7d 2a. Communication: Physical

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY	NOMINATION I	FORM D	ATE ENTER	RED	
SEE II	NSTRUCTIONS IN <i>HOW T</i> TYPE ALL ENTRIES (
NAME					
HISTORIC Hol	lenburg (Cottonwood)	Pony Express S	Station		
AND/OR COMMON					
T OCATION	Hollenburg Ranch St	ate Park		. <u></u>	
LOCATION STREET & NUMBER					
	Highway 243,5 mi. r	north of US 36 v	via K-15	E Of FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN			C	ONGRESSIONAL DISTR	СТ
Hanover	<u> </u>	VICINITY OF CODE		Ol (First)	CODE
Kansas		20		Washington	201
CLASSIFIC	ATION				
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS		PRES	ENT USE
	X_PUBLIC	ZOCCUPIED		AGRICULTURE	X_MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED		COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS		EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC
SITE OBJECT	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE		ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJEC1	IN PROCESSBEING CONSIDERED	_XYES: RESTRICTEDYES: UNRESTRICTED		GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	-BEING CONSIDERED	NO		—INDUSTRI≜L —MILITARY	TRANSPORTATIONOTHER:
	PROPERTY		1 +	77. 1.0	
	State Historical Soci	Lety (Administer	ed by:	Floyd Severi	i, curator)
street & NUMBER Washington Cou	inty Hollenburg Pony	Express Station	Museum	n	
CITY, TOWN Hanover	· x	VICINITY OF	Kansas	STATE 66945	
	OF LEGAL DESCR			007.13	
COURTHOUSE.	TC. Washington County				
STREET & NUMBER	Washington Country	Courciouse			
CITY, TOWN				STATE	
Wa	shington			Kansas	
REPRESEN'	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS	3		
TITLE					
DATE	National Register	or Historic Pla	ces		
	966	X_FEDERAL	STATE	COUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Federal Register, 1	100 L. Street,	NW		
CITY, TOWN	Washington			STATE D.C. 2024	40



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

__EXCELLENT

__DETERIORATED

__UNALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE

__MOVED

__GOOD _XFAIR __RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

DATE____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Hollenburg Pony Express Station is a long, frame structure built in 1857 or 1858. It was originally built entirely of walnut on a stone foundation. Four rooms on the ground floor were used by the Hollenburg family. A fifth contained a small stock of groceries, and an unofficial post office. A sixth room served as a bar and tavern. Upstairs a loft ran the length of the building; here stagecoach and Pony Express employees had a common sleeping room. Nearby were a blacksmith shop and a large stable capable of housing 100 head of horses and oxen. Fresh mounts for the Pony Express riders were kept in this building.

Hollenburg died in 1874, and his station became a farm home exclusively until 1941. In that year the state legislature bought the building and about seven acres of surrounding land. Thereafter small sums have been voted for its upkeep and operation as a museum. The plaster walls were redone with an ordinary modern mixture. Flashing-board was put on the kitchen ceiling, which is sagging badly. A restroom, merry-go-round, (1958), trees and historic-seeming well were built near the ranch. Also at this time, a gravel driveway was built right up to the ranch house front door.

In 1963 the State Historical Society was given responsibility for the site. Further changes were then made. In 1965, a farmhouse was moved onto the property, about 700 feet north of the ranchouse, to house the curator and his family. A stand-up propane stove was put in the historic building, along with a soda machine. A monument was erected outside. The original walnut siding and shingles was replaced with cedar and redwood (walnut-stained) as it deteriorated. In 1975 the framing around the front door, and about 1/3 of the south wall, were all that remained of the exterior walnut. Most of the interior walnut remains, but is covered by pine in the old tavern room, kitchen, and sitting room. It was replaced with cedar around the front door.

In 1971 the doors and windows were painted with Pony Express Brown marine paint. In 1974 the original walnut shingles were replaced with cedar. The windows date from the 1950's and are modern barn windows with screens. À reconstructed bar stands in the old tavern room, and some 1500 antiques of various periods decorate the building. The curator provides guided tours, and repairs damage as well as he can with limited funds and no restoration knowledge. The blacksmith shop and stable no longer exist.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	ECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
X 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	X COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		
SPECIFIC DAT	ES 1860-1861	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT G.H. Hollenbur	g

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hollenburg Pony Express Station is the only Pony Express Station still standing on its original site with its original dimensions intact. It served as the most westerly Pony Express station in Kansas throughout the duration of that service, 1860-1861.

In 1859 the western terminus of railroad and telegraph communication in the United States was St. Joseph, Mo. William H. Russell, at the urging of a California senator, agreed to test the feasibility of rapid overland mail service to the Pacific Coast. The Pony Express was established the following year.

Beginning at St. Joseph, the route of the Pony Express followed the Oregon-California trail across northeast Kansas, then ran north to the Platte River in Nebraska and west by way of Fort Kearny, Scotts Bluff, Fort Laramie, South Pass, Fort Bridger and Salt Lake City. Rounding the southern end of the Great Salt Lake, the trail crossed Nevada and the Sierras, ending at Sacramento, California.

Careful planning went into every phase of the Pony Express operation. Relay stations were established along the route where riders could change horses. These stations were 10 to 15 miles apart; at every third station a new rider would take over. The Hollenburg Ranch was one of these "home stations."

The first run from St. Joseph started at 7:15 p.m., April 3, 1860, with 49 letters, nine telegrams and several newspapers. On the same day a rider left Sacramento headed east with 85 letters. These arrived in St. Joseph on April 13 while the west-bound express reached San Francisco by boat the next day. Thus transcontinental communication had been achieved in less than half the time taken by stage coach or freight wagon.

The Pony Express accomplished one objective—rapid, reliable communication with the Pacific coast. But it failed with another—making a profit. According to a partner in the company, "the amount of business transacted over this line was not sufficient to pay one—tenth of the expenses, to say nothing about the amount of capital invested." As the telegraph moved west the route of the Express was shortened, until by October, 1861, it was entirely replaced. The 18—month operation of the Pony Express was halted and with its end one of the most colorful episodes in the history of the American West came to a close.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Chapman, Arthur, The Pony Express, 1932.
Settle, Raymond W. and Mary L., Saddles and Spurs, 1955.
Kansas State Historical Society, "Hollenburg Pony Express Station," (informational pamphlet).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DA	ATA		
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UTM REFERENCES			
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ORGANIZATION		~ .	DATE
Historic Sites Survey	, National Park	Service	6/26/75 TELEPHONE
1100 L. Street, NW.			202-523-5464
CITY OR TOWN			STATE
Washington			D.C. 20240
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NATIONAL		E	Designated:
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		legister and certify that i	t has been evaluated according to the
criteria and procedures set forth by the	ne National Park Service.		Drug William
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