

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000060

Date Listed: 2/26/92

Glick-Orr House
Property Name

Atchison
County

KS
State

Multiple Name

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

Beth Poland
Signature of the Keeper

7/31/92
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

The number of noncontributing buildings given the Classification did not seem to match the buildings discussed in the text. The correct resource count is: 1 contributing building (house) and 1 noncontributing building (garage). The total number of buildings on the property is 2.

This information was provided by Martha Hagedorn-Krass of the KS SHPO staff.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name GLICK-ORR HOUSE
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 503 NORTH SECOND STREET not for publication
city, town ATCHISON vicinity
state KANSAS code KS county ATCHISON code 005 zip code 66002

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Barbara Powers STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER JANUARY 10, 1992
Signature of certifying official Date
KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Beck Boland 2/26/92

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Tudor Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone

walls BRICK

roof CERAMIC TILE

other GLASS

STUCCO

WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Glick-Orr House (c. 1873, 1913) is located at 503 North Second Street, Atchison, Atchison County, Kansas (pop. 11,407). The main body of the two-and-a-half-story, Tudor Revival style house is brick, the building sits on a stone foundation. A cross-gabled, green glazed, clay tile roof surmounts the building. A veneer of half-timbering, stucco, and brick have been applied for stylistic purposes. The house was substantially altered in 1913, changing it from a High Victorian Gothic style house to a Tudor Revival style house.

The building maintains an eastern facade orientation, with overall measurements of fifty-three feet from north to south and fifty-eight feet from east to west. The house stands on a hill overlooking North Second Street, from its tower one can look east to the Missouri River. The building stands on a large lot measuring two hundred and thirty feet from north to south and one hundred feet from east to west.

A stone retaining wall runs along the east property line, just above the sidewalk. This wall extends west from the northern corner, this part of the wall is brick. The brick wall runs to the back of the property line, becoming a privacy wall and then merging with the inner wall of the property's one-story, brick garage. The stone wall dates from the c. 1913 remodel, recalling the original stone wall in location and material. The brick wall probably dates from the c. 1913 remodel as well. The one-story garage was once the two-story carriage house for the c. 1873 house, a fire damaged the structure in the 1920s, causing the removal of its second story.

An alley runs behind the property, serving the Glick-Orr House and its neighbors to the west and north. A continuous brick wall of varying heights runs the length of the alley. The garage door for the house and the door to the courtyard for the house open out onto the alley. The alley wall probably dates from the c. 1913 period.

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The Glick-Orr House is an example of the parapeted gable subtype of the Tudor Revival style. The house exhibits an eclectic interpretation of the parapeted gable subtype by combining half-timbering and stucco with a brick veneer, traditional interpretations are either all brick or stone. The remodeled brick house artfully conceals the High Victorian Gothic roof line and detailing by the stuccoing and half-timbering of the existing gables, the removal of the tower's mansard roof and the building of a crenelated parapet in its place, the application of stucco to all brick wall surfaces of great expanse, the application of wide brick corners to the existing brick surface of the principal gabled projections, and the addition of a large, half-timbered bay to the building's main gable. The form and massing of the original house remains, but the original appearance has been dramatically changed with the application of new materials.

The asymmetrical facade of the house is composed of a central crenelated, parapeted tower flanked by a projecting, stuccoed and half-timbered gabled pavilion on the south and a recessed bay with a stuccoed and half-timbered gabled dormer on the north. A one-story sunroom with a crenelated, parapeted roof and a dentilled cornice projects from the southern elevation. A one-story, classically detailed wooden porch surrounds the northern two-thirds of the facade, sheltering the tower's main entryway.

A spacious brick and stucco patio encompasses the entire facade. The patio is broken by three tiers of cement steps, which rise up the steep grade from the sidewalk to the building's lancet arch, front doorway. The patio and stairway date from the c. 1913 remodel, the stairway recalls the c. 1873 steps in its location. The cast iron, geometric stair railing dates from c. 1940.

The secondary elevations achieve asymmetry as well, and are punctuated with stuccoed and half-timbered gables. A one-story, classically detailed wooden porch is inserted along the rear of the southern elevation, providing shelter for the secondary entry. A sunroom projects from the second floor of the northern elevation, obscuring the face of the main gable on that elevation. The western elevation received little modification from its original 1873 appearance, retaining its original segmentally arched window openings with radiating brick lintels and stone sills. A stone voussoir inscribed with the words and dates "ERECTED 1873 BY G. W. GLICK REBUILT 1913 BY J. W. ORR" is integrated into a lintel above a first story window on the western elevation.

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The building's lancet arch, front doorway is filled by a single, wooden door fenestrated with a large elliptical, bevelled glass pane that is flanked by quarrelled sidelights and surmounted by a triangular, leaded glass transom. A single door, sheltered by a porch, pierces the southern elevation, providing secondary access into the house. The door and doorway appears to date from the c. 1873 period, a leaded glass transom surmounts the door. An additional door pierces the western elevation, providing access to the backyard and garage.

The building's fenestration combines large and small 1/1 double hung sash with narrow, single pane casement windows surmounted by quarrelled transoms, single pane casement windows, and quarrelled casement windows. Each stuccoed and half-timbered gable receives a pair of quarrelled casement windows. The crenelated, parapeted tower receives a set of four, quarrelled casement windows surmounted by quarrelled transoms on its facade and a similar set on its northern face. The first level sunroom and the facade gable pavilion's bay projection receive single pane casement windows surmounted by quarrelled transoms, this treatment fills each planar expanse. The second level sunroom receives single pane casement windows which fill the plane of each wall. The 1/1 double hung sash is used on all elevations of stuccoed planar expanse.

The 1/1 double hung sash windows retain the stone sills from the c. 1873 house, the segmentally arched lintels that surmount them are covered with stucco, except in the case of those windows on the western elevation, which retain their original appearance. The casement windows receive wooden surrounds, with the exception of those windows in the tower, which are underscored by stone sills and surmounted by a dentilled, hood, stone moulding.

The cross-gabled roof exhibits deep wooden eaves with flared corner returns. Massive, curvilinear wooden brackets or knees support massive, projecting wooden entablatures at each gable's base. This treatment mimics the structural system of post-and-beam construction that was employed for sixteenth century half-timbered buildings, but it is applied and not part of the building's structure. Smaller brackets run beneath each entablature. Exposed rafter butts run beneath the eaves.

A large, red brick chimney rises from the eastern side of the southern elevation, the flue is flush with the body of the house. An additional chimney rises from the center of the northern

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elevation, in line with the second story sunroom. The flue is flush with the body of the house. The chimneys are in the location of the c. 1873 chimneys, but the pots have been changed.

The interior of the house is designed around a center hall plan and is detailed with classically inspired treatments, with the exception of the upper story doors, which are multi-panelled in the Tudor Revival tradition. While the c. 1913 floorplan may take its overall form from the c. 1873 floorplan, the all of the woodwork dates from the c. 1913 remodel.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE ATTACHED SHEET,

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property LESS THAN ONE ACRE

UTM References

A

1	5	3	1	9	3	0	0	4	3	8	1	5	6	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

B

Zone		Easting						Northing						

C

Zone		Easting						Northing						

D

Zone		Easting						Northing						

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

THE NOMINATED PROPERTY IS LOCATED ON THE SOUTH 5' OF LOT 2, ALL OF LOTS 3, 4, 5, 6, AND 7 IN BLOCK 69 OF OLD ATCHISON. THE PROPERTY IS BOUNDED ON THE EAST BY NORTH SECOND STREET, ON THE SOUTH BY PARALLEL STREET, ON THE WEST BY AN ALLEY, AND ON THE NORTH BY ADJACENT PROPERTY LINES.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

THE BOUNDARY CONTAINS ALL PROPERTY HISTORICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE GLICK-ORR HOUSE.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title MARTHA HAGEDORN-KRASS, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

organization KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY date JANUARY 10, 1992

street & number 120 WEST 10th telephone 913-296-5264

city or town TOPEKA state KANSAS zip code 66612

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Louis Curtiss is vaguely remembered as a strange and eccentric man of exceptional talent, one who combined unusual originality with a strong feeling for traditional styles. An early proponent of simplicity in design and the straightforward expression of structure, he belonged to the avant-garde of his time and was opposed to the prevailing current of neoclassicism. His works range from cottages to railroad stations, theaters, hotels, and a World's Fair building. He designed the first metal-and-glass curtain-wall building, which was also probably the first to use rolled-steel sections instead of built-up ones for the columns of its structural frame. He pioneered the development of reinforced-concrete construction and delved deeply into the principles that govern its use. Many of his buildings are progenitors of some of today's structural and aesthetic concepts, significant contributions to the evolution of "modern architecture," and some bear the mark of distinction. Yet even his best works, like the man himself, are almost completely unknown. (Comee, Fred T., August, 1963)

"The Tudor Revival style is loosely based on a variety of early English building traditions ranging from simple folk houses to Late Medieval palaces. Most houses in this style emphasize high-pitched, gabled roofs and elaborated chimneys of Medieval original, but decorative detailing may be drawn from Renaissance or even the modern Craftsman traditions." (McAlester, 1984, p. 356)

The form of Tudor Revival that Curtiss chose for the Glick-Orr House remodel is classified as a parapeted gable type. Curtiss provides an eclectic interpretation of the parapeted gable subtype by mixing half-timbering and stucco with the brick veneer, traditional interpretations are either all brick or stone. The Tudor Revival style was widely built in residential neighborhoods across the country between 1890 and 1940, although the parapeted gable subtype reached its height of popularity between 1895 and 1915. The remodeling of Victorian houses of the 1870s and 1880s into Tudor Revival houses of the twentieth century did not occur frequently in Kansas. The other known example stands in Hutchinson, and is also attributed to Louis Curtiss.

Why James Orr and his wife Jennie Glick Orr decided to remodel the house is unclear, and the rationale is not essential for the purposes of the nomination. The connection between Louis Curtiss and the Orrs may be more evident.

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The only direct reference to Curtiss' involvement with the family is found in a list of buildings designed by Curtiss in the Kansas Collection, Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas, where the "Addition to Residence Mr. J. W. Orr, Atchison, Kansas" is listed. This list includes buildings that Curtiss designed prior to 1914, and together with the 1913 datestone at the rear of the Glick-Orr House certainly help to support Curtiss' involvement.

Beyond Curtiss' involvement with the project remains the question of how Curtiss received the commission, and it is very plausible to assume that Orr encountered Curtiss through his business dealings with the Union Pacific Railroad. Curtiss received a number of commissions from both the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad and the Union Pacific Railroad for depots and hotels during the 1900s and 1910s, and thus could have become easily familiar to Orr.

James Orr came to Atchison in 1881 to work as an attorney for the New England Loan and Trust Company. Orr studied law at Michigan University at Ann Arbor (University of Michigan at Ann Arbor) and began to practice law in 1875. In 1882 he established a law practice with A. F. Martin in the Atchison firm of Webb and Martin, by purchasing the interest of Judge W. D. Webb. Orr practiced with Martin until 1887, when he formed a law partnership with B. P. Waggener and Judge David Martin. The Waggener, Martin, and Orr partnership continued until 1895 when Martin resigned to sit on the Kansas Supreme Court. Justice Frank Doster replaced Martin, and the firm took the name Waggener, Doster, and Orr.

With Waggener and his other partners, Orr established an impressive list of clients, including the Union Pacific Railroad, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Pullman Palace Car Company. The July 16, 1894 issue of the Atchison Globe described Orr in this fashion, "Mr. Orr is a trial lawyer, and does a large part of the active court work of the most important law firm in the state." In 1913, Orr left Waggener, Doster, and Orr and established a smaller practice.

Orr was politically active throughout his career. In 1884 Orr became a member of the Kansas Democratic State central committee and served as a member of the committee until 1908. Orr served as the Mayor of Atchison from 1901 to 1907. Between 1911 and 1915 Orr represented Atchison in the Kansas House of Representatives. Orr co-authored important pieces of legislation affecting the railroads

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and public utilities during the 1911 session. Orr served as the chair of the judiciary committee and elected majority leader of the house during the 1913 session.

Ingalls writes in his 1916 History of Atchison County that, "Mr. Orr has accumulated a comfortable fortune during the years of his practice and has what is considered the most beautiful home in Atchison. In his home he has his private library of several hundred volumes, including the standard works of literature. His law library lines the wall of his down-town offices and exceeds 2,000 volumes in number." (Ingalls, History of Atchison County, Kansas, p. 363, 1916)

James Orr died in 1927 and his wife Jennie Glick Orr continued to live in the house until her death in 1944. Since that time the house passed through several owners. It is presently owned by Edward and Judith Hackman, who are carefully restoring the house to its 1913 appearance.

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Ingalls, Sheffield. History of Atchison County, Kansas.
(Lawrence, KS: Standard, 1916).

Atchison Globe; 16 July 1894.

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

Comee, Fred T., "Louis Curtiss of Kansas City," Progressive
Architecture, August, 1963.

Sandehn, Nancy. "Glick-Orr House." (National Register nomination
draft, 1991).

Louis Singleton Curtiss Collection. Kansas Collection. Spencer
Research Library. University of Kansas. Lawrence, Kansas.