

4453

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name Hartford House

Other names/site number KHRI #161-3490-00019

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

## 2. Location

Street & number 2309 Claflin Road (Moved from 5<sup>th</sup> & Colorado Street) not for publication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  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 at the following level(s) of significance:  
 national  statewide  local Applicable National Register Criteria:  A  B  C  D

Patrick Zollner 8-6-19  
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:  
 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:)

[Signature] 9/30/19  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Hartford 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 type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" 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

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		<b>Total</b>

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

NA

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION & CULTURE: museum

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION & CULTURE: museum

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vernacular

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: WOOD

roof: ASPHALT

other: \_\_\_\_\_

Hartford House

Name of Property

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## Narrative Description

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### Summary

The Hartford House is a pre-cut wood-frame house that was salvaged and reconstructed in 1974 by the Riley County Historical Society. The house is one of ten prefabricated homes made by Hinkle, Guild and Co. of Cincinnati that accompanied settlers of that city on their trip west to establish a new frontier town. As the city of Manhattan developed, the single-pen one-room house was permanently located at 523 Colorado Street and ultimately enveloped inside a larger two-story home. When that house was scheduled for demolition in 1971, the former additions were painstakingly removed and the original pre-cut house disassembled and stored. The Riley County Historical Society acquired the land on Claflin Road and the Hartford House was reassembled and restored to resemble its original design and appearance.

The reconstruction project was led by Dr. Charles L. Hall of Kansas State University College of Architecture. Set on a concrete foundation with stone veneer, new rolled asphalt was installed on the shallow gable roof and narrow clapboard horizontal wood siding was installed as exterior sheathing to match original materials. Fenestration includes a single door and three windows on two sides of the home. The existing windows are 6/6 double-hung replacement wood units; the door is a six-panel replacement unit. Interior finishes in the single-room house include a wood floor and flat sheetrock ceiling; the walls are plastered on wood lath with one wall left open with exposed structure to illustrate the original structure. Newspapers were used for wall finish. The house serves as a museum exhibit illustrating early pre-cut house construction as one shelter option for early settlers.

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## Elaboration

### Setting

The Hartford House is located on the grounds of the Riley County Historical Society and Museum, a 1.8 acre complex on the south side of Claflin four blocks west of Kansas State University. A state historic site, the Goodnow House, borders the museum property on the east and a small greenspace, "Pioneer Park," is located east of the state historic site. The Riley County Historical Society manages the Goodnow House.

The current site adjacent to the Goodnow House was purchased in 1973 for relocation of the Hartford House and planned construction of a permanent home for the Riley County Historical Society and Museum (completed and dedicated as part of the 1976 Centennial Celebration).<sup>1</sup> Today, the main museum and administrative offices are located in a large one-story building with a parking lot on the south and shallow circle drive on the east. The large two-part building has limestone veneer facade and abutting side-facing gabled. A metal canopy covers the main entrance on the east accessed from the circle drive. See Figures 1 and 2 for site plans.

A wooded area distinguished by large mature trees and landscaped clusters green space around the museum to the north border of the site along Claflin Road. The Hartford House sits immediately northwest of the museum oriented E/W with the gable end facing the circle drive. The old Randolph Jail, a small wood-frame structure with corrugated metal siding, is located north of the Hartford House and the bell from the Bali Presbyterian Church is located on a stone foundation immediately east of the House. A brick walk curves northwest around the house providing access to the entrance to the Hartford House at its southwest corner. Landscaped flower and rock beds are located around the House's foundation. A stone retaining wall borders the brick walk west of the house and a stone wall runs along the north border of the site. The house has a single door at the west end of the south facade, accessed from stepping stones from the east along the north wall of the museum and the brick walk from the northwest each leading to a wood landing at the door to the House.

Figures 7-10 at the end of the nomination illustrate changes in the site and landscaping around the house since its reconstruction. The Hartford House was reassembled on the museum property, restored to a house museum and dedicated in 1974, prior to site becoming home to the Riley County Historical Society offices and museum. The site took its general form with completion of the main Museum building in 1976. A landscaping in 2017 resulted in the existing stone steps and brick walk to the front entrance of the House.

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<sup>1</sup> The Riley County Historical Society was located in the basement of City Hall from 1957 – 1976, relocating to their existing home on Claflin Road in 1976.

Hartford House

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The House

The Hartford House is a wood-frame prefabricated house manufactured by Hinkle, Guild & Company of Cincinnati, the city from which the Steamship Hartford embarked in 1855. The date of fabrication is estimated at ca. 1854-1855. As the only known remaining of the ten pre-cut houses in Manhattan, the house, reassembled on the museum site, was named the "Hartford House."

Hinkle and Guild advertised "frame buildings for Kansas and Nebraska, entirely different from the portable cottage formerly built."<sup>2</sup> The company's advertisement in a Cincinnati newspaper illustrated four house types, the smallest of which was fifteen feet square.<sup>3</sup> (*None listed match the exact dimensions of the Hartford House but Plan No. 1 is very close to the size and configuration*) See Figure 5 at the end of the nomination.

The pre-cut houses were manufactured in three-foot sections with no fireplace (to be added on site). The roofing was tar-impregnated paper. The houses were regarded as temporary although built of good materials. Those that survive are typically part of a larger house with wings or ells added to the original form. In the case of the Hartford House, it was almost completely encompassed within a larger house at 523 Colorado. Ground floor rooms had been added as well as a second story. The original structure served as the living room in the larger house.<sup>4</sup>

When threatened by demolition during urban renewal, the house at 523 Colorado was carefully disassembled, removing the second floor and the added first-floor rooms from the original structure (1971). It was stored until land and funding were secured for the house's restoration. In 1974, the Hartford House was reconstructed on the new museum property.

The house is a simple rectangular form approximately 14' x 18'. It was situated E/W with the gable-end facing the circle drive which provided windows on the south and east, a traditional orientation to take full advantage of natural light and ventilation. The Hartford House has two windows on the east end and one window and one door on the south. The existing windows are wood 6/6 double-hung sash windows replacing former 1/1 double-hung units. The door is a replacement six-panel unit. The door and windows have flat simple casings with a crown molding capping the header and a plain stool and apron. The house was set on a concrete foundation at its new site and limestone veneer encased the foundation. Exterior walls received new clapboard wood siding with corner boards, similar to the original sheathing. The low, shallow gable roof has boxed eaves, a plain 1x fascia, and rolled asphalt sheathing. All wood has a painted finish. Serving as a stove flue, there is a small square brick chimney located in the center of the west gable-end.

The floor plan is a single-pen, a small one-room house with the chimney on one end opposite windows. The house had no plumbing and none was added in the restoration. It is set with a dry sink and cook stove at one end and bed at the other with cupboard, table and rocker between. Limited electrical wiring was added during the restoration to accommodate lighting. The interior walls were re-plastered with the west wall left open to expose the wall construction. Newspapers were used as the original wall finish (wallpaper) and this practice was replicated in the reconstruction. The floors are wood and a flat sheetrock ceiling was installed (in lieu of the original plaster).

The only known alterations since the building's reconstruction in 1974 is replacement of 1/1 windows with the existing 6/6 double-hung wood windows (ca.1995), installation of a new door, and landscaping in 2017 that included new walkways and stairs to the entrance of the house.

<sup>2</sup> Charles Theodore Greve. *Centennial History of Cincinnati and Representative Citizens*. Vol. 1 (1904) 736-737, cited in RCHS letter.

<sup>3</sup> *Daily Cincinnati Gazette*, 26 Feb 1857, 2.

<sup>4</sup> Riley County Historical Museum unpublished. *The Story of the Hartford House*. Sept 1982.



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**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**

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1855, 1971, and 1974

**Significant Dates**

1855

1971

1974

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

**Cultural Affiliation**

NA

**Architect/Builder**

Hinkle, Guild & Co. manufacturer

Reconstructed by members of Tau Sigma Epsilon

Fraternity of KSU under the direction of Dr. Charles

L. Hall, architect

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The Period of Significance includes three dates: 1) the construction of the prefabricated house and its transport to Manhattan in 1855; 2) the 1971 salvage of the original structure (enveloped within a two-story house) and, 3) reconstruction on the site that would become home to the Riley County Historical Society site, dedicated in 1974 as the Hartford House. These three dates reflect the building's history and its significance.

**Criteria Considerations (justification)**

The Hartford House was saved from demolition in 1971, stored, and in 1974 reassembled on newly-acquired property of the Riley County Historical Society and Museum. The Hartford House stands today as part of the museum complex, to interpret early prefabricated house construction and a housing option for the town's first settlers.

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

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### Summary

The Hartford House located at 2309 Claflin Road, Manhattan, Riley, Kansas is nominated to the National Historic Register under Criterion A – Exploration/Settlement and Criterion C - Architecture. The house got its name from the steamer that ran aground on a sand bar near an early settlement that would become Manhattan. The Hartford House was one of ten prefabricated houses that accompanied the members of the Cincinnati and Kansas Land Company to the Kansas Territory in 1855. First owned by one of the town founders, Andrew Meade, in 1883 the house was moved to a permanent location at 523 Colorado Street south of downtown Manhattan. Soon enveloped by additions that included a second story, the house at 523 Colorado was home to a number of residents for nearly one hundred years. Slated for demolition in 1971 through one of the City of Manhattan's Urban Renewal projects, owners John & Phyllis Meisner offered the house to the Riley County Historical Society. Society members along with the Tau Sigma Epsilon Fraternity and the Rotary Club carefully revealed and then disassembled the original one-room structure that served as the living room in the house at 523 Colorado.

The house was reconstructed in 1974 on newly-acquired land on Claflin Road that would become the new home of the Riley County Historical Society and Museum. Like its salvage from Colorado Street, the structure was reassembled by a team led by Dr. Charles L. Hall of Kansas State University's College of Architecture. The house was set on a concrete foundation with stone veneer, and new narrow clapboard siding and rolled asphalt roofing were installed to replicate original finishes. The interior has wood floors, sheetrock ceiling and plaster walls with newsprint used as wallpaper like the original house. The Hartford House stands aside the main Museum facility and is open regularly to visitors. The House is a rare example of a mid-nineteenth century prefabricated house and the work of Cincinnati firm Hinkle, Guild and Company interpreting one of the few housing options available to Manhattan's earliest settlers.

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### Elaboration

#### The Establishment of Manhattan

In the years following Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821, trade between the eastern United States and Mexico flowed along the Santa Fe Trail, while westward migration filled the Oregon Trail. In 1827 Fort Leavenworth was established to protect settlers and trade. Traffic through the area grew exponentially and in 1852, a second fort was established at the junction of Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers; six years later the camp took the name Fort Riley.<sup>5</sup> The Kansas Territory was opened to settlement in 1854 and the towns of Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kickapoo were soon established, with other settlements quickly following. On July 2, 1855, the first session of the Kansas territorial legislature was convened with the first order of business to organize into thirty-three counties of which Riley County was the westernmost, having taken its name from the fort.

The passage of the Kansas and Nebraska Act in 1854 had mandated that the residents of the Kansas Territory could choose whether slavery would be legal in the state. As a result, groups from both sides of the issue mobilized immigration to the territory. Anti-slavery organizations, mainly from the Northeastern United States formed groups by early 1855 with the intention of populating Kansas with a Free State majority. One of these groups called the New England Immigrant Aid Society sent people to settle an area near the intersection of the Big Blue and Kansas Rivers. On April 3, 1855, the community was christened Boston. During the same month, the Cincinnati and Kansas Land Company (CKLC) was formed in Ohio with the purchase a 144-ton flat-bottomed stern wheeler called the Hartford for \$7,000; they departed Cincinnati on April 24<sup>th</sup>.<sup>6</sup> Upon departure the captain's log noted, "...departure from Cincinnati bound for the Kansas River. Destination – the town site of Manhattan near Fort Riley, Kansas Territory...we are crowded to the guards headed for the promise land."<sup>7</sup>

Aboard the Hartford, eighty-five members of the CKLC planned to build up a "thriving town and important business place" to be named Manhattan at the request of one of the financiers living in New York.<sup>8</sup> The Hartford steamer required only

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<sup>5</sup> William Cutler. "Riley County." *History of the State of Kansas*. Chicago: A.T. Andreas, 1883. [transcription online] Kansas Collection Books <http://www.kancoll.org/books/cutler/riley/riley-co-p1.html> (accessed 28 Apr 2019).

<sup>6</sup> Sonie Liebler, *That Splendid Little Steamer Hartford*. Oklahoma City, OK: Kaw River Research, 2003, 9. Author was quoting the *Cincinnati Daily Enquirer*, 24 April 1855.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid*, 11.

<sup>8</sup> Cutler.

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three feet depth of water to navigate even with its heavy load of passengers, prefabricated houses, a printing press, a steam engine, a small grist mill, cooking stoves, seeds and agricultural implements, household items, wood for fuel and 153 barrels of whiskey.<sup>9</sup> Despite an outbreak of cholera, the Hartford continued its journey until it came aground south of the small settlement called Boston, just past the mouth of the Big Blue River. Boston's settlers offered to help and the passengers began to consider joining them on dry land. Julia Lovejoy, a member of the Boston group wrote to the editor of the Concord, New Hampshire *Independent Democrat* newspaper in June 1855 explaining the change in circumstances:

...a great and important change has occurred in business matters here...the Hartford, a splendid boat, owned by a company of wealthy capitalists from Cincinnati, Ohio...was bringing out the settlers with their families heavily freighted with ready-made houses...When they came into sight of our beautiful locality almost encircled as it is by these two rivers, they were so charmed with the spot...they made proposals to our Boston Association on certain stipulated conditions to abandon the project of founding a city, as first intended, and expend their capital here.<sup>10</sup>

The Cincinnati group was deeded 320 acres of land on which to build. In only a few short weeks a town began to take shape when the ten prefabricated houses were assembled. By the middle of July an eastern newspaper reported Manhattan consisted of twenty-five houses, as well as two steam-powered saw mills that had come on the Hartford.<sup>11</sup> Boston town founder Issac T. Goodnow reported to a Rhode Island newspaper, "Our city Manhattan, changed from Boston, is growing. We have united with a fine energetic company from Cincinnati."<sup>12</sup> Another settler Samuel D. Houston reported that the Hartford settlers and their houses "gave the place, in a short time, the appearance of a small village at the Junction of the Blue and the Kansas Rivers. And the town seems to be established."<sup>13</sup> A final observation by another emigrant was that "the City of many names...is now permanently named Manhattan."<sup>14</sup> When Manhattan was incorporated in February 1857, early residents named two of the major thoroughfares after men significant to their cause, one of whom was Col. John Poyntz, a financier of the Hartford mission; and Houston Avenue after Sam Houston, the only Manhattan settler elected to the 1855 legislature as a Free-Stater.<sup>15</sup>

Hartford House

The Hartford House was one of ten prefabricated houses that accompanied the members of the Cincinnati and Kansas Land Company to the Kansas Territory. The House through its history was home to at least twenty different families beginning with one of the town's settlers Andrew Mead. Mead was an original member of the Cincinnati and Kansas Land Company and was on the four-man committee created to "handle the business affairs" of the new town. It is thought that although Mead owned the house, the town preacher occupied the house until it was sold to the Taylor family in 1883 and moved to 523 Colorado Street. In 1891 Mr. Dewey, a portrait photographer, bought the home and remained there for seventeen years, after which he sold it to George Hendrickson for \$1,000.<sup>16</sup> It is believed the Hendrickson family added the second story to the house ca. 1908 when their five grandchildren came to live with them.<sup>17</sup> The house had several owners<sup>18</sup> until John & Phyllis Meisner offered the house to the Riley County Historical Society in 1971.

The house at 523 Colorado was condemned by the City of Manhattan in 1971 under their Urban Renewal Program. The Historical Society had the idea to preserve the historical Hartford House contained within the deteriorated two-story house. An agreement was reached between the Society, the home owner, the Rotary Club and the Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity at Kansas State University. The Society provided the technical assistance, the fraternity provided the manpower to tear down the house in a "manner that will preserve the antique room for the Society," and the Rotarians provided funding for the excavation equipment required.

<sup>9</sup> Liebler, 9.

<sup>10</sup> Julia Louisa Lovejoy. "Letters from Kansas." *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 11, no. 1 (Feb 1942), 29 to 44.

<sup>11</sup> Liebler, 18.

<sup>12</sup> Kevin G. W. Olson. *Frontier Manhattan: Yankee Settlement to Kansas Town, 1854-1894*. Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 2012, 62.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid. Author is quoting Elaine Olney and Mary Roberts, eds. *Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairie*. Manhattan, KS: Riley County Genealogical Society, 1976, 361.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Brenda R. Spencer and Christy Davis. *Downtown Manhattan Historic District Multiple Property Submission*. Washington, DC: National Parks Service, 2006, 51.

<sup>16</sup> Medora Flick Letter dated 10 July 1944 recounting a conversation held with Mrs. George Hendrickson. Riley County Historical Museum Files.

<sup>17</sup> "Notes from Conversation with Don E. Hendrickson." Riley County Historical Museum Files, May 1986.

<sup>18</sup> A list of the known owners of 523 Colorado is provided in Figure 11 at the end of the nomination.

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In 1973 the Riley County Historical Society purchased the land adjacent to the Goodnow House from the Loyal Payne family and set in motion the reassembling of the Hartford House. According to Museum documents, Dr. Charles L. Hall (1932-2014), Kansas State University School of Architecture Professor and a consulting architect with the Riley County Historical Society, acted as the project manager for the restoration. Dr. Homer Socolofsky (1922-2005), a Kansas State University history professor, was Chairman of the Museum Advisory Committee. As they had salvaged the house two years earlier members of the Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity aided in its reconstruction. Numerous members of the Historical Society donated their time, labor and knowledge to the project. Orial W. Adolph plastered the walls. The interior design was researched, funded and executed by Vida Harris. The newspaper used to wallpaper was new, but chosen for its resemblance to the original material. Finally Boy Scout Philip Schalles painted the exterior walls.<sup>19</sup> Two and one half years after the dismantling of the house on Colorado Street the Hartford House was dedicated as a state landmark on May 12, 1974.

History of Prefabricated Buildings

As immigrants began to arrive in the Kansas Territory they had few choices for housing. The first temporary residences in Manhattan were called "caravansary's" and consisted of an enclosure of sod walls, a cloth roof, prairie hay for a carpet, and cook stoves for warmth.<sup>20</sup> Another variation was a canvas tent banked by sod walls.<sup>21</sup> Log houses also appeared however a shortage of timber and the ability to mill it was a concern added to the already difficult conditions for settlers.<sup>22</sup> One solution to the housing problem was prefabricated buildings.

By the late 1820s prefabricated houses were being produced in England for shipment to the colonies, although isolated examples in the United States were noted as early as 1772.<sup>23</sup> One of the earliest businesses was H. John Manning, a London carpenter who forged a world market for his "portable cottages" in the 1830s.<sup>24</sup> Manning's cottages were built in components, then shipped and assembled by British emigrants. Demand was created in the nineteenth century during the California Gold Rush. Builders were quick to innovate, eager to capitalize on their inventions.

The earliest patent for a portable house manufactured in the United States was issued in 1839 to Frederick Barnard of Philadelphia. A year later John Hall, a Baltimore architect, published a design for a simple two room cottage that could be easily assembled using interchangeable wooden panels, while in 1856, David Fitzgerald of New York City was awarded a patent for a pioneer cabin which featured a prefabricated wooden frame supported by iron toggle bolts and tie rods. While each of these patents had the benefit of portability and interchangeable parts, the eastern manufacturers could not by virtue of their location take full advantage as Cincinnati did of the growing demand for housing on the frontier.<sup>25</sup>

Cincinnati's location on the Ohio River led to its rise as one of the foremost starting points for many wealthy settlers beginning their journey westward. By the 1840s Cincinnati had become one of the top producers of finished lumber in the United States. Combined with advances in mechanization such as steam power-driven saws, improved planning machines, tenoners and spindle shapers that were in used at most of the city's sash, door and blind factories, Cincinnati had a distinct advantage on its competitors. In 1850 the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce reported that "The introduction and growth of this industry [building materials] has been most extraordinary."<sup>26</sup>

In 1852 Joseph Guild, co-founder of Hinkle, Guild and Company, was awarded a patent for "a reciprocating mortising machine that consisted of an improvement in the operation of the chisel which cut the hole or mortise, for the joint used in combining two pieces of wood."<sup>27</sup> Guild's invention was manufactured by Cincinnati firm Lane and Bodley effectively

<sup>19</sup> All the details in the paragraph are derived from the Riley County Historical Museum. *The Story of the Hartford House*. (unpublished) Sept 1982.

<sup>20</sup> Historic Preservation Services. *Wards One and Two Cultural Resources Survey, Manhattan, KS*. Manhattan, KS: City of Manhattan, 2004, 74.

<sup>21</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984, 63.

<sup>22</sup> Louise Barry. "The New England Emigrant Aid Company Parties of 1855." *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 12, no. 3 (Aug 1943): 227-268. Transcribed by Tod Roberts. Accessed on 28 Apr 2019 at [https://web.archive.org/web/20090419195258/http://www.kshs.org/publicat/khq/1943/43\\_3\\_barry.htm](https://web.archive.org/web/20090419195258/http://www.kshs.org/publicat/khq/1943/43_3_barry.htm).

<sup>23</sup> Stephen C. Gordon. "House Building by Machinery: The Cincinnati Experience, 1850-1870," in William D. Walters, Jr. *Pioneer America Society Transactions* 11, (1988): 33.

<sup>24</sup> Mark Chavez. "Exceptional Places." 6, 2011, National Parks Service a newsletter of the Division of Cultural Resources, Midwest Region. Accessed online 28 Apr 2019 at <https://www.nps.gov/articles/prefabricated-homes.htm>.

<sup>25</sup> Gordon, 34.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid, 35.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid, 35.

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creating an all-Cincinnati operation and allowing Hinkle and Guild to mass produce prefabricated buildings at a lower cost than competitors outside the city.<sup>28</sup>

Hinkle and Guild's firm occupied a 60 foot by 250 foot brick factory at 365 West Front Street, the largest building in Cincinnati at the time.<sup>29</sup> The company also had a nearby lumberyard sitting on a 700 foot wharf on the Ohio River. Each floor of the six-story factory was organized for a different phase of construction with saws and planes on the lower floors, third and fourth floors housed the production of window sashes, doors and blinds. A four story kiln was attached to the side of the factory was used to season the lumber that would then be placed on the rail and transported to the wharf.<sup>30</sup> The firm had an in-house architect named F. M. Moore who was available to "furnish plans and specifications for buildings."<sup>31</sup> Hinkle and Guild also supplied carpentry work to other well-known architects of the era in cities across the South and West.<sup>32</sup> Hinkle, Guild and Co. construction efforts include the college building of Western Female Seminary (later Western College) in Oxford, OH, and the Presbyterian Church in Covington, OH.<sup>33</sup>

The first reference to a prefabricated building in Kansas was a "portable store" operated on the Kickapoo Reserve above Fort Leavenworth by William H. Hildreth in April 1844.<sup>34</sup> Hildreth had purchased the "panel work" building in Ohio from the Cincinnati manufacturer Philip Hinkle. After passage of the Kansas and Nebraska Act, Hinkle & Guild began an advertising campaign targeting the new settlers moving west and settling in the territories. The newspaper advertisements offered "frame buildings for Kansas and Nebraska entirely different from the portable cottage we formerly built."<sup>35</sup> The advertisement showed the plans of four houses, the smallest of which measured fifteen square feet by seven feet ten inches high, sold for eighty dollars. The second house covered twice the ground surface in two rooms at a cost of \$145. The third was fifteen by thirty feet and two stories high with two rooms per story priced at \$260. The final house measured thirty by thirty feet in two stories weighing 19,378 pounds.<sup>36</sup> The houses were delivered to the rail depot or wharf with all lumber, hardware, paper and paint necessary to install them at the destination.

The portable houses were not intended to be permanent structures. An article in volume nine of the *Kansas Historical Collections*, "The Kansas River – Its Navigation," Albert C. Greene quotes a first-hand account noting that there were a lot of cheap small frame houses that were easily reassembled in Leavenworth city. Greene later says that the "Cincinnati houses" were an "architectural freak now happily obsolete."<sup>37</sup> The houses were to be made impervious to weather with a coating of "some sort of cement, one of the principal ingredients being alcohol" the author noted that the liquor did not survive the journey.<sup>38</sup> Another newspaper reported in 1857 that the structures had blown down in the "thunder gust and rain storms which swept over the plains of Kansas."<sup>39</sup> Documentation is sparse on the fate of these portables. In 1887 one of the ten original houses burned in Manhattan and a newspaper report from the day assumed it to be the last in the city.<sup>40</sup> When the Hartford House was dedicated Mrs. Jean Dallas, Director of the Riley County Historical Society noted that "The original builders were trying an idea of temporary, easily constructed housing."<sup>41</sup> One hundred years later in 1988, at least one source noted that the Hartford House was the only verified nineteenth century portable house known to exist in the United States.<sup>42</sup>

Hinkle, Guild & Co. was not the only manufacturer of prefabricated buildings and by 1870 Hinkle's and Cincinnati's role in the market had waned. Hinkle shifted their focus to production of architectural elements, woodwork and publication of architectural plan books.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>28</sup> Ibid, 35.

<sup>29</sup> Charles Cist. *Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851*. Cincinnati: W. H. Moore & Co., 1851, 236.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid, 37.

<sup>31</sup> Jayne Merkel. "Builders Store –Bought Materials Century Ago." *The Cincinnati Enquirer*. 24 Aug 1980, 41.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Nathaniel Sayre Harris. *Journal of a Tour in the "Indian Territory."* NY, 1844; as quoted in Louise Barry, comp. "Kansas before 1854: A Revised Annals, Part 13, 1844." *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 30, no. 1 (Spring 1964): 64.

<sup>35</sup> Greve. The advertisement is from the *Daily Cincinnati Gazette*, 9 Oct 1857.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> Albert R. Greene. "The Kansas River--Its Navigation." *Kansas Historical Collections*, 9 (1906): 329.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>39</sup> *The Kansas Herald of Freedom*. 27 Jun 1857, 1.

<sup>40</sup> "The Last of the Mohegans: An Old Landmark Burned to the Ground." *The Manhattan Republic*. 21 April 1887, 5.

<sup>41</sup> Lynn Pickett. "Pioneer Home Dedication Set." *Manhattan Mercury*. 5 May 1974.

<sup>42</sup> Gordon, 33.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid, 40.

Hartford House  
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas  
County and State

The Hartford House stands today at the Riley County Historical Museum complex as a representative of mid-nineteenth century pre-cut homes and specifically, the work of Cincinnati company Hinkle, Guild & Co. to interpret a convenient shelter option for the town's first settlers in a region of the state with a dearth of trees for building. The House also represents a notable cooperative effort by Manhattan residents to preserve their early history.

**9. Major Bibliographical References** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Barry, Louise, comp. "Kansas before 1854: A Revised Annals, Part 13, 1844." *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 30, no. 1 (Spring 1964): 64.

Barry, Louise. "The New England Emigrant Aid Company Parties of 1855." *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 12, no. 3 (Aug 1943) 227-268.

Chavez, Mark. "Exceptional Places." 6, 2011, National Parks Service a newsletter of the Division of Cultural Resources, Midwest Region.

Cist, Charles. *Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851*. Cincinnati: W. H. Moore & Co., 1851.

*Cincinnati Daily Enquirer*, 24 Apr 1855 & 24 Aug 1850. Accessed on Newspapers.com and from RCHSM Files.

Cutler, William. "Riley County." *History of the State of Kansas*. Chicago: A.T. Andreas, 1883. Kansas Collection Books <http://www.kancoll.org/books/cutler/riley/riley-co-p1.html>.

*Daily Cincinnati Gazette*. 26 Feb 1857.

Gordon, Stephen C. "House Building by Machinery: The Cincinnati Experience, 1850-1870," in William D. Walters, Jr. *Pioneer America Society Transactions*. Vol XI (1988).

Greene, Albert R. "The Kansas River--Its Navigation." *Kansas Historical Collections*, 9 (1906): 317-358.

Harris, Nathaniel Sayre. *Journal of a Tour in the "Indian Territory."* NY, 1844.

Hinkle, Guild & Co. Advertisements from Cincinnati Historical Society, Riley County Historical Society and Museum Files.

Historic Preservation Services, LLC. *Cultural Resources Survey Wards One and Two Manhattan, Kansas*. City of Manhattan, 2004.

*The Kansas Herald of Freedom*. 1855.

"The Last of the Mohegans: An Old Landmark Burned to the Ground." *The Manhattan Republic*. 21 April 1887, 5.

Liebler, Sonie. *That Splendid Little Steamer Hartford*. Oklahoma City, OK: Kaw River Research, 2003, 9.

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

"Medora Flick Letter." 10 July 1944 recounting a conversation she had with Mrs. George Hendrickson. Riley County Historical Museum Files.

Merkel, Jayne. "Builders Store --Bought Materials Century Ago." *The Cincinnati Enquirer*. 24 Aug 1980, 41.

"Notes from Conversation with Don E. Hendrickson." Riley County Historical Museum Files, May 1986.

Olson, Kevin G.W. *Frontier Manhattan: Yankee Settlement to Kansas Town, 1854-1894*. Lawrence: University of Kansas Press. 2012.

Pickett, Lynn. "Pioneer Home Dedication Set." *Manhattan Mercury*. 5 May 1974.

Riley County Appraisers Office. Parcel record.

Riley County Register of Deeds records for 523 Colorado. 1855-1974. Researched and transcribed by Riley County Historical Society and Museum.

Riley County GIS Viewer/Parcel Search online at <https://gis.rileycountyks.gov/>

Riley County Historical Museum. *The Story of the Hartford House*. (unpublished) Sept 1982.

Riley County Historic Society and Museum, *RCHS Program for Dedication of the Hartford House, Hartford House and related vertical files and photos*.

Spencer, Brenda R. and Christy Davis. *Downtown Manhattan Historic District Multiple Property Submission*. Washington, DC: National Parks Service, 2006.

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Riley County Historical Museum



Hartford House  
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** Less than one

**Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.**  
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

1 39.192580 -96.596243  
Latitude: Longitude:

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The proposed boundary of the nominated property is a 2' line around the building's foundation. The House is located adjacent to the Riley County Historical Museum main building on the museum property defined by the following legal description: TR BEG 75' S SE COR JULIA BAIL EY ADD TH N475',NELY28',E128', SLY401.81',E20',S75',W215.24', TO POB.

**Boundary Justification**

The existing home of the Riley County Historical Society was constructed around the Hartford House two years after the house was reassembled on the newly-acquired site. The museum site is comprised of the legal description above and the parcel illustrated in Figure 2. Post-dating the period of significance, the museum building and parking area do not contribute significantly to the context or interpretation of the Hartford House. The church bell and jail likewise, do not contribute to the significance of the Hartford House. As a moved property, the site around the house holds little significance to the building itself. For these reasons, the boundary of the nominated parcel is a two foot perimeter around the foundation of the House.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Brenda & Michelle Spencer  
organization Spencer Preservation date May 3, 2019  
street & number 10150 Onaga Road telephone 785-456-9857  
city or town Wamego State KS Zip 66547  
e-mail Brenda@SpencerPreservation.com

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

name Riley County Historical Society, Attn: Cheryl Collins, Director  
street & number 2309 Claflin Road telephone 785-565-6490  
city or town Manhattan state KS zip 66502

Note: The Riley County Historical Society owns the Hartford House (building) but Riley County owns the land on which the house and adjacent museum are located. Riley County Commission has approved nomination of the Hartford House. The Commission should be included in any correspondence about the nomination.

Riley County Commissioners  
Attn: Rick Vargo, County Clerk  
115 N. 4<sup>th</sup> Street  
Manhattan, KS 66502. 785-537-6301

**Hartford House**  
Name of Property

**Riley County, Kansas**  
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**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.

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**Additional Documentation**

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**Photographs**

**Photograph Log**

Name of Property: **Hartford House**

City or Vicinity: **Manhattan**

County: **Riley** State: **Kansas**

Photographer: **Brenda R. Spencer**

Date Photographed: **2 May 2019**

#	Direction	Description
1 of 11	SW	Riley County Historical Museum site from drive off Claflin Road
2 of 11	W	View of Hartford House with Bali Church Bell in foreground and Randolph City Jail on right/north, all located north/northwest of the museum building
3 of 11	NW	South and east facades of the Hartford House with entrance door at west end of south facade
4 of 11	W	East and north facades of the Hartford House with sign northeast of building
5 of 11	S	View from northwest of site with Randolph Jail in foreground on left and the north and west facades of the Hartford House with brick walkway, both located north of main museum building
6 of 11	NE	West and south facades of Hartford House with brick walkway and wood landing from southwest
7 of 11	SE	East end of the one-room house, looking southeast from northwest corner
8 of 11	E	Detail of replacement wood window and wood trim at window on south facade
9 of 11	SW	West end of one-room house, looking southwest from northeast corner
10 of 11	NW	Northwest corner of house, from southeast corner with stove pipe and chimney on west wall
11 of 11	NW	Northwest corner where wall finish includes plaster on wood lath, newspaper as wall paper on plaster, and exposed structure to show original wood frame wall construction





Hartford House  
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas  
County and State

Maps and Figures

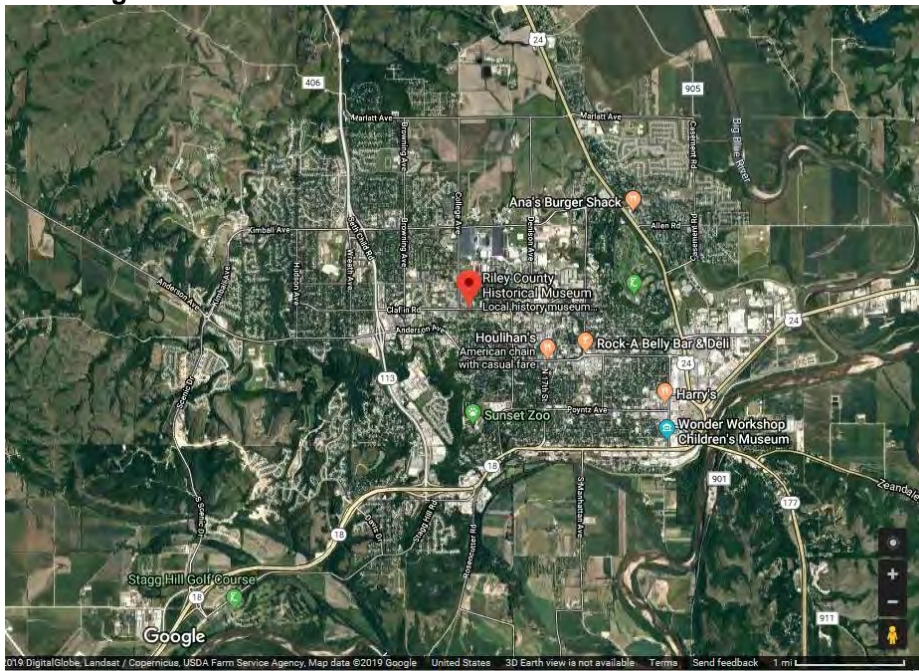


Figure 1 – Context Map and Museum Site (Google Maps, 2019)  
Hartford House located at Riley County Historical Museum Site  
2309 Claffin Road, Manhattan, Kansas  
Lat/Long: 39.192580 -96.596243 UTM 64



Hartford House  
Name of Property

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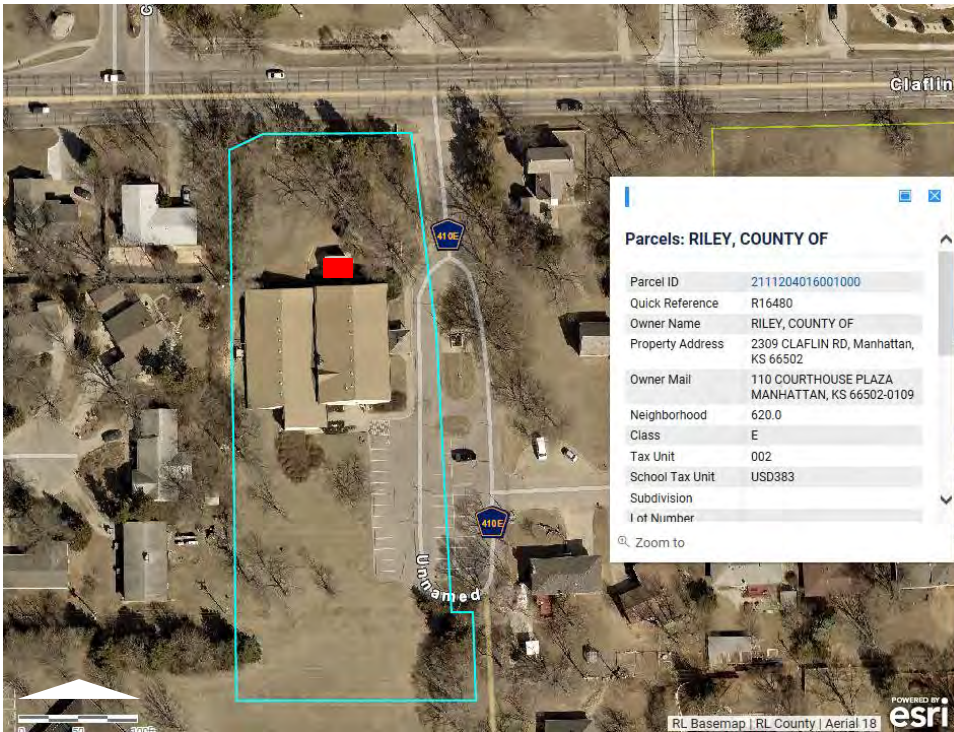


Figure 2 – Museum Site (Riley County GIS Viewer/Parcel Search online at <https://gis.rileycountyks.gov/> 4/30/2019)  
Hartford House located at Riley County Historical Museum Site  
2309 Claflin Road, Manhattan, Kansas



Figure 3 – House at 523 Colorado Street, Manhattan, Kansas  
One-Room Hartford House located inside this house  
"Inside this ol' House," *Manhattan Mercury* 4 November 1971

Hartford House  
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*Figure 4 – Extracting the Hartford House*  
Members of Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity at Kansas State University disassembled house at 523 Colorado Street to salvage the one-room Hartford House 7 November 1971

(Photos courtesy of Riley County Historical Society and Museum and may not be reproduced outside this nomination without written permission)

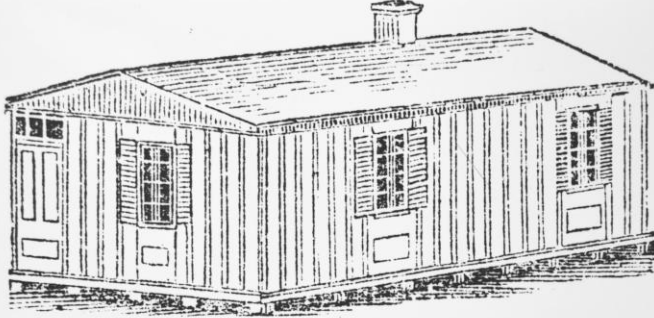


Hartford House  
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas  
County and State

## Kansas and Nebraska.

# PORTABLE COTTAGES



The above engraving represents a Portable Cottage, 14 feet 7 1/2 inches wide, by 30 feet 1 1/2 inches long, divided into two rooms, one story, (7 feet 10 inches) high; or the story may be made 9 feet high, if desired. It contains six window, all glazed, with Venetian Shutters to each window. There are three doors - two of these outside and one inside and it is entirely constructed of wood, the sides and ceiling being composed of posts, rails and panels of a uniform size. The roof is made of tongued and grooved boards, covered with paper, such as is used on fire proof roofs in cities, and painted with fire-proof paint which is then sanded, and will last longer than shingles. The perfectly simple nature of its construction enables two persons to put it together in a few hours, and take it apart again with equal ease. No apprehensions need be entertained as to their comfort in winter, from the inclemency of the weather, for from the perfect manner of their construction, they are much warmer than any other frame building.

Persons desirous of purchasing can see a cottage set up, at our factory.

**HINKLE, GUILD & CO.,**  
mh22-2td&w No. 365 West Front street, Cincinnati, O

Figure 5 - Hinkle, Guild & Co. Advertisements from Cincinnati Historical Society (Riley County Historical Society and Museum files)

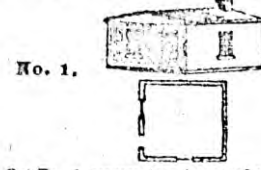
Upper Left - Centennial History of Cincinnati and Representative Citizens by Charles Theodore Greve. 1904, vol 1, 736-737

Right - Daily Cincinnati Gazette 26 Feb 1857, 2

No. 1 in the advertisement on left closely resembles the Hartford House plan and configuration.

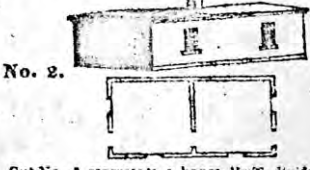
**HARDWARE AND MATERIALS,**  
At 103 Walnut Street,  
**McALPIN, BIRNBAUM & CO.**  
**FRAMES BUILT BUILDINGS**  
**FOR KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.**  
Entirely Different from the Portable Cottages we formerly built.

**WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF INDIVIDUALS,** or companies, desiring to the West, to the following plans for buildings; they are framed with Sills, Posts, Studs, Joist and Rafters. The weather-boards are narrow, to be put on horizontal; the roof of shingles, planed to a thickness, covered with paper saturated in composition, painted with Fire Proof Paint, and sanded; this will last longer than Shingles. Rafts of this kind can be seen they have been in use several years. The flooring and partitions of white pine boards, narrow, planed, tongued and grooved, leveled base, Doors and Windows, finished with plain plaster. We furnish these buildings, all framed, the lumber, carpenter-work, hardware, paper and paint for roof, all packed and delivered, at Railroad depot, or Wharf at Cincinnati, at the following prices:



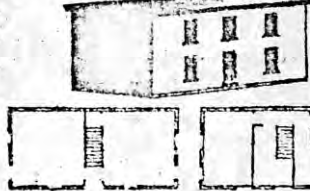
No. 1.

Cut No. 1, represents a house of one room, 15 feet square, one story, 7 feet 10 inches high. It has two windows, glazed, and one door. Price \$50. It weighs 500 pounds.



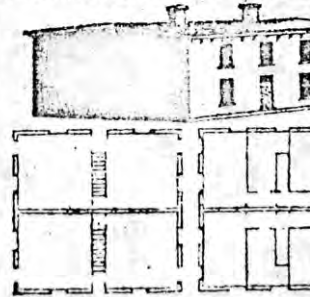
No. 2.

Cut No. 2 represents a house 15x30, divided into two rooms, one story, 7 feet 10 inches high. It has four windows, glazed, and three doors. Price \$145. Weighs 5,875 pounds.



No. 3.

Cut No. 3 represents a house 15x30; two stories high; first story 7 feet high, divided into two rooms, 2d story 7 feet high, divided into four rooms; it has ten windows, glazed, and ten doors; price \$250, it weighs 10,563 pounds.



No. 4.

Cut No. 4 represents two houses 30x30 feet square, 2 stories high; 1st story 7 feet high, divided into four rooms; 2d story 7 feet high, divided into eight rooms, has twenty windows, glazed, and twenty doors; price \$425; it weighs 14,375 pounds. Nos. 3 and 4 will accommodate a number of families, each room having a separate entrance.

The materials in these buildings are light, yet sufficiently strong, and the small space which they occupy, when in pack, renders them easy of transportation. It will require but a few days' carpenter-work to set up the buildings and finish them; they are designed to be plastered inside, or can be ceiled with tin, lath, etc. Terms, cash. All orders promptly attended to.  
**HINKLE & GUILD & CO.,**  
365 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

P. S. - Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Boards, Sash, Blinds, Frames, Mouldings, Flooring, Weatherboards, and all kinds of Lumber, in the rough, suitable for building, at wholesale or retail.  
P. M. HOOKER, Architect in our office, will furnish plans and specifications for buildings of all kinds.  
1857-1858

Hartford House  
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas  
County and State

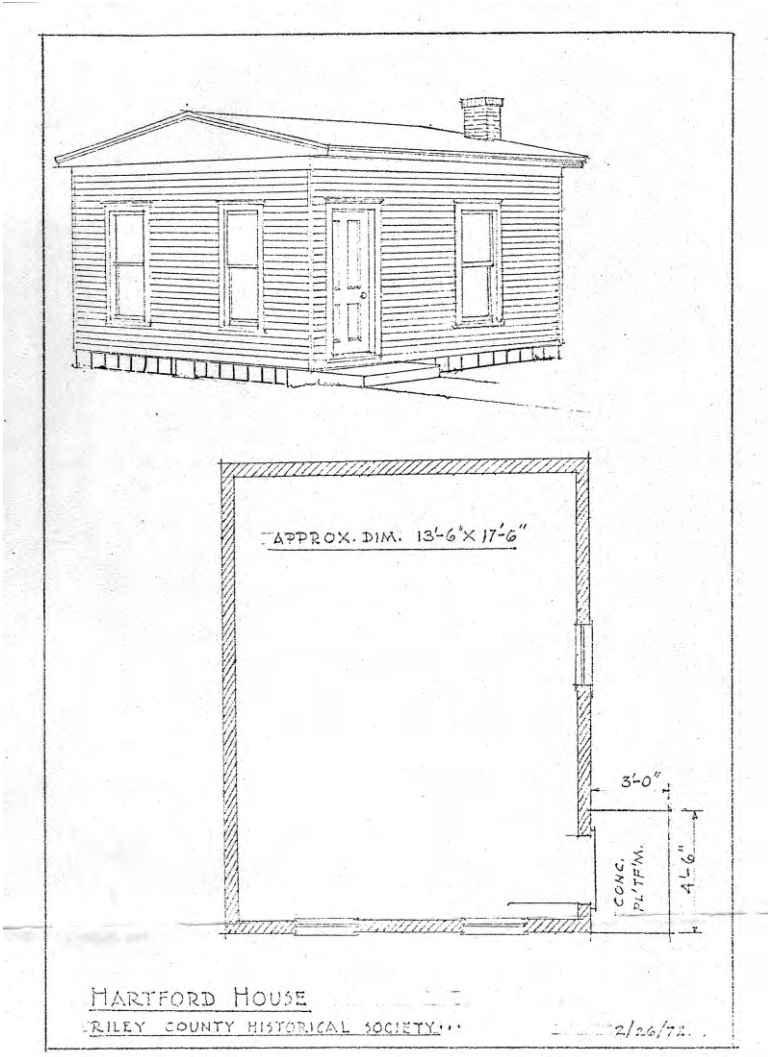


Figure 6 – Plan of Hartford House  
(Riley County Historical Society and Museum)



Figure 7 - ca. 1974 view during re-construction of Hartford House. Members of Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity at Kansas State University provided labor for disassembly and reconstruction.  
(Riley County Historical Society and Museum)



**Hartford House**

Name of Property

**Riley County, Kansas**

County and State



*Figure 8 – 1970s Views of Hartford House after reconstruction on the new museum property on Claflin. Upper Left - ca. 1975 ground breaking for new museum and administrative building on Claflin site with Hartford House in background. Upper Right – Riley County Historical Society members in Hartford House after reconstruction. Museum Director Jean Dallas on right.*

*Figure 9 Below – 1997 Views of Hartford House for Manhattan Homes Tour*

(Photos courtesy of Riley County Historical Society and Museum and may not be reproduced outside this nomination without written permission)



*Figure 10 Right – 2017 landscaping improvements included new stairs along museum building with wood landing at entrance to Hartford House. (Riley County Historical Society and Museum)*

Hartford House

Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas

County and State

*Figure 11 – Known owners of the Hartford House*

Compiled by Riley County Historical Society and Museum through Riley County Register of Deed records.

1. Cincinnati and Kansas Land Company
2. Andrew Mead
3. Peter Butler, et al.
4. J.S. and Celia Corbett
5. George B and Emma Taylor
6. Albert and Annie Tillman
7. Mary Dewey
8. Davis Hendrickson
9. James V. Bolton
10. Dale Apel
11. A.N. Blackman
12. Warren & Phyllis Dawson
13. Emil A Loberg
14. George W. & Cleo E. Kyger
15. May Erwin
16. Chris P. & Noma B. Christensen
17. Ruth Lenore Hall
18. John F. & Phyllis H. Meisner





HART COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Henry Bradley  
American Legion  
1910

HARTFORD  
HOUSE













HARTFORD  
HOUSE































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 8/14/2019      Date of Pending List: 9/13/2019      Date of 16th Day: 9/30/2019      Date of 45th Day: 9/30/2019      Date of Weekly List: 10/4/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      9/30/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

July 24, 2019



Jennie Chinn  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Kansas State Historical Society  
6425 SW 6th Ave, Topeka KS 66615-1099

Dear Jennie,

I am writing to inform you that the Manhattan Historic Resources Board reviewed the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the **Hartford House**, located 2309 Claflin Road, at their June 24, 2019 meeting. The Board voted unanimously in support the nomination, concurring with the findings that the property is eligible for the State and National Register of Historic Places.

Additionally, the Board a couple comments on information in the nomination form:

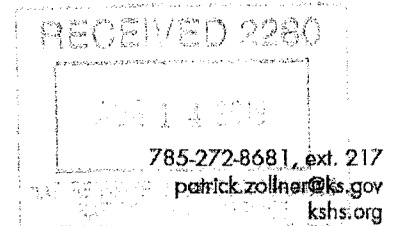
- The Board believed the property should be considered eligible under Criteria A as well for its association with the history of prefabricated housing and/or tiny homes.
- The Board suggested the application be updated to reflect the change in the building's foundation from stone to concrete with a stone veneer.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ben Chmiel".

Ben Chmiel, Planner II & Staff Liaison to the Historic Resources Board  
City of Manhattan, KS, 1101 Poyntz Ave.  
785/587-2438 | [chmiel@cityofmhk.com](mailto:chmiel@cityofmhk.com)



Jennie Chinn, Executive Director

Laura Kelly, Governor

August 12, 2019

Keeper, National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, DC 20240

**Re: National Register documents for Kansas**

Dear Alexis:

Please find enclosed the following National Register documents:

*NEW NOMINATIONS in Certified Local Government (8)*

**William Henry House – Lecompton, Douglas County, Kansas**

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- Letter of support from the CLG – Disk 1
- KML file of property boundary
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2 & 3

**Star Cash Grocery & Residence – Vinland (vicinity), Douglas County, Kansas**

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- Letter of support from the CLG – Disk 1
- KML file of property boundary
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2

**Fire Station No. 4 – Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas**

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format & Blue Prints – Disk 2

**St. Mark's AME Church – Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas (nominated with a Civil Rights Grant)**

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2

**Hartford House – Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas**

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- Letter of support from the CLG – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2

**The Avalon – Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas**

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- Letter of support from the CLG – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2

**Innes Department Store – Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas**

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2

**Vickers Petroleum Service Station – Haysville, Sedgwick County, Kansas (*Roadside Kansas MPDF*)**

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- Letter of support from the CLG – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2

*NEW NOMINATIONS in non-CLG communities (3)*

**Hodson Hotel – Ashland, Clark County, Kansas**

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2
- KML file of property boundary

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

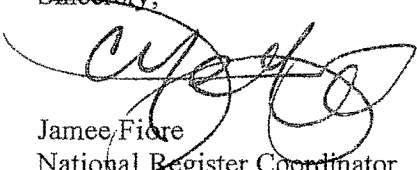
- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination & **redacted** version– Disk 1
  - The property owner requested the address be restricted due to previous issues with access
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2
- KML file of property boundary
- Letter from the private property owner

**Eureka Downtown Historic District – Eureka, Greenwood County, Kansas**

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2
- We received *no letters of objection*, and *one letter of support* from the City.

If you have any questions about these enclosed items, please contact me at (785) 272-8681 ext. 216 or [Jamee.fiore@ks.gov](mailto:Jamee.fiore@ks.gov)

Sincerely,



Jamee Fiore  
National Register Coordinator  
Kansas State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures