it apart from many of its limestone peers. The alternating layers of thick and thin stone coursing add to its sophistication as do the checkerboard, mass-void railings that adorn the porches.

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House

Riley County, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

Porch and balcony floors are poured concrete. All of the porch columns are simply sculpted, singular pieces of limestone with flared square bases and capitals. The stone window sills and lintels were designed to be part of the course work rather than independent featured elements. The windows appear to be neatly punched out of a piece of patterned limestone, the only difference being the pieces above and below the windows are longer than the stone found in the adjoining coursework in order to span the openings. The north and west walls have stone extending all the way up to the roof peak, while the south and east gables are wood-framed above the second story and finished in fish-scale shingle siding and a trim board that tracks around the entire perimeter of the house. All exposed woodwork is currently painted a color that closely resembles that of the limestone, which creates a structure that is almost solely viewed as an exercise in texture. The original roof was gray slate tile with metal ridge caps and exposed downspouts. Today, the only color differential is the weathered asphalt shingles of the roof, white aluminum and green wood storm doors, and the raw aluminum storm windows. With the careful use of several signature details the design reinforces the imposing architectural quality of this house and helps define its historic importance in the community and region.

South (Primary) Elevation – The south elevation is comprised of the main face of the house, which is symmetrical and displays the front porch and balcony as well as two windows and one door on each story in the center of the elevation. (There is also the bay window projection on the east side of the house and the associated gabled roof structure that presents the 24" X 72" windows of the bay as well as the 30" X 16" basement window.) On the main level the windows sit inside the porch, which is almost as wide as the house. The corresponding second story windows sit just outside of the balcony, which is roughly 1/3 of the width of the house. The first-story windows (front elevation only) are slightly wider than those on the second story. The bottom sashes are almost square and 3/4 of the window's height. The upper sash is much shorter at only 1/4 of the window's height. These windows are 50" wide by 72" tall. Aside from these large windows and the basement windows, all of the other windows in the house are one-over-one double-hung units. The upper windows are 36" wide by 72" tall which is the most common size of window in the house. The front door is 2/3 rectangular beveled glass.

One notable feature of the house is the southern rail of the balcony and the stone columns that support the roof above. The design and construction matches that of the lower level, but it is not all that common to see a stone rail and columns; it is even more unusual to see a stone rail spanning what appears to be a wood-framed roof structure. This stonework appears to still be level, so it is likely that there are substantial structural elements inside the wood-framed roof. The balcony is topped with a gabled roof and a fish-scale shingled face that contains a louvered attic vent. The beams spanning the columns all seem to be simple wood box beams. The roof is flared at the base of the sloped areas for both the house and the front porch. This was done to accommodate the built-in gutter system and a bit wider flat soffit given how the roof intersects with the stone walls of the house. The slope of the main roof is approximately 7:12, while the front porch roof is much shallower at approximately 2:12. Each of the four stone columns on the lower level is supported by tapered limestone bases with enlarged limestone caps that sit just above the stone rails. All of the columns on the house are carved out of single pieces of stone. The balcony differs slightly in that the column bases are vertical and the balcony side walls are wood framed with wood shingled sides and painted wood caps. The ceilings of both levels are bead board with a light fixture in the center of the lower level. The entry stairs are shaped out of singular pieces of solid limestone and are notched into the stone side walls also with enlarged caps that match those of the porch rails. The stairs are still functional but show some deterioration as do the walls at the base of the porch and house. This is likely due to salt and various forms of moisture over the years.

West (Side) Elevation - A concrete driveway occupies most of the space between the house and the west property line, minus a few feet where several trees straddle this and the neighboring lot. This paving is believed to have been added when the function of the property transitioned to a funeral home in 1951. If viewing this side of the house from the driveway, the elevation is formed by the core of the

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House

Riley County, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

house at center, the front porch and balcony at the south end, and a two-story, gable-roof extension projecting north that is set back from the main face approximately seven feet. The space created by this offset is occupied by the one-story back porch. This rear porch mimics the detailing of the front porch, with the exceptions being the un-tapered base of its single corner column, five steps made of concrete, and the lack of stone sidewalls for the steps. The checkerboard stone rail faces west, while there is a low concrete sidewall on the east side of the stairs and a simple steel handrail made of one-inch square steel tubing painted white on the west side. Just east of the steps is a small non-historic one-story addition constructed of standard 8" X 16" concrete masonry units, painted white with a low sloping shed roof. There are no windows in this addition. (This was constructed during the time when the funeral home occupied the building, between 1951-1977.)

The core of the building has a hipped roof with an intersecting gable visible on this west façade. The gable is centered and occupies a little more than half the overall width of the roofline on this elevation. This west wall is faced in stone all the way up into the gable reaching the roofline. There are two windows and a door roughly on-center that serve the intermediate landings for the staircase of the house. The top window is 24" X 48" while the mid-level window is 36" X 72". The door is a 32" unit just south of being on-center and about seven inches above the pavement outside. Of the remaining six window openings, two 36" X 72" units serve two original bedrooms upstairs and contain window air conditioners. The parlor downstairs also has one 36" X 72" unit; there is a pair of 30" X 60" windows where the original kitchen was located. There are two 30" X 16" basement windows sitting right at grade. The south window is a three-light awning unit and the north unit is covered in plywood with HVAC venting exiting the house in this location.

The north extension has two small 24" X 48" windows: one each on the first and second stories, containing Florentine patterned glass.

North (Rear) Elevation – This view of the house is dominated by the 21'-wide, two-story gabled projection that is faced in stone all the way to the gable peak. The core of the building to which it is attached is visible on both the east and west sides, 13' back with seven feet exposed on the west side and about four feet on the east. The east exposure of the main core has no windows. The west exposure of the main core contains a 30" X 60" window that sits just above the shallow roof of the back porch and a door on the first story. Both openings are about 6" from the inside corner of this projection. The back door is a common 32" solid bottom and beveled half-glass top design. The stairs to the back porch provide a 42"-wide path to the concrete floor, which is just about flush with the interior. There is also a small section of checkerboard rail that projects from the corner column base that fills in the space not occupied by the stairs.

Refocusing on the gabled extension, there is an attic window measuring 24" X 48" near the gable peak. There are two second-story windows, a 36" X 60" window with an air conditioner unit and a 24" X 48". There is a 36" X 60" window on the first-story. The one-story CMU addition with a shed roof occupies the west portion of the wall. Directly behind the house is a mix of asphalt and concrete paving for parking.

East (Side) Elevation – The east face of the house is similar to the west in that the porch and balcony occupy the south end, the same gabled projection occupies the north end and the small CMU addition appears the same as it does on the other side as well. The main difference in this elevation is the wood gable-topped bay that occupies the central portion of this elevation. The face of the gable is flush with the stone of the outermost portion of the bay. The roof does not follow the shape of the bay and thus the soffits at each corner extend out as if there were a rectangular projection. This provides an additional triangular piece of bead board soffit above the side windows of the bay. Aside from being a bit larger, the detailing of this gable mimics the south-facing front balcony, minus the louvered attic vent.

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House

Riley County, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

This side of the house is comprised of three parts: the flat southern portion of the core; the two-story, three-sided bay (also part of the core); and the north gabled projection. The south portion has one 36" X 72" window on both the first and second stories and a 36" X 16" basement window, which all sit roughly on center of this portion of the façade. The bay projects roughly two feet from the main face of the house at 45 degree angles which provides three-foot angled portions and a seven-foot wall parallel to the main core walls. The angled walls have a 24" X 72" window on each story and a 36" X 16" basement window. The outer wall of the bay has a 36" X 72" window at the center of each story and a 36" X 16" basement window. One interesting feature of this bay is that rather than just turning the corner with the bay, there is another 10" flat portion of wall before it turns the corner. This dimension governs the width of the roof structure above and adds this dimension to both sides of the bay for determining the base width of the roof structure, which adds a bit more to the size of the soffit over the corners of the bay. With respect to the north projection, there is one 30" X 72" window per story approximately two feet from the inside corner of projection. No basement window is present on this face as it only has a shallow crawl space versus the full basement found under the core of the house.

A sidewalk wraps around the house from the front and stops near the bay where the asphalt parking area begins. Grass occupies the remaining land to the south and is contained by the concrete curb of the neighboring lot that provides an edge for their driveway and parking along that property line.

House Interior - The interior of the residence has seen various minor modifications, but most of the original trim, doors, finishes, and floor plan remain intact. The interior trim and doors are a hybrid design commonly seen in American Foursquare homes of the same period displaying not only aspects of the Victorian era, but early signs of the Craftsman tradition with much simpler detailing. The floors on the main level are oak, while the floors upstairs are fir. Exterior doors are solid oak and original to the house on the first and second floors and pine for the on-grade door to the basement. The oak doors employ beveled glass and flat panels set in decorative molding, while the basement door has three horizontal raised panels below the glass. These doors also retain their original hardware and are enclosed behind modern white aluminum storm doors. The interior wood trim is a simple flat stock with plinth blocks and eased edges made of oak on the first floor and yellow pine on the upper level. The only embellishment is a simple wood bead below the head trim and a cap and crown molding at the top of the doors and windows. On the first floor, the doors have a simple two-panel design with the lower panel being roughly square and the upper panel being roughly twice the size. The proportions vary depending on the size of the door and are built from oak with the panels being flat, also similar to what might be found in a Craftsman bungalow. On the upper floor, doors are expressed with five equal raised horizontal panels. Most of the doors and windows throughout the house retain their original hardware; all are stained and varnished but the doors and windows inside of the rooms on the second floor.

One of the other key features of the house is a decorative fireplace set at a 45-degree angle at the northwest corner of the dining room. It is fully intact except for the chimney above the roof, which was previously removed and capped in the attic. The well-preserved oak mantle is expressed with a Doric column at each side and an ornate brass fire screen that covers the main opening. This is complemented by a tile surround composed of small mottled brown and white glazed subway tile. The brown tile is enhanced by a green trim band at the perimeter of the hearth set into the floor in front of the fire place. Two other noteworthy details on the main floor are the doorways from the foyer and dining room into the primary parlor east of the foyer. A large set of pocket doors remain intact and functioning at the north end of the room while the foyer entrance has been modified by both the funeral home director and then again by the most recent long term owner. Fortunately the original oak columns and wainscot that made up this opening remain intact and on site.

In addition to this modification, three other openings were modified on the first floor. They were located at the north end of the foyer between the kitchen, dining room, and foyer. Their exact locations are

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House

Riley County, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

known due to non-matching infilled areas of the wood floors and ceiling planes, as well as information provided by John Sullivan, the most recent long-term owner of the property. Currently, the home is heated by the original decorative Victorian-era hot-water radiators, and it is cooled with window air conditioning units. No original light fixtures remain in the house.

First Floor (Figure 6) – The centered front door opens into a sizeable foyer flanked by the main parlor to the right and the sitting room to the left. The sitting room is roughly square and much smaller than the parlor. It contains two windows, one each on the south and west walls. The parlor is also square and approximately 60% larger than the sitting room. This space also contains two windows, one each on the south and east walls. Note: The two south-facing windows on the first floor are the largest in the house and have a unique sash configuration as well (3/4 lower and 1/4 upper). North of the sitting room is the main stairway, leading to the second floor. North of that is the original location of the kitchen. This space has since been opened to the foyer and dining room to provide better visual access for the non-residential functions that occupied the building in the past 64 years. Looking south from this space, there are two doors that reside under a single piece of head trim due to their proximity to one another. The west door accesses the basement stair, which runs directly under the main stair but is a dogleg stair versus the switchback stair above. The second door accesses a small closet/pantry. Around the corner, directly adjacent to the main stairway is an original, built-in shelving unit that also serves this space. Looking north is a door to the back porch and another opening that accesses the gable-roofed projection, currently without a door. This opening originally accessed the first floor bathroom and north of that was the walk-in closet that serviced the bedroom on the east side of this wing. This bedroom is intact minus the modified entrance from the dining room. Adjacent to the original door is a large plate glass window that occupies the space between the door and the fireplace. It sits above the baseboard and is as tall as the doorway with trim that is similar to the original but does not match exactly. The original bath and walk-in closet were likewise modified to suit non-residential needs. They became a hallway adjacent to the west exterior wall, a half-bath opposite the Florentine patterned glass window in the hall and a small closet accessible from this hallway and the adjacent bedroom. The door in the bedroom to this small closet also served as the original door to the walk-in closet. Access to the small concrete block addition at the far north end was via the new hallway as well and was accessed through the original window opening in the walk-in closet which was converted into a doorway. Even though one might question if this projection is an addition, the construction of the load-bearing limestone walls indicates it is not. The north end of the core of the house is constructed with standard wood framing; whereas, if this projection was an addition, there would more than likely still be a masonry wall separating the two. In addition, the house's first appearance on the Sanborn maps was in January 1912 and shows a foundation going in but not yet a reflection of its final shape or size. In 1923 it shows up with its current size and shape.

Second Floor (Figure 7) – The upper floor is accessed by the modest switchback stair with yellow pine treads and risers, currently covered in carpet. This stair was originally completely enclosed on all sides, but during the tenure of the funeral home (1951-1977) the north wall was opened up adjacent to the four bottom treads and an oak cap was added on top of the stair stringer. The mid-level landing has a window facing west and sits approximately 22" above the floor. At the top of the stairs, one enters a wide hallway that extends from the balcony on the south to the north. Immediately south of the top of the stair is a door that to the attic. South of the stair is a small, square bedroom with windows on the south and west sides of the room. There is no closet in this room. North of the stair is another small bedroom that was converted into a kitchen for tenants who rented individual rooms and shared the common areas. This room also has two windows, one each on the west and north walls. On the opposite side of the hallway are two more bedrooms, both larger than the ones on the west side of the house. The southeastern bedroom is no wider than the one on the southwest side of the hall but, is much longer due to not having a stair on the east side of the building. North of this bedroom is the largest bedroom, which sits atop the dining room with the east facing bay. There are three windows in the room that match those of the lower

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House

Riley County, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

level. There is a three-foot square closet in the southwest corner of the room, but it is not original to the space. The linen closet in the hall appears to be original, but has evidence of a cased opening at its back wall that suggests the bedroom also had access to the closet from the other side as well.

North of the building's main core is the gable roof projection/wing that breaks out of the standard four square framework. This space contains a full bathroom, a walk-in closet, and a sixth bedroom. The bathroom has been remodeled several times and represents work done between the 1930s and 1950s. The bathroom and closet are on the west side and each has one small window. The original layout appears to have been identical to that found on the first floor in this wing of the house. The bedroom is on the east side and has two larger windows, one each on the north and east walls of the room.

Attic – Access to the attic is through an enclosed stair that is finished with plaster walls and yellow pine trim, flooring, and handrail elements. It is a switchback stair directly above and mimicking the stair below and there is a small window at the landing. There is a landing and door at the top that leads to the main attic space. Once inside the attic space is the fully exposed wood structure that forms the roof and all of the individual planks that make up the roof decking. With respect to the floor, random sized wood planks, up to 16" in width, were laid without using fasteners on top of the ceiling joists. These planks cover the central portion of the attic as well as provide enough walking surface to access the north window. This window provides the only natural light to the attic and sits approximately six inches above the floor and is only about four feet tall. The floor planks were not measured to fit but merely set in place to allow easier access and serviceability of the attic. Loose-fill cellulose insulation was added at an unknown date, but there is not a lot of it nor does it have what might be considered a consistent depth. Other than a few wires, some wood braces, and a vent for the bath fan, the only other noteworthy elements are the top end of the original chimney that was removed to just below the roof and the north window.

Basement - Entering the basement from the kitchen is a typical basement stair for homes of this period. The stairs themselves are made simply from standard framing lumber and are painted. Textured rubber treads were installed at some point and cover the center portion of each tread. Four steps down is a landing where the stair turns left and the grade-level door can be used for direct access to the exterior without entering the main portion of the house. The walls are plaster above the main floor level and bead board below, including the door at the south end of the bottom landing/foyer. At the bottom of the steps, one faces the central structural wall for the house. This is a load-bearing limestone wall that runs from north to south and only has one doorway through it. This wall has the same thickness as the external foundation walls. This foyer space has three doors. To the south is an unfinished storage room that has a small window and the exposed limestone foundation. This room is below the sitting room and main foyer. To the north of the stair is the utility room with the electric service, water heater and hot water boiler unit for heating the house. This room has raw limestone walls as well and a small window opening that is currently filled with plywood which provides a point of ingress/egress for the basement bath fan, gas line, and exhaust and fresh air for the gas fueled boiler unit. This room sits below the original kitchen. Just north of the foyer is the entrance to a makeshift apartment. The wall is the only other angled wall in the house besides the angled fireplace in the dining room. Once inside the apartment, there is a small bathroom directly in front of you to the north, you then pass through the central masonry structural support wall into the kitchen/dining/living area that is below the dining room. This space has three small windows below the other bay windows, but one is boarded for unknown reasons. South of this space is the bedroom which has one small window; it sits below the parlor. The walls of the apartment are either plaster or cheap wood paneling. While the floors of the entire basement are concrete, the apartment is covered in various pieces of low-grade carpet.

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas
County and State

Outbuildings - Stable and Barn (2 contributing buildings)

The two outbuildings are more primitive in design than the house with respect to the construction of their limestone walls. The coursework on all but the south-facing elevations was laid using random sized field stone, which is much less refined than the stone on the house. The layers are consistently inconsistent in size and shape, and the courses are not necessarily level as they track around the two structures. The stone is a plain, split-faced rock versus the regularized rusticated pattern found on the house. The stable has a bit more refined and regularized stone on its south face and the barn is even further refined on its south face with dressed stone in level courses and rusticated window sills and lintels. These two outbuildings are also set apart from the house with their standing seam metal mansard roofs with pyramid capped square cupolas at their centers. Both cupolas were originally built with louvered vents, but the barn now has windows in place of the vents. The standing seam metal is in 16" wide panels that are 36" long in a staggered pattern so that the overlaps do not occur in the same place.

The Stable/Garage Exterior – The stable is northwest of the residence and measures approximately 30'-5" east to west and 36'-4" north to south. The south-facing elevation has a small shed roof extension that was constructed around 1951 to accommodate hearse parking in the structure when the facility was being used as a funeral home. The extension has an open south face and solid limestone sidewalls, similar to the original walls but with different mortar and larger mortar joints. The building's south wall contains a single overhead garage door and a pedestrian door. The non-historic garage door is metal with arch topped windows in the upper panel and two faux black brackets on each side and two black handles in the center as if it opened in the center even though it does not. The pedestrian door is a non-historic traditional-styled metal door with arch topped half glass and two raised panels below. The remaining infill around the doors is covered in six inch cedar lap siding and 1" X 4" wood trim. The west elevation is all stone with no openings. The north face abuts the alley and has a wood-paneled two-car garage door from the 1950s. It has five panels vertically and horizontally with the second from the top being rectangular windows. Centered directly above the door is a roughly square 30" window opening. The window sash itself has been removed and replaced with three horizontal boards and one course of stone at the base of the original opening. The original sash still exists upstairs in the building. The east elevation retains two original windows on the upper level of the same size and shape as the north window opening. They are both near the center of the wall with only two feet separating them and sit on the floor with the roof structure sitting right above them. On the ground level is a 5'-3" wide opening at the south end that appears to be old but not original unless they used wood lintels for the larger openings. Two other openings on the lower level of the east side with stone lintels have been patched in with stone and are evidence of the openings constructed for animals due to their low 60" lintel heights. With respect to gutters, all but the south side of the upper level has steel half-round gutter in poor condition and not functioning properly. The shed roof extension on the south face has a galvanized K-style gutter and downspout, also in poor condition.

The Stable/Garage Interior – Inside the ground level of the stable, the walls are surfaced in a lightly textured mortar. The ceiling is open to the floor joists above where the garage door tracks and hardware exist; whereas, the central portion is sheathed in some sort of low quality 4' X 8' fiber board painted white. This material is failing in several locations due to moisture infiltration of the building. The floor is concrete. The upper level is currently accessed via a relatively modern pull-down stair. Upstairs the floors are 3" tongue-and-groove yellow pine. The knee walls are exposed limestone with roughly placed mortar using stones that are even more irregular than on the exterior. The mansard sides and low pitched rooftop are all open framing with solid wood planks for sheathing under the standing seam metal. The cupola is currently supported by 4X4s at each corner and retains the functioning louvered sides to vent hot air in the summer.

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House

Riley County, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

The Barn Exterior – The barn is northeast of the residence and measures approximately 38'-6" east to west and 40'-6" north to south. It has an L-shaped plan. The building has been utilized for a variety of functions since it was built. Once the house was no longer used as a private residence the barn also began housing different functions. One of the biggest changes to the building was when the funeral home occupied the facility (1951-1977). The barn was used as a chapel during that time and several modifications were made to accommodate this function.

The main access door for carriages off of the alley at the northwest corner of the building was infilled with stone to match the original wall. It is difficult to determine the exact opening due to how the stone was installed and the various mortar patching jobs over the years. The other elements added at this time included a small concrete block addition, which was later removed from the southwest corner of the building, and the Colonial Revival-style wood door surround on the south face. Other exterior modifications include the dormers and the large door opening on the west side that was partially infilled with stone so that a smaller door could be installed. With respect to gutters, the north and east sides of the building do not have any. The west side and part of the south side at the west end have metal half-round gutters in poor condition. The only functional gutters are beige aluminum K-style gutters and down spouts between the two dormers and east end on the south face added in 2009.

The south face is has a central pedestrian door with a Colonial Revival-style surround. The surround consists of one flat, fluted engaged column at each side of the door and a broken pediment sitting on top of the lintel beam over the door. There are two first-floor windows – one on either side of the entrance. These two windows sit in rectangular openings, but have arched tops and are single sash fixed units. The lower portions of these windows have a rectangular grid of 12 divided lights below the six-light arched tops which are divided radially. The 36" X 60" openings appear to be original to the building and even though the style of glass and windows are of a similar time frame, they are likely not original. It appears that the frames have been modified and new trim added to accommodate the arched windows. These windows also utilize Florentine patterned glass, which may have been installed when the building was used as a chapel. There are three, ten-light casement units on the south wall of the second story – one in each gabled dormer. These dormers were added in 2009 and sit just above the original window openings. The two remaining upper-level windows of the adjacent stable building are a good example of how the windows appeared in the barn. The current windows sit above those former openings which have been filled in with three courses of limestone that is slightly different than what is found in the rest of the building.

On the west side of the barn we see an elevation punctuated by a 14' X 3' deep projection at the north end of the building. It houses another flat metal door and newer wood storm door that provides direct access to the interior stairs. There is also a four-foot-wide door opening at the south end of the elevation, which is currently filled in with another flat metal door and a stack of stone that fills in the remainder of the opening. This opening also may not be original to the building as the lintel is made of wood while the others are made of stone. In front of this doorway is a 4' X 10' concrete slab, which previously held the small concrete block enclosure. Evidence of its roof still exists on the wall where the metal flashing and rafter pockets are currently visible above the slab and doorway.

The north (alley-side) elevation only has one feature beyond the stone wall and mansard roof: a door-sized opening just under the center of the roof. The bottom half has obviously been filled in with stone and the upper half has been boarded off with five rough sawn vertical boards. The fact that this opening is much lower in the wall than the windows may indicate that the upper floor was at a different level than where it currently sits. It may have been removed and reinstalled to provide a higher ceiling for the chapel but we do not have proof of that at this time. Two other items of note on the north face should be mentioned. First is a single layer of stone approximately 1' X 2' X 6" thick which has fallen out of the rest of the building and is now just leaning up against the wall where it fell out at the base of the northwest

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas
County and State

corner of this elevation. The second is an area roughly 3' X 18' X 2" deep at the base of the wall and beginning roughly 2' from the east side where the stone is inset from the rest of the wall. It is not clear if this is due to the building shifting in some way or if it is due to some other reason.

The east side of the barn has no openings or penetrations of any kind.

The Barn Interior – Inside the barn, there have been at least three different uses on the ground floor of the barn. For the first 40 years of its life it was used as a barn. Then, when the funeral home took ownership of the property in 1951, they utilized the space as a chapel. There is no information as to what was modified to accommodate this function. But, the things thought to have been done to the building that still remains are as follows: In 1977 when a new owner took possession, the ground floor was cut up into rooms, which accommodated several businesses and even had people living there. There was a good sized entry/foyer space with two roughly square rooms on either side of this space. North of these rooms is the west (side) entrance which includes a stair to the upper level, a small hall and full bathroom and a large room at center and east without any windows. The most recent tenant used the space as an apartment, even though it does not have a formal kitchen. The upper level, on the other hand, had been largely left undisturbed until 2011 aside from the addition of windows in the cupola and the modifications to the south windows. Changes to the upper level were begun, but was halted when the current owner took possession. Prior to this haphazard framing installation, this was one large open space that took the form of the roof structure and about three feet of the stone knee walls below it. The only variations were the stair in the western projection, the cupola in the center of the roof, a large old HVAC unit sitting along the west side of this level to heat and cool the lower level, and a central steel beam that sits above the tongue-and-groove wood floor by about four inches running east-west.

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas
County and State

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

Architecture

Period of Significance

1897-1912

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect – Unknown

Builder – J. A. McCampbell (attributed)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is 1897-1912, the years over which the three main structures on the property were constructed.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

N/A

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas
County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Francis Byron (Barney) Kimble House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance in the area of architecture. This Queen Anne (Free Classic)-style residence was constructed in 1911-1912 of locally quarried limestone and is nominated as part of the multiple property nomination *Late 19th Century and Early 20th Century Residential Resources in Manhattan, Kansas*, as an example of the High Style House property type. The house is a sort of vernacular interpretation of the later Queen Anne Free Classic style. Not only is it unique in its appearance, but it retains two original limestone outbuildings. A grouping of this type is rarely found within the Manhattan city limits, particularly in an area that has seen growth and change throughout the 20th century. The residence was home to Barney Kimble and his wife Mary Ann later in their lives, from 1912 until Barney's death in 1920. She died in 1940.¹ The property transferred out of Kimble family in 1950.

Elaboration

The Kimble family moved to Riley County from Ohio in the late 1850s, shortly after Kansas Territory opened for settlement in 1854. Samuel Kimble (1822-1890), a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania and Barney's father, was among the first to settle along Wild Cat Creek and worked at Fort Riley as a carpenter and stone mason. He constructed his family's home and farmstead in the early 1860s, and it grew to become a large stock farm by the time of his death in 1890.² Samuel Kimble and his wife Mary Ann, a native of Ohio, had several children including sons Joseph, Francis Byron (Barney), and Samuel, Jr., and daughters Mary Ann, Martha, and Emma.³

In addition to being an early Manhattan-area builder, Samuel acquired land eventually totaling more than 2200 acres for his cattle ranch. After his death in 1890, his widow Mary Ann built a large wood-frame house in the 700 block of Poyntz Avenue, the same area in which Barney and his wife Mary Ann would build their retirement home. Their sons also were successful, building noteworthy stone residences for themselves as well. In 1894, Samuel Kimble, Jr. began construction on his unique residence, the Kimble Castle, at 2001 West Poyntz Avenue.⁴ The same year, his brother Barney commenced construction on a ranch house and barn, commonly known as Kimble Cliff, located at 6702 Anderson Avenue.⁵ These properties, plus Barney and Mary Ann Kimble's home at 720 Poyntz Avenue, are extant and illustrate the family's influence on the growth and development of Manhattan in the mid- and late 19th century.

Manhattan developed considerably during the last two decades of the 19th century. The original town plat included seven thoroughfares 100 feet wide, including Poyntz Avenue. The eastern end of Poyntz Avenue developed into the commercial center of town, and by the turn-of-the-century when the city's population was 3,438, impressive churches and single-family dwellings developed westward along this main road.⁶ After World War II, however, this area began to change with many of the large houses converted to commercial uses or apartments or demolished for redevelopment.

Before his death in 1890, Samuel Kimble, Sr., owned lots four through eight of the even-numbered portion of the 700 block of Poyntz Avenue, including a small wood-frame residence on lot four (ward four). What began as a modest dwelling depicted on early Sanborn maps (1890 and 1897), gave way to

¹ Both Barney and Mary Ann are buried in Manhattan's Sunset Cemetery.

² The Samuel Kimble, Sr. farmstead is located at 5020 Anderson Avenue on the outskirts of Manhattan. See Kansas Historic Resources Inventory # 161-0000-00074. *Portrait and Biographical Album of Washington, Clay and Riley Counties, Kansas* (Chicago: Chapman Bros., 1890), 675-676.

³ *Portrait and Biographical Album of Washington, Clay and Riley Counties, Kansas*, 675-676.

⁴ See Kansas Historic Resources Inventory # 161-3490-00011.

⁵ *Manhattan Nationalist*, 3 August 1894. See Kansas Historic Resources Inventory # 161-0000-01478.

⁶ Sally Schwenk, *Late Nineteenth Century and Early Twentieth Century Residential Resources of Manhattan, Kansas* National Register multiple property documentation form (Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 2008), E14-16

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas
County and State

a new, much larger residence by 1912, just as Barney Kimble was completing his house next door. Lot five entered into Kimble ownership in 1877 when it was acquired by Anne C. Kimble, but in 1879 Anne's heir Sam Kimble, Jr. transferred it to his father (Appendix A). Sam Kimble, Jr. acquired the adjacent lot six in 1884 and again transferred it to his father in 1887. It was not until 1903 that Francis B. (Barney) Kimble owned lots five and six (Appendix A).

Barney Kimble's development of the property occurred over time. Although construction of the residence did not commence until April 1911, he built a small dwelling that he planned to one day use as a kitchen once a new dwelling was built.⁷ It is possible this is one of the extant outbuildings, however this is not clear. What is clear is that the three extant contributing buildings are depicted on the 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. (Figure 3) It is important to note that the depiction of the house on the 1912 Sanborn may have been completed from plans as it does not include the porch and bay window details evident on the 1923 map and on the building today. (Figure 4)

The construction of the residence was noted in the April 20, 1911 edition of the *Manhattan Republic*, which reported, "Barney Kimble is excavating for a new residence on his property at 720 Poyntz. He expects to build a large house and one that will cost several thousand dollars. This makes two nice residences in process of construction on the north side of Poyntz this side of the park." The following day, the *Riley County Democrat* reported, "Barney Kimble, who owns a large ranch between here and Keats is excavating the basement for a new residence on Poyntz Ave. west of the Congregational Church. It will be spacious and one of the best on the Avenue.

Barney and Mary Ann Kimble lived in this residence later in life. They last appeared together on the federal census in 1920 at this address, Barney aged 69 and Mary Ann 63. He died that year. Mary Ann owned the property until her death in 1940, and the property transferred to Elsie Ann (Kimble) Wilson in 1941. The property was sold out of the Kimble family for the first time in more than 50 years in 1946 when Edwin J. Frick acquired it. He then transferred it to Bernard J. Conroy in 1950 for use as a funeral home. Conroy converted the barn (northeast of residence) to a chapel and enlarged the stable/garage (northwest of residence) to accommodate his mortuary. He sold the property in 1977 to John Sullivan who used the property for his real estate business. The current owner recently acquired the property for redevelopment.

Architecture: Queen Anne Free Classic

Popular in Manhattan during the late 19th century, the distinguishing features of a Queen Anne-style residence include an asymmetrical plan; an irregular shaped and steeply pitched roof; a partial, full, or wrap-around porch; and patterned wall surfaces. This style of dwelling typically features "numerous devices to avoid smooth wall texture, including the use of multiple wall claddings, cut-away or projecting bay windows, and oriels."⁸ A later variation of the style, known as the Free Classic, "became common after 1890 and, because of its classically inspired ornamentation, has much in common with Colonial Revival houses." This variation uses classical columns rather than delicate turned posts as porch supports.⁹

The Kimble House, built in 1911-1912, reflects the transition in Queen Anne architecture from the earlier spindlework variety to the later Free Classic style, which is most evident in the building's classically inspired porch columns. The building's form also is somewhat transitional between an irregular plan with a complex roof of earlier Queen Anne houses to the boxier plan reminiscent of the American

⁷ *Manhattan Nationalist*, December 30, 1904; *Manhattan Republican*, April 20, 1911; *Riley County Democrat*, April 21, 1911.

⁸ MPDF E44.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 45; Martha Hagedorn-Krass, "The Queen Anne: The Queen of Late-nineteenth and Early-twentieth Century Style," In *Kansas Preservation* 26, 5 (September-October 2004): 13. 13-16.

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas
County and State

Foursquare. The house is unique in part due to its load-bearing limestone structure, rather than the more common wood-frame and wood-clad houses of the period.¹⁰

Summary

Located just west of Manhattan's historic commercial center, this property represents one of the few remaining intact residential complexes existing at the City's core. The two outbuildings are arranged in a tightly formed farm-yard plan and speak of the rural background of the original owner. The house and outbuildings were constructed as Barney Kimble's retirement home and remained in the Kimble family until the late 1940s. The property is nominated under Criterion C as part of the *Late 19th Century & Early 20th Century Residential Resources of Manhattan* for its local architectural significance as an excellent example of the early 20th century Queen Anne Free Classic style.

Appendix A: Summary of Abstract for 720 Poyntz Avenue

All of Lot 5, Ward 4

1. Date: June 20, 1863
Grantor(s): Manhattan Town Association
Washington Marlett, President
Grantee(s): I. Adams and H. A. Ayling
2. Date: May 22, 1866
Grantor(s): I. Adams and H. A. Ayling
Grantee(s): Huldah R. Wisner
3. Date: June 5, 1866
Grantor(s): Huldah R. Wisner
Grantee(s): Mary J. Wisner
4. Date: March 10, 1874
Grantor(s): Mary J. Wisner/ J.D. Brown, Sherriff (sale)
Grantee(s): A. H. Smith
5. Date: August 16, 1877
Grantor(s): A. H. Smith
Grantee(s): Anne C. Kimble
6. Date: October 12, 1879
Grantor(s): Sam Kimble, Jr. (Heir of Anne C. Kimble)
Grantee(s): Sam Kimble, Sr.

All of Lot 6, Ward 4

1. Date: September 27, 1860
Grantor(s): Manhattan Town Association
Washington Marlett, President
Grantee(s): Issac T. Goodnow
2. Date: February 14, 1882
Grantor(s): Issac T. Goodnow

¹⁰ Local historians speculate the house may have been designed by professor John Daniel Walters of Kansas State Agriculture College (now Kansas State University), but to date, no definite record has been found to substantiate this. J. A. McCampbell is attributed as the builder. The 1910 federal census identified James A. McCampbell as a house contractor living with his family at 801 Laramie Street.

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House

Riley County, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

Grantee(s): Harriet A. Parkerson

3. Date: July 1, 1884

Grantor(s): Harriet A. Parkerson

Grantee(s): Sam Kimble, Jr.

4. Date: March 31, 1887

Grantor(s): Sam Kimble, Jr.

Grantee(s): Sam Kimble, Sr.

All of Lots 5 & 6, Ward 4

1. Date: September 26, 1890

Grantor(s): Mary A. Kimble (wife of Sam Kimble, Sr., deceased September 21, 1890)

Grantee(s): Sam Kimble, Jr.

2. Date: July 18, 1903

Grantor(s): Sam Kimble, Jr.

Grantee(s): F.B. Kimble

West 40 Feet, Lot 5, all of Lot 6, Ward 4

1. Date: April 4, 1940

Grantor(s): Mary Ann Kimble (wife of Sam Kimble, Jr., deceased January 31, 1920)

Grantee(s): Elsie Anna (Kimble) Wilson

2. Date: February 19, 1946

Grantor(s): Elsie Anna (Kimble) Wilson

Grantee(s): Edwin J. Frick

3. Date: September 5, 1950

Grantor(s): Edwin J. Frick

Grantee(s): Bernard J. Conroy

4. Date: September 9, 1977

Grantor(s): Bernard J. Conroy

Grantee(s): John R. Sullivan and Gerald W. Sullivan

5. Date: January 29, 1979

Grantor(s): Gerald W. Sullivan

Grantee(s): John R. Sullivan

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Author Interview with John Sullivan, owner of the property from 1977 – 2011 (Insurance and Real Estate) - John conveyed information he had learned from Bernard Conroy, the funeral home director who owned the property from 1951-1977 as well as everything he had done to it since he owned the property.

Charleson & Wilson, Abstract File No. 90347.

Kansas Historic Resources Inventory. Kansas Historical Society.

Manhattan City Directory. 1911-1982.

Manhattan Historical Survey File, Riley County Historical Society and Museum, 1979-1981.

Manhattan, Kansas Survey. Historic Preservation Services, LLC.

Manhattan Nationalist. August 3, 1894; December 30, 1904.

The Manhattan Republic. April 20, 1911.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986.

Portrait and Biographical Album of Washington, Clay and Riley Counties, Kansas. Chicago: Chapman Bros., 1890.

The Riley County Democrat. April 21, 1911; October 7, 1911.

Riley County Genealogy Society. *Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairie: Kansas Counties: Clay, Geary, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wabaunsee, Washington*. Manhattan, KS: Riley County Genealogical Society, 1976.

Schwenk, Sally Schwenk. *Late Nineteenth Century and Early Twentieth Century Residential Resources of Manhattan, Kansas* National Register multiple property documentation form. Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 2008.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas. 1890, 1897, 1905, 1912, 1923, 1930.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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): N/A

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House
Name of Property

Riley County Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 0.31 acres

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>39.179755</u>	<u>-96.567819</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The three buildings are situated on a double lot described as follows: Manhattan Original, .3099 Acres, WARD 4, Section 18, Township 10, Range 08E, 6 & W40' OF 5 Plat Book/Page A /54-8 Lot Width: 090.0 Lot Depth: 150.0 Deed Book/Page 0445/0094.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary includes the parcel currently and historically associated with the Francis Byron (Kimble) House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael Mecseri (KSHS Staff Edits)

organization Timber & Stone Architecture and Design LLC date February 1, 2015

street & number 403 Poyntz Ave. Suite D telephone 785-320-2258

city or town Manhattan, KS 66502 state KS zip code 66502

e-mail mike@ts-arch.net

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

name Jeff Mathis Trust

street & number 2520 Heartland Dr. telephone _____

city or town Manhattan state KS zip code 66503

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 100 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.

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House
Name of Property

Riley County Kansas
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Francis Byron (Barney) Kimble House

City or Vicinity: Manhattan

County: Riley State: Kansas

Photographer: Sarah J. Martin

Date Photographed: August 5, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Main House - Exterior

- 1 of 20: South (front) elevation
- 2 of 20: South (front) elevation, looking NNE
- 3 of 20: South and east elevations, looking NW
- 4 of 20: East and south elevations, looking SW
- 5 of 20: North and west elevations, looking SE
- 6 of 20: West elevation, looking NE
- 7 of 20: North elevation, looking south between barn and garage
- 8 of 20: Detail of porch, looking west

Main House - Interior

- 9 of 20: View of main stair and foyer area, looking west (former kitchen to right of built-ins)
- 10 of 20: View of kitchen and back door, looking west
- 11 of 20: View of original fireplace and fire screen
- 12 of 20: View of dining room with pocket doors, looking east
- 13 of 20: View of second level hall, looking south
- 14 of 20: View of bay window in second level bedroom, looking east

Barn - Exterior

- 15 of 20: South elevation
- 16 of 20: West and south elevations, looking NE
- 17 of 20: North and west elevations, looking SE
- 18 of 20: East and north elevations, looking SW

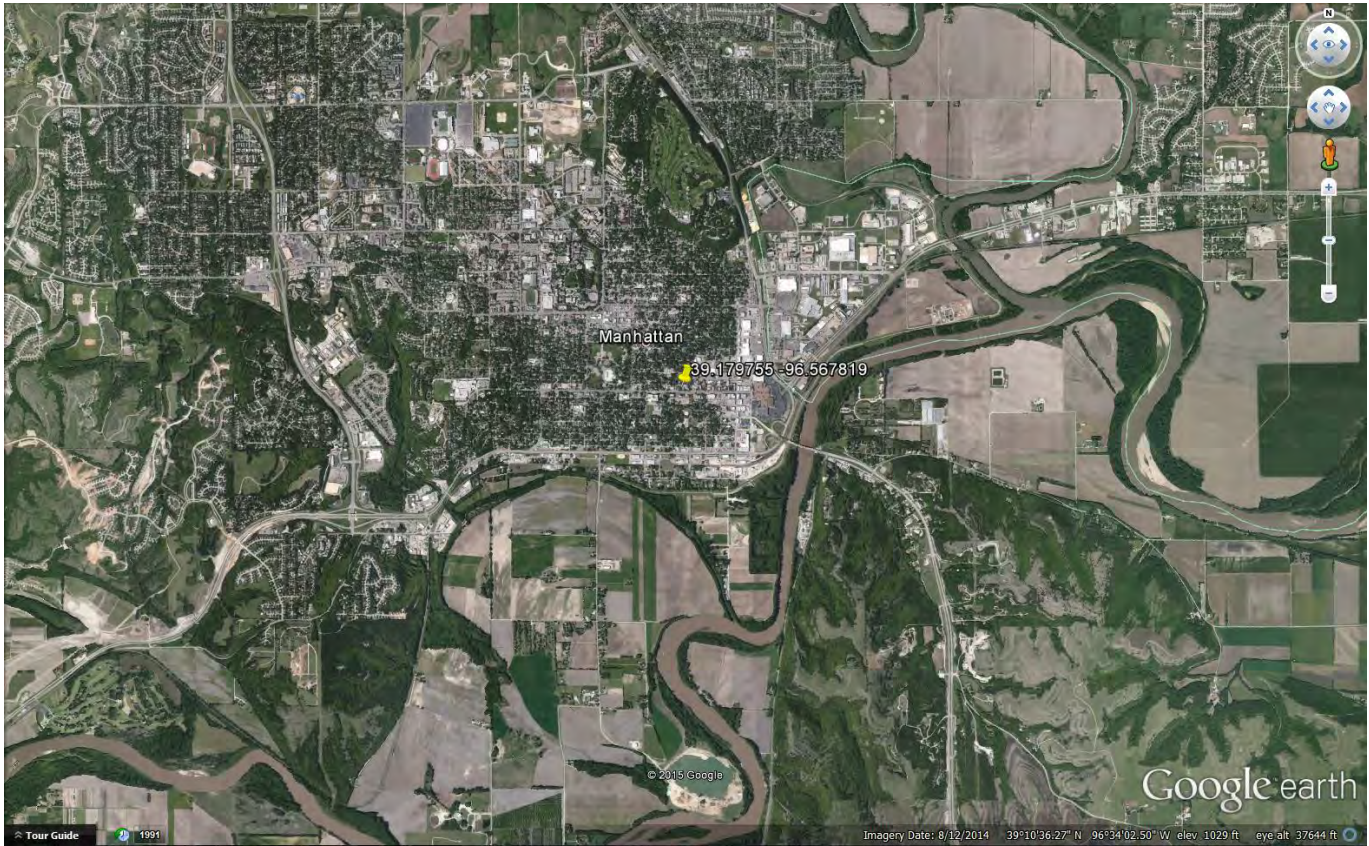
Garage - Exterior

- 19 of 20: South and east elevations, looking NW
- 20 of 20: East and north elevations, looking SW

Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House
Name of Property

Riley County Kansas
County and State

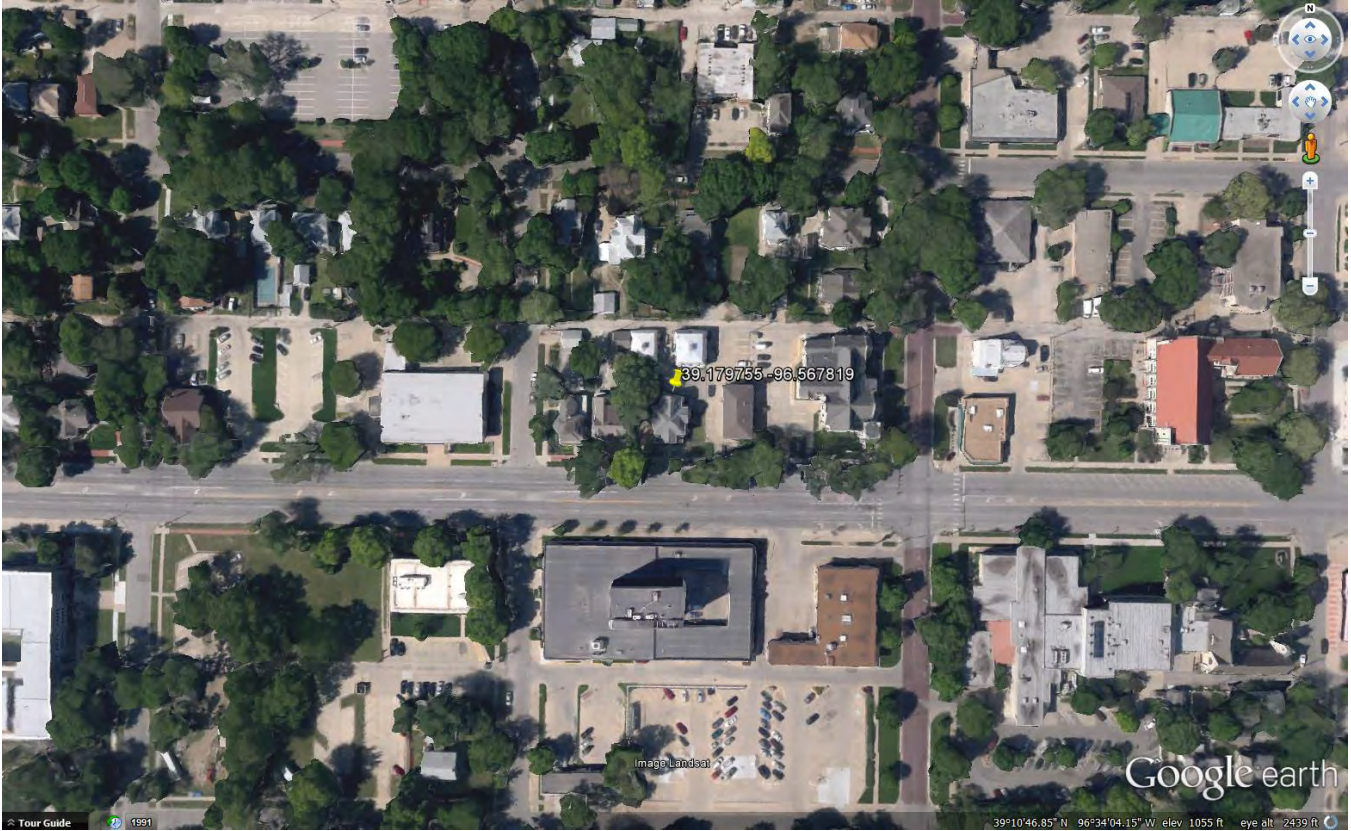
Figure 1: Contextual Aerial Image (Google Earth, 2015)



Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House
Name of Property

Riley County Kansas
County and State

Figure 2: Close-In Aerial Image (Google Earth, 2015)



Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House
Name of Property

Riley County Kansas
County and State

Figure 3: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas, 1912.
The Kimble house and outbuildings occupy lots 5 and 6.

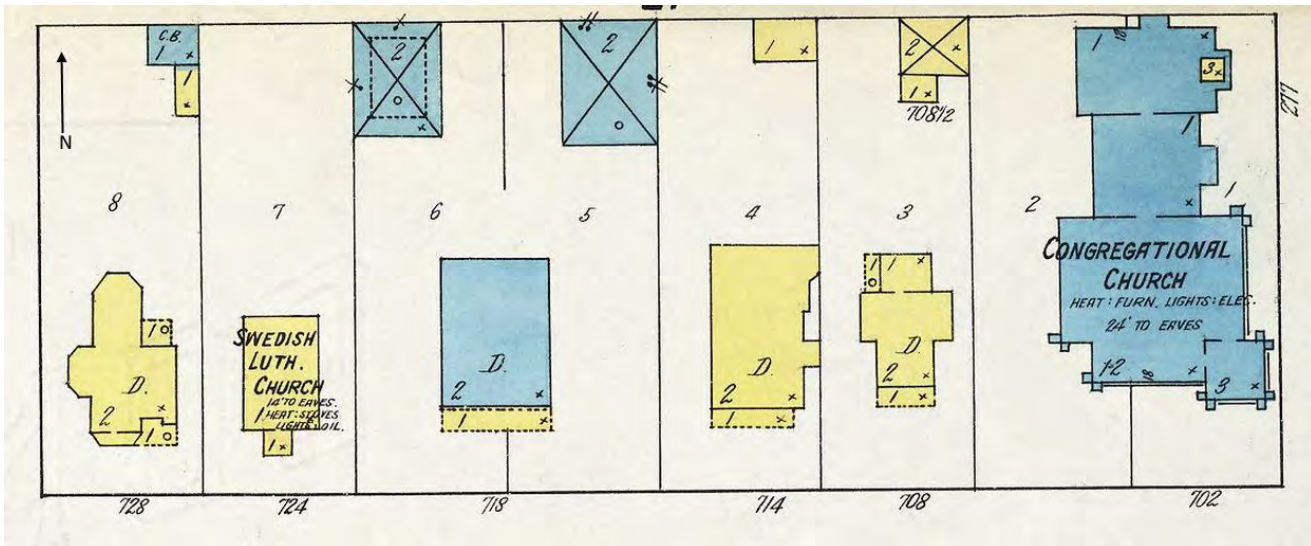
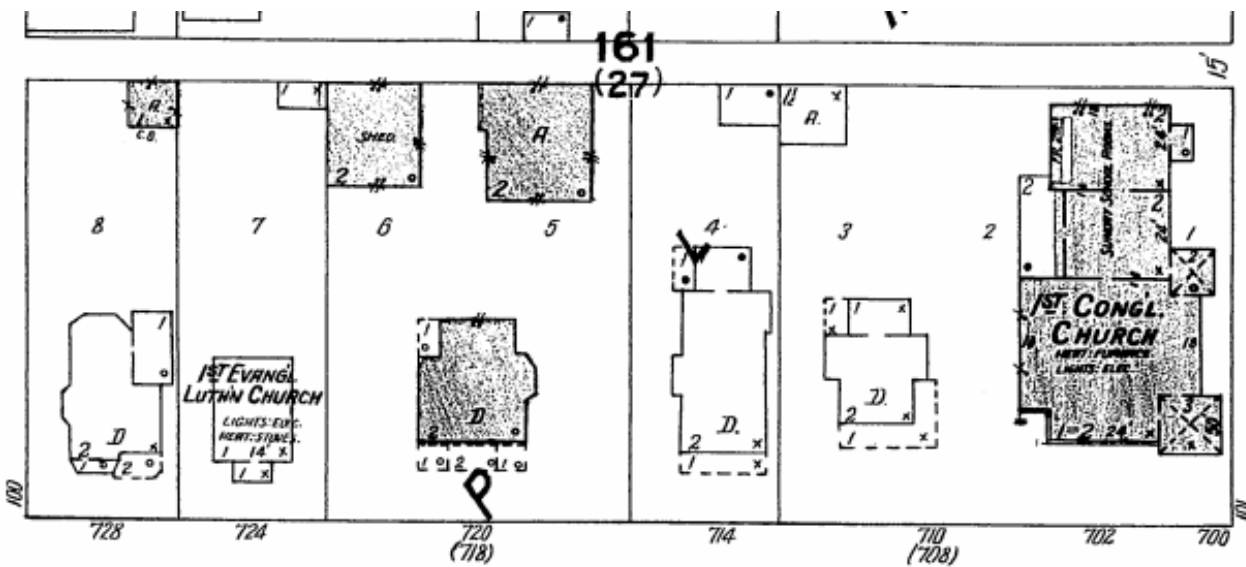


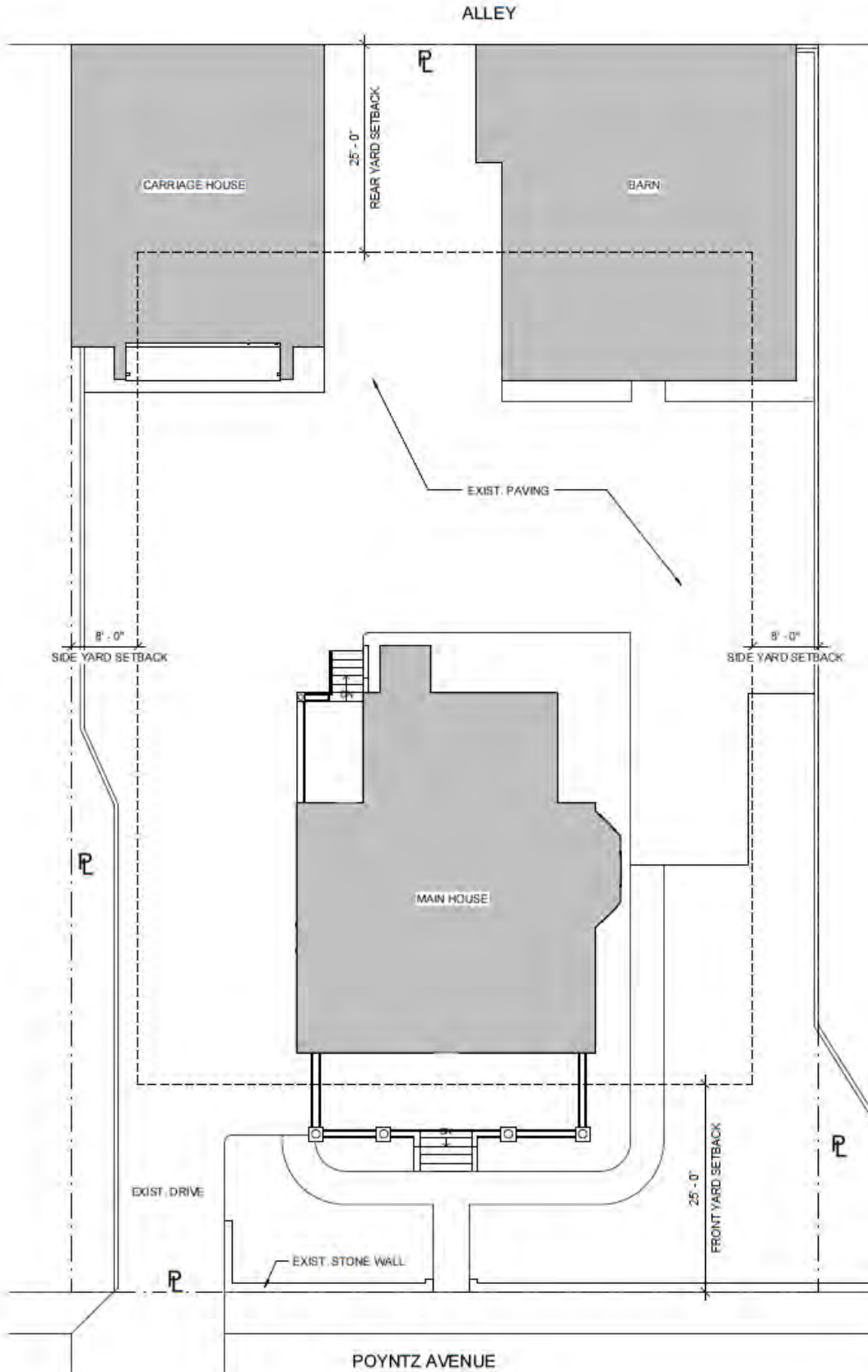
Figure 4: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas, 1923.
The Kimble house and outbuildings occupy lots 5 and 6.



Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House
Name of Property

Riley County Kansas
County and State

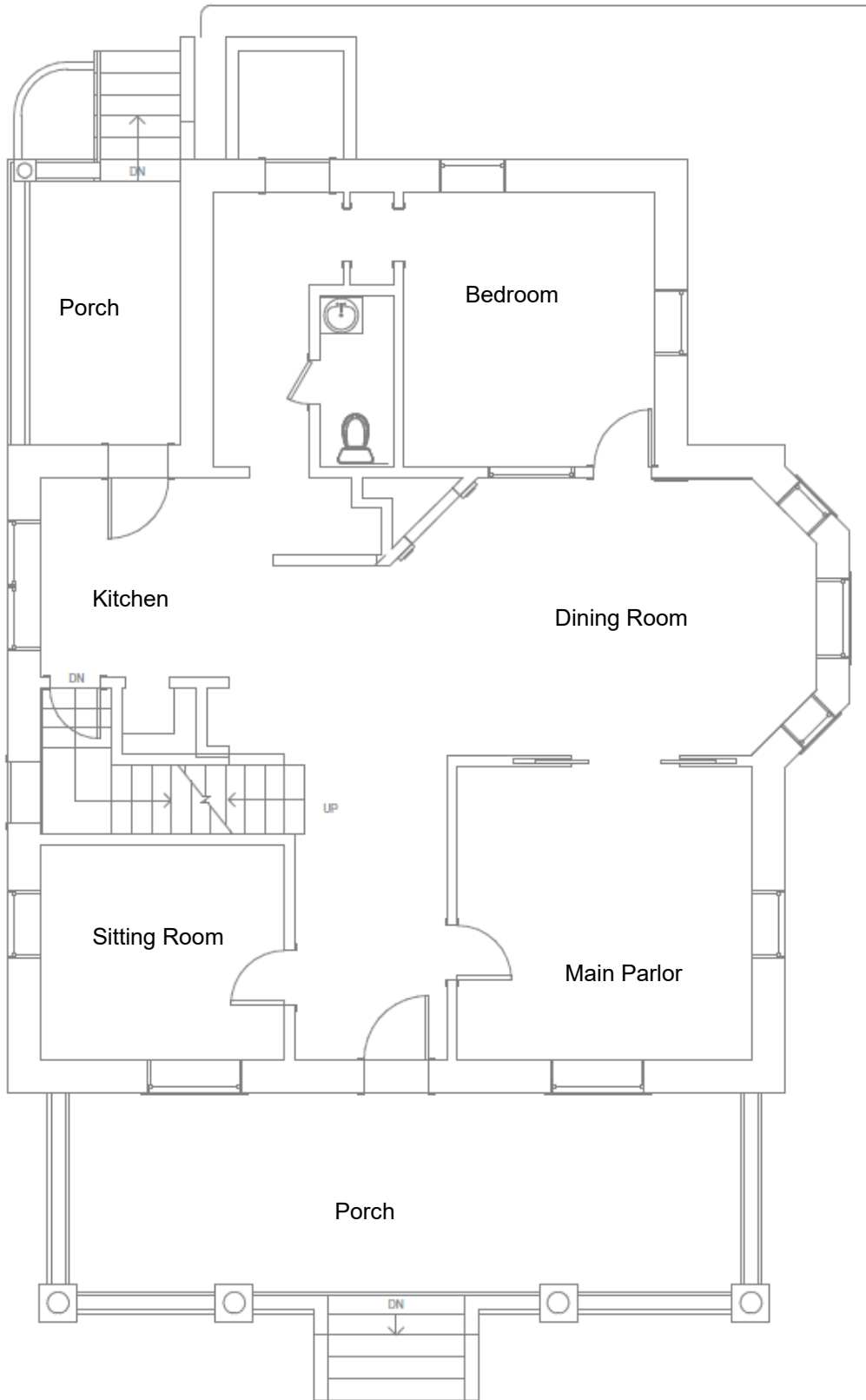
Figure 5: Existing Site Plan (not to scale; north is up)



Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House
Name of Property

Riley County Kansas
County and State

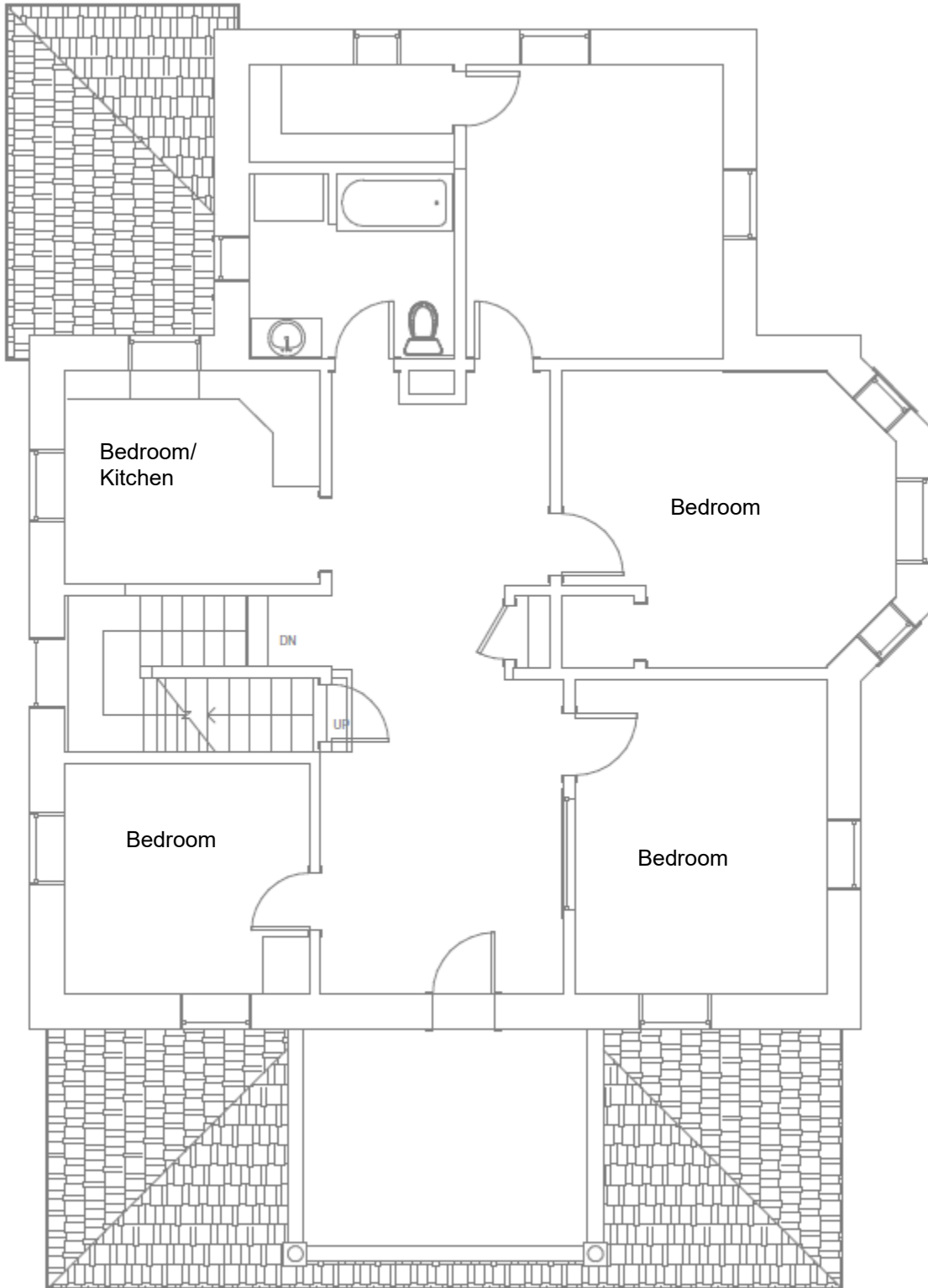
Figure 6: Existing Main Level Plan (not to scale; north is up)



Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House
Name of Property

Riley County Kansas
County and State

Figure 7: Existing Upper Level Plan (not to scale; north is up)





720



720



























718











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House

MULTIPLE NAME: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Residential Resources in Manhattan, Kansas MPS

STATE & COUNTY: KANSAS, Riley

DATE RECEIVED: 8/21/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/17/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/02/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/06/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000691

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10/2/15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER D. Bernathy 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.



RECEIVED 2280

AUG 21 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

Phone: 785-272-8681
Fax: 785-272-8682
cultural_resources@kshs.org

6425 SW 6th Avenue
Topeka KS 66615

Sam Brownback, Governor
Jennie Chinn, Executive Director

August 14, 2015

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

Re: National Register documents

Dear Mr. Loether:

Please find enclosed the following National Register documents:

- **Great Bend AAF Hangar; Great Bend, Barton County, Kansas (new nomination)**
 - Enclosed: Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page; 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the nomination; 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs
 - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.

- **Great Bend AAF Norden Bombsight Storage Vaults; Great Bend, Barton County, Kansas (new nomination)**
 - Enclosed: Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page; 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the nomination and a .kmz mapping file; 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs
 - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.

- **Fulton High School & Grade School; Fulton, Bourbon County, Kansas (new nomination)**
 - Enclosed: Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page; 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the nomination and a .kmz mapping file; 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs
 - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.

- **Evangelical Lutheran School; Sylvan Grove, Lincoln County, Kansas (new nomination)**
 - Enclosed: Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page; 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the nomination; 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs
 - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.

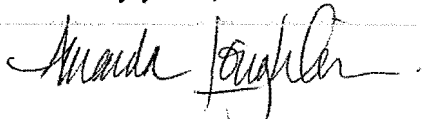
- **Kimble, Francis Byron (Barney), House; Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas (new nomination)**
 - Enclosed: Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page; 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the nomination; 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs
 - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.

- **Martin Cemetery; St. John vicinity, Stafford County, Kansas (new nomination)**
 - Enclosed: Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page; 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the nomination; 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs
 - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.

- **Papes Barn; Ellis vicinity, Ellis County, Kansas (new nomination)**
 - Enclosed: Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page; 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the nomination and a .kmz mapping file; 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs
 - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.

If you have any questions about these enclosed items, please contact me at 785-272-8681 ext. 216 or aloughlin@kshs.org.

Sincerely yours,



Amanda K. Loughlin
Interim National Register Coordinator

Enclosures