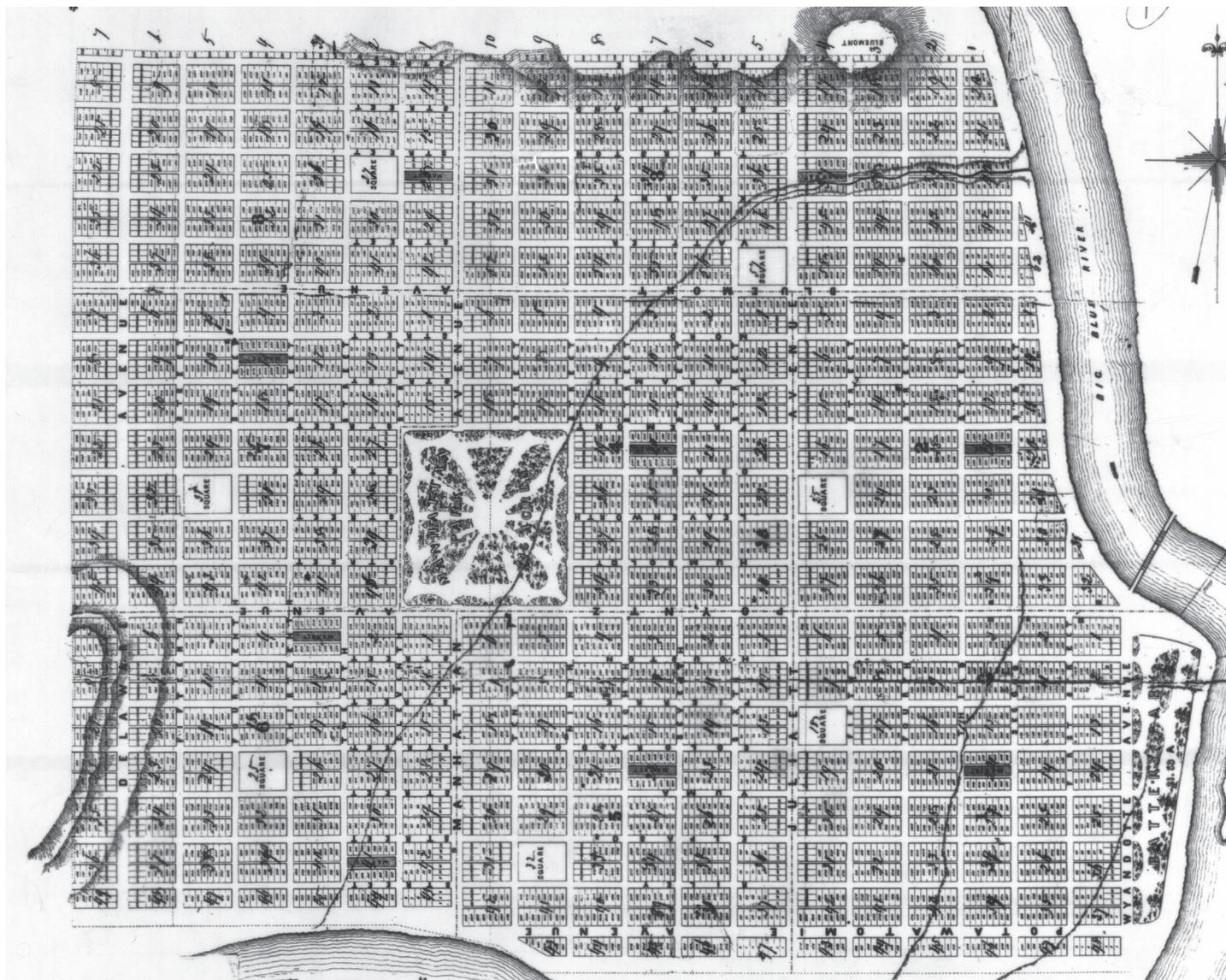


# City-Owned Structures: Historic Inventory & Guide



Original Town Plat, filed 1884

Historic Resources Board, City of Manhattan

Updated: January 2016

# STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

In order to manage Manhattan's historic resources the Historic Resources Board and city staff have prepared this guide to provide background on each of the city-owned structures built prior to 1965. Preserving these places maximizes city resources, increases civic pride, our sense of place, and our quality of life. It promotes diversity and uniqueness in architecture and design, while increasing community resilience by finding adaptive uses for older structures. Preservation of historic buildings also bolsters tourism and increases property value while rehabilitation provides more jobs and catalyzes more reinvestment in the local economy than new construction.

This guide serves as the Historic Resources Board's working document for managing available historic information of our 36 identified city-owned buildings and structures built prior to 1965. Structures built prior to 1965 are at least 50 years old, at the writing of this document, qualifying them for historic registration. This guide keeps the active record of priorities of these properties' preservation based on their historic significance (potential or documented) while providing recommendations on how best to protect and preserve them.

The guide will also help identify city-owned historic resources with the potential for listing on a local, state, and/or national register, making them eligible for state funding to further preserve and rehabilitate. In this sense, this guide can and should be used as a quick reference to the Historic Resources Board's recommendations, when no formal review can be conducted or if a property has potential historic significance identified, which may make it worthy of preservation, despite the lack of formal recognition. This is especially important when proposed projects or development plans affect these properties and their potential historic integrity.



The Wareham Block, 1953  
(Courtesy of the Riley County Historic Society and Museum)

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# HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

Though this guide is a summary of available information, it references other resources whenever possible. Each structure is given a priority, a registration status, a known history status, and a condition symbolized by the following:

## PRIORITY



Low: Overall, the preservation of the structure is not essential due to its significant loss of historic integrity or lesser historic significance; should be maintained as a historic resource when possible.



Medium: Overall, the preservation of the structure is important due to its adequate retention of historic integrity and established significance, though the historic significance may be speculative or partially unknown; should be maintained as a historic resource.



High: Overall, the preservation of the structure is critical due to its high historic integrity and known historic significance or its potential historic significance; should be maintained as a historic resource at all times.



No Priority: The preservation of the structure as historic is irrelevant due to its lack of historic significance. Does not need to be maintained as a historic resource.

## REGISTRATION



State: The structure is listed on the Register of Historic Kansas Places.



National: The structure is listed on the National Register of Historic Places the Register of Historic Kansas Places.



Eligible: The structure has been determined by the Kansas Historical Society as eligible for listing on the State/National Register or contributing status.

(See Appendix B for criteria of listing on the Manhattan Register of Historic Places and Appendix A for criteria of listing on the Register of Historic Kansas Places and National Register of Historic Places.)

## HISTORY



Unknown: The structure has no known or nearly no known history.



Incomplete: The structure has some available history gathered, though has not been surveyed.



Complete: The structure has a fully or nearly fully known history available and/or has been sufficiently surveyed.

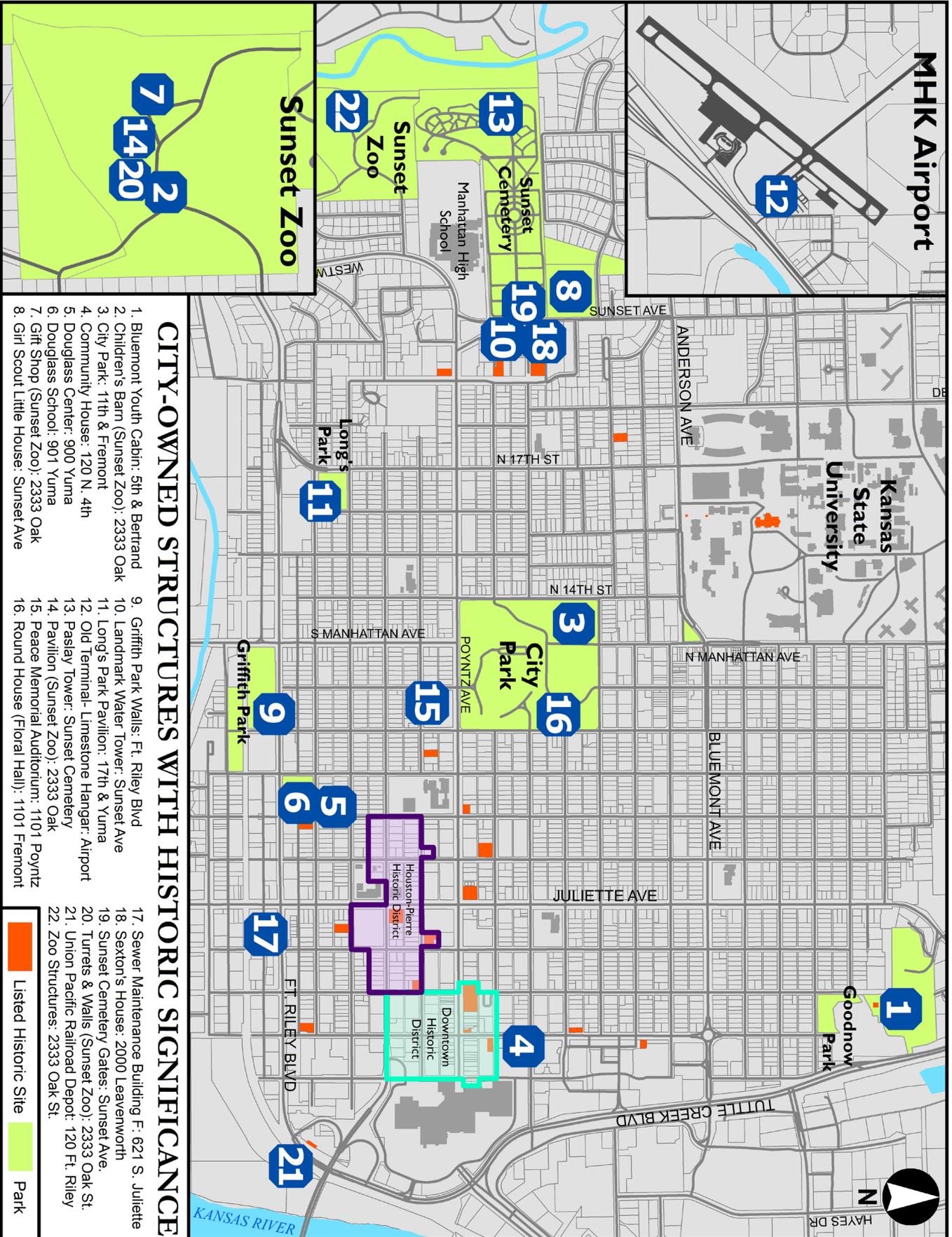
## CONDITION

Condition is based on that which is provided by the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI) page of a structure, if extant. Otherwise, the listed condition of the structure or building is based on the Historic Resources Board's general knowledge of it.

-  Excellent: The resource is structurally sound and is being well maintained.
-  Good: The resource is structurally sound but may need some cosmetic work.
-  Fair: The resource is structurally sound, but may have severe maintenance problems that could lead to more serious damage.
-  Deteriorated: The resource is standing but is not structurally sound.
-  Ruined: Only remnants or ruins of the resource remain visible above ground.

Other descriptors of structures and buildings in this inventory include the year it was constructed, a description of the structure, its character-defining features, summary of known history, potential listings the Historic Resources Board believes it could qualify for, its present function, known architect, builder, or designer, recommendations from the Board, and additional historic resources associated with the structure or building.

# MAP OF CITY-OWNED STRUCTURES



# CITY-OWNED STRUCTURES WITH HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

This section contains the inventory for city-owned buildings and structures built prior to 1965 with some level of identified historic significance (perceived or documented) that should be treated as historically significant in nature at this time. They are included to express the Historic Resources Board's opinion on their significance so that plans or proposals affecting these structures shall consider their significance, especially if no mechanism for formal review exists for them as registered properties.

# BLUEMONT YOUTH CABIN

Goodnow Park | 5th and Bertrand St. | 1938

Priority



Register



History



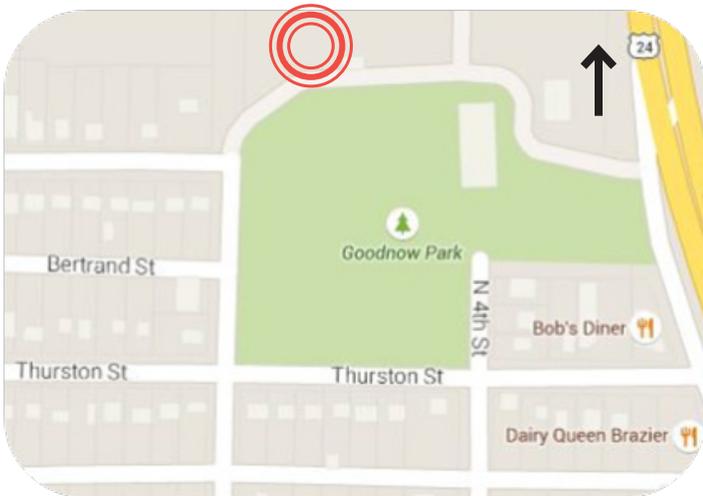
Condition



South Facade, 2013, Brenda Spencer, KHRI



South Facade, 1938, Riley County Historical Society



5th and Bertrand St.



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A two-story, rectangular limestone cabin with a large stone chimney at the center of the east elevation and a shingle, side-gable form roof.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:** See national nomination form: [http://khri.kansasgis.org/photos\\_docs/161-2727\\_32.pdf](http://khri.kansasgis.org/photos_docs/161-2727_32.pdf)

**HISTORY:** Manhattan City Commissioners approved plans for the youth cabin in April 1937. Bernard J. Conroy, supervisor of the National Youth Administration (NYA) in Riley County presented the plans for the building which was designed to be used by the youth of Manhattan including the Boy Scouts and NYA members. NYA program officials including Anne Laughlin, state director NYA and Horace Santry, Third District Director had approved the project, as had the Manhattan Boy Scout Board. City Commissioners agreed to furnish \$393.61 of the cost of the building. Conroy noted that the Boy Scouts were planning a funding drive and part of the money was to be used for construction of the new building. Plans for the building were drawn by Harold Harper, City Engineer. Constructed of native limestone with a shingle roof, the 20' x 30' building was to be one-story with a full basement. The basement was designed to house wood working equipment, and other equipment of the scouts and NYA. The main floor was designed to serve as a recreational room with a fireplace located on each floor. NYA labor would be used in construction of the building under the supervision of Sam Caughron. Work on the building's construction was to commence the following week with the City providing equipment for excavation and a stone mason to assist with the project. Later that summer, Sam Caughron, the foreman in charge of construction, announced that the basement had been completed using PWA funds. Construction of the building was ready to begin and 256 sacks of cement had arrived at the site. Twelve NYA boys were working on the construction project quarrying stone from nearby Bluemont Hill. The cabin was completed in May 1938. One hundred and fifteen youth of Riley County took part in the construction and landscaping of the Bluemont Youth Cabin, completed in a period of one year.

In the early 1970s, the Bluemont Youth Cabin was used for a Teen Center however, the use of the park and the cabin were on the decline. By the 1980s, the Youth Cabin had fallen into disuse and city officials contemplated demolition. The Goodnow Park Cabin Coalition, Inc, a private, non-profit organization was formed in 1991 and leased the cabin from the City of Manhattan for a twenty-year period ending in 2011. The Coalition was formed to prevent demolition of the cabin and adjacent stone walls and steps, and to repair and stabilize the cabin preserving it for future use. Members of the Association of General Contractors, a KSU campus volunteer construction science organization, worked with the Cabin Coalition to repair the cabin, including installation of a new wood shingle roof in 1992. Other repair work included masonry repairs, installation of an operable front door, and installation of wood shutters at the window openings to protect the interior and discourage vandalism.

**CURRENT HISTORIC LISTING:** In 2014 the property was listed on the State and National Historic Places Register under significant Criterion A for its association with the New Deal Era Program and the NYA in addition to Criterion C as a representation of a rustic park facility constructed from local building materials.

### POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING

#### LOCAL

**Criteria 1, Appeal/Importance:** As a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project it reflects a time period of development in both the community and the country.

**Criteria 2, Event:** Taught young local men of the WPA craft skills during the Great Depression.

**Criteria 4, Architectural Style:** The structure embodies the architectural style of a traditional log cabin.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Not currently used.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Harold Harper / National Youth Administration

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Continued preservation of structure. Adaptive reuse. Listing on the Local Register.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**

Kansas Historical Resources Inventory: <http://khri.kansasgis.org/>

Bluemont Youth Cabin National Registration Form: [http://khri.kansasgis.org/photos\\_docs/161-2727\\_32.pdf](http://khri.kansasgis.org/photos_docs/161-2727_32.pdf)

# CHILDREN'S BARN - SUNSET ZOO

Sunset Zoo | 2333 Oak St. | 1955

Priority

LOW

Register

NONE

History

Condition

B



West Facade, 2013



Sunset Zoo



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A wooden barn with a front-gable roof.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:** Exterior wood size, type, and orientation; roof type; sliding door; door openings.

**HISTORY:** Moved to the zoo and reassembled from Fort Riley in the 1960's. The Lion's Club contributed to the funding for its construction. Some refer to it as the Lion's Club Barn.

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:** None identified at this time.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Used to house animals as a part of the petting zoo.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** None.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** None.

# CITY PARK & ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

## City Park | 11th and Fremont | 1857

Priority

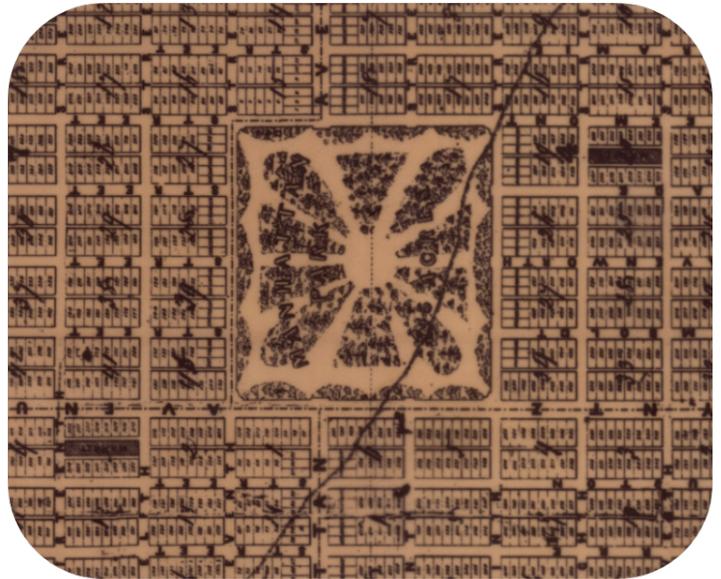
Register

History

Condition



City Park looking East, 2014, Royce Arderly



City Park in Original Town Plat, 1884



Bound by Poyntz, Fremont, 14th, and 11th Streets



Site Orientation

**DESCRIPTION:** A 45 acre park with walking trails, tennis courts, a pavilion, baseball diamonds, basketball courts, a rose garden, an pool, open space, monuments, the Johnny Kaw statue, shelters, park offices, a splash park, playgrounds, picnic tables, grills, sand volleyball courts, restrooms and parking lots.

**HISTORY:** When the early European settlers of Manhattan laid out the town, they included dedicated park space at the location of the current City Park - north of Poyntz Avenue and between 11th and 14th Streets. It was at the time when Central Park in New York City was being discussed and its potential benefits to human health - the positive effects on human behavior and neighborliness. One of the major groups to settle Manhattan came from Manhattan, New York; therefore, these individuals were possibly aware of the discussions of Central Park in New York City. They chose to dedicate land for the same public benefit for Manhattan, KS. The Roundhouse is the oldest structure in City Park, built in 1875. At times it housed the county fair and cholera patients. Currently it is used as a dance studio. The rose garden fountain was aligned with Leavenworth Street in 1895. It was located there so that two prominent families could view the fountain from their front porches. It is unknown why the fountain was moved farther to the southeast at a later time. Pioneer Log Cabin was built in 1916 as a museum as a tribute to the ancestors of the town. Even though log cabins were not built here at the time, it was decided to build a building in log cabin fashion. It is made of rough cut Riley County walnut. It housed the Riley County Museum until 1957 at which time it was moved to the basement of City Hall. In 1977 the museum was moved to its current location on Claflin and Stone Post Rd. Riley County Museum artifacts are still displayed in the Pioneer Log Cabin for weekend open houses.

In 2010, the WPA pool was replaced with a new pool, water park, and bath house. There were many roads in the 1930's in the park. Currently there are 485 trees in the park. In 1910 and 1920 there were about 300 to 1400 trees in the park. In the 1940's, the Junior Chamber of Commerce promoted tree plantings in town because of encouragement from the Arbor Day Foundation, Nebraska. There was a horse race track on the north side of the park before 1919. At that time, a road was added to the south side of the race track and was located to follow the alignment of the race track curve. In the 1920's and 1930's there was a tourist camp at the southwest corner of the park. Horseshoe pits were installed at the south side of the park in the 1950's. There was a mini train that ran near the horseshoe pits at that time. In 1966, a memorial gateway was installed at the south entrance to the park. It is in memory of Henry Wareham 1866-1939. In a 1950 will from a family member, it requested that the memorial gateway be built. Originally it was a fountain. In the 1970's it was lit with lights that changed color. In the 1980's the Wareham family said that the fountain could be removed and replaced with plants.

In the 1890's there was a clay borrow pit at the southeast corner of the park. At 11th and Leavenworth there was a brick plant owned by the Ulrich family. They made yellow bricks. The Kiwanis Club donated the Rose Garden in 1930. They paid for the purchase and installation of the roses. Currently, shrub roses are used instead of tea roses. In 1920, boosters would raise money for park improvements. This action is an example of civic pride in the City Park. The Wharton family memorial is located on the east side of the park. It was built in the 1960's. An architect had been raising money to build an arched gateway to look like the one at Sunset Cemetery. He left for Texas. Instead, the current memorial is a raised circular patio with a low brick wall. Coronado explored near Manhattan when looking for the seven cities of gold. A monument to commemorate his expedition is in the park. This obelisk has an inscription that says, "Harahey Coverneu by Chief Tatarax. Discovered by Coronado 1540, rediscovered by J. V. Brower 1896. Erected by W.O. Griffing and F. B. Elliott for Quivira Historical Society, 1904 Kansas USA." The monument in Manhattan is in honor of Tatarax, Chief of the Harahey Nation of Native Americans who lived in this area. There are four obelisks of similar style purchased by the Quivira Historical Society (the Quivira name is from a Native American province located near present day Lyons, KS) and located in four towns, Logan Grove, Junction City, Alma, and Manhattan - all to commemorate the Spanish explorations of 1541-42.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:** Park boundary.

## POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING

### LOCAL

**Criteria 1, Appeal/Importance:** Link to the national/international City Beautiful Movement.

**Criteria 2, Event:** Link to County Fair History.

**Criteria 8, Location:** Prominent central location linked to the development of Manhattan.

### STATE/NATIONAL

**Criteria A: Significant Historical Contribution:** Link to the national/international City Beautiful Movement.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Parks and recreation.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Work towards state, national, and local listings. Preservation of the original border of the park as well as historic features and maintain park boundary integrity.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** See Appendix C.

# COMMUNITY HOUSE

Downtown Historic District | 120 N 4th St. | 1917

Priority

Register

History

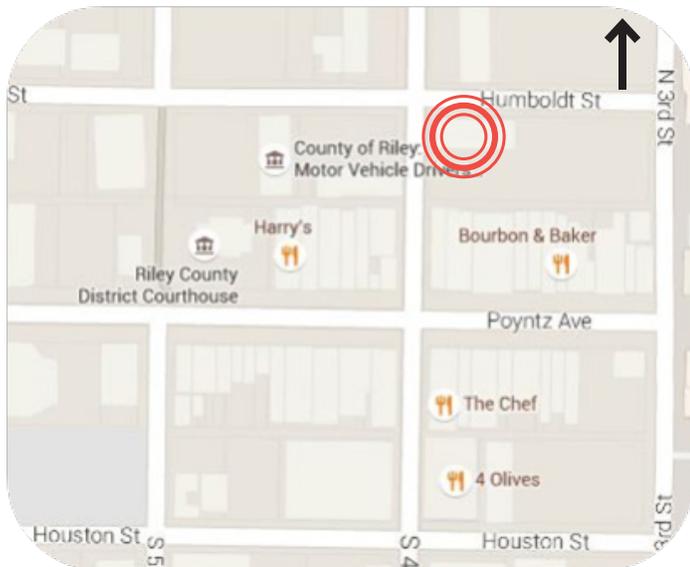
Condition



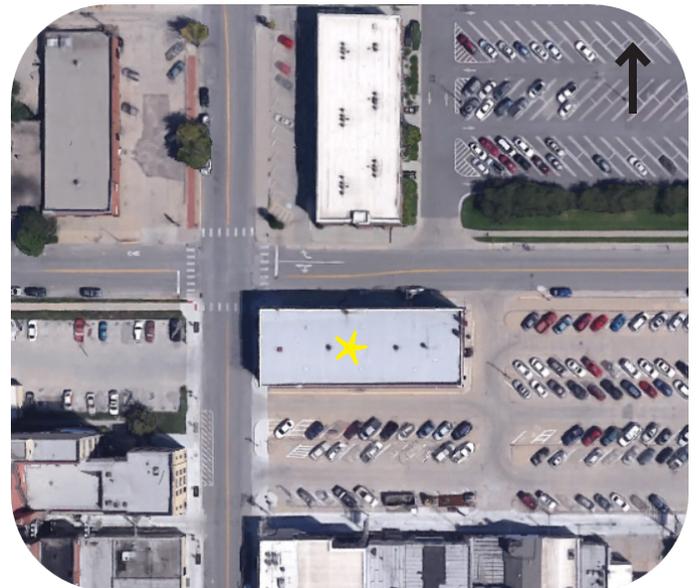
View from Northwest, 2009



Northwest Elevation, 1940's



4th and Humboldt St.



Site Orientation

**DESCRIPTION:** Two and a half story rectangular structure with a natural-faced limestone foundation and red brick upper facade with stone cut detailing.

**HISTORY:** The Community House was built in 1917 to serve the soldiers from nearby training centers of Fort Riley and Camp Funston during World War I and evolved into a place for community events after the war. It was the first permanently constructed community house in the United States. After it was featured on the cover of The American City magazine, the government disbursed \$4 million to other cities to build their community centers. During World War II, it was used as a USO building serving soldiers and their families. In 1987 the building underwent a renovation project to preserve the building and its role as a community center.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:** See national registration form: [http://khri.kansasgis.org/photos\\_docs/161-3490-00161\\_5.pdf](http://khri.kansasgis.org/photos_docs/161-3490-00161_5.pdf)

**CURRENT HISTORIC LISTING:** The Community House was listed on the State and National Register in 2006 under Criterion A, for its role in Manhattan and the United States in conjunction with its relationship with historical military events in history as well as the community involvement during these events.

### POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING

#### LOCAL

**Criteria 1, Appeal/Importance:** Its initial use to serve soldiers during World War 1, an event that shaped the nation's history.

**Criteria 5, Master Craftsman:** Designed by H.B. Winter, a 1909 architecture graduate of Kansas State Agriculture College, who also designed many other buildings in Manhattan.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Currently used as a community facility with an athletic court and classrooms for community classes.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** H.B. Winter (Architect); Mont Green (Builder)

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Continue preservation; fund window replacement and repair through Capital Improvements Program and Local Registration

#### ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

National Registration Form: [http://khri.kansasgis.org/photos\\_docs/161-3490-00161\\_5.pdf](http://khri.kansasgis.org/photos_docs/161-3490-00161_5.pdf)

"The First Permanent Community House," Manhattan Mercury, 18 June 1918.

"Architects in Kansas," Cultural Resource Survey, 2004.

Kansas Historical Resources Inventory, [www.khri.kansasgis.org](http://www.khri.kansasgis.org)

# DOUGLASS CENTER

Douglass Park | 900 Yuma St. | 1942

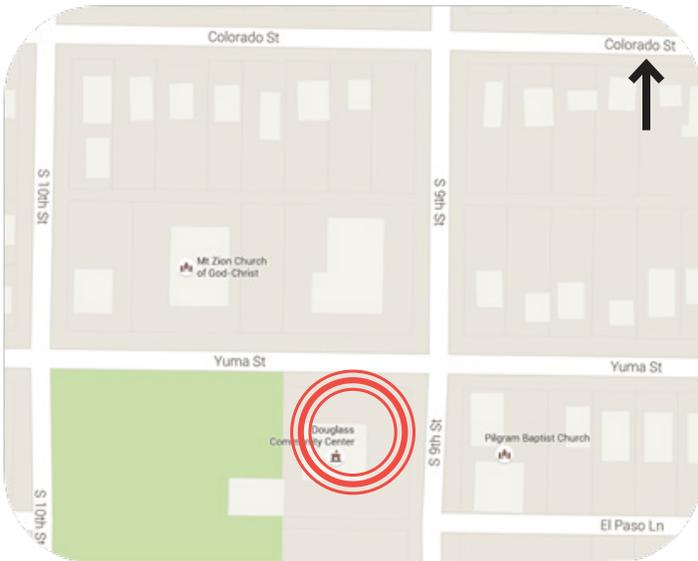
Priority      Register      History      Condition



South Facade, 2013



South Facade, Date Unknown



9th and Yuma St.



Site Orientation

**DESCRIPTION:** A single-story building with flat roof and front-gable roof north wing.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:** Building site relationship to Douglass Center Annex; Interior organization of gym and stage.

**HISTORY:** The Douglass Center was a product of the “Separate but Equal” doctrine, which applied to the armed forces very rigidly. Even so, in 1941 the War Department was concerned about the morale of “colored” soldiers. On September 29, 1941 the city received notification that \$45,000 would be allotted to Manhattan for the construction of a “Negro” recreation center from the Department of Public Works in Washington, even though the City only requested \$25,000. On October 25, 1941 through Civil Action No. 4638 the U.S. Army acquired 1.6 acres (3 lots) of land on the northwest corner of Ninth and Yuma Streets for the purpose of erecting a (United Service Organization) USO for “colored” soldiers stationed at Fort Riley who would visit nearby Manhattan, Kansas. The “white” USO was located at The Community House at Fourth and Humboldt St. The Douglass USO Center would provide a means for constructive relaxation and recreation for off-duty soldiers. The Douglass Center was dedicated on January 10, 1942. It was one of 25 of its kind in the United States. It was equipped with a fully furnished lounge, a fireplace, snack bar, library, social hall, stage, dressing rooms/club rooms, a dark room, lockers and shower baths. Many programs were planned for the soldiers including dancing, indoor and outdoor games, photography, recording, music, horseback riding, bicycling, picnics and hikes.

The building serviced thousands within the first year. Attendance at special events was good. Events for soldiers included Christmas parties, New Years parties, dances, balls, concerts, and church meetings. During its years of operation as a U.S.O., several notable African Americans, either enlisted men or entertainers, visited the center, including Joe Louis, Jackie Robinson and Lena Horne. Ninth and Yuma Streets became the hub around which the black community revolved; with the Pilgrim Baptist Church, the USO, and Douglass grade school in close proximity- and all surrounded by the “colored” community. Following the conclusion of WWII, the Douglass USO Center ceased operation on December 31, 1945.

In May of 1946, the City of Manhattan purchased the USO property from the government and remodeled the structure to include a gymnasium and continue its use as a community center primarily for the black community. It became especially vital as a place for the black KSU student community for recreation and socializing, since they were not allowed to live on campus for a period after WWII. From the late 40’s until the late 60’s, the Douglass Center was operated under the authority of the Recreation Department. For a few years, between the late 60’s until the early 70’s, when Ordinance No. 2627 created the autonomous Douglass Center Advisory Board, the Douglass Center functioned as an extension of the Human Relations Board. Over the years, various other types of programs and activities emerged as a result of community involvement and participation at the Douglass Center. On April 30, 1980 the Douglass Center caught fire, causing much distress for the community as a whole. Mostly the north side of the building was affected. In the decades to follow, the Douglass Center became less of a place focused on the black community as more of the community as a whole began to utilize it. By 1999 up to 80,000 people were coming through the Douglass Center doors per year, 65% of whom were reported to be white. The Center continues to be used for various community activities such as aerobics, dancing, basketball, sewing, tutoring, clubs, wedding receptions, and baby showers.

## POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING

### LOCAL

**Criteria 1, Appeal/Importance:** Its initial use to serve African American soldiers during World War II, an event that shaped the nation’s history.

### NATIONAL

**Criteria A, Event :** Its association with WWII events.

**Criteria B, Persons :** Its association with African American WWII Veterans.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Community center.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown.

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Local, State and National Listing.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** African American Cultural Survey: <http://cityofmnhk.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/9900>

# DOUGLASS SCHOOL

Douglass Park | 901 Yuma St. | 1903

Priority

Register

History

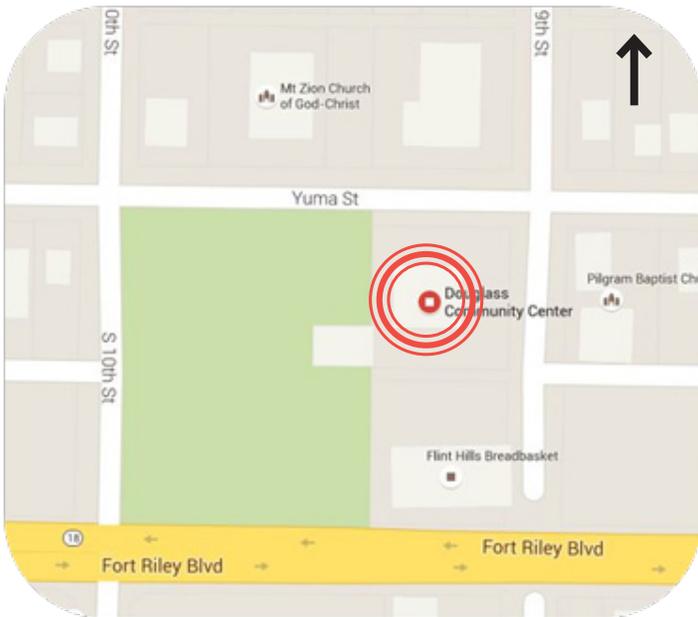
Condition



North Facade, 2013



North Facade, 1937



9th and Yuma



Site Orientation

**DESCRIPTION:** A single story native limestone Vernacular/Folk Victorian school building with a deck-on-hip, pyramidal roof with shingle-gable ends.

**HISTORY:** The need for the building was conceived in the summer of 1903 by the Americus Club, a Negro group. After local petition, the building was constructed in 1903 and occupied by January of 1904, superseding an inadequate facility on Fourth Street, at a contracted cost of \$2,828. It contained two classrooms, two cloak rooms, a combination principals office and library, and both a girls and boys toilet. It was originally built as a school for local Negro pupil's kindergarten. At the request of the Negro people, it was named after Fredrick Douglass. The school took its most present form in 1937, when it was remodeled and rebuilt with the aid of WPA labor, adding two classrooms, a kitchen, and a convertible auditorium with a stage. The school became integrated after the Supreme Court ruling in 1954 ended school segregation. The City of Manhattan purchased the property from USD 383 in 1974 for \$42,500 as an addition to the Douglass Center across the street.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:** TBD

**CURRENT HISTORIC LISTING:** None; is eligible for the state and national register.

### POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING

#### LOCAL

**Criteria 1, Appeal/Importance:** Its value as a part of the African-American heritage and history in Manhattan.

**Criteria 4, Architectural Style:** It is a good example of a vernacular stone building.

**Criteria 5, Master Craftsman:** J.D. Walters, local architect, Wolfenburger and Ware.

#### STATE/NATIONAL

**Criteria A, Historical Event:** Rebuilt as a WPA Project, a group who made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; embodies the transition of the desegregation movement; Segregation and desegregation in education.

**C1, Architectural Style:** Vernacular stone building.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Serves as a community center for the surrounding neighborhood.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** J.D. Walters (Architect, 1903), Smith and Correll (Contractor, 1903); Floyd O. Walfenbarger and J.T. Ware (Architect, 1936); WPA (Builders, 1936).

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Work towards state, national and local listings.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** African American Cultural Survey: <http://cityofmhk.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/9900>

# GIFT SHOP (SUNSET ZOO)

Sunset Zoo | 2333 Oak St. | 1955

Priority

LOW

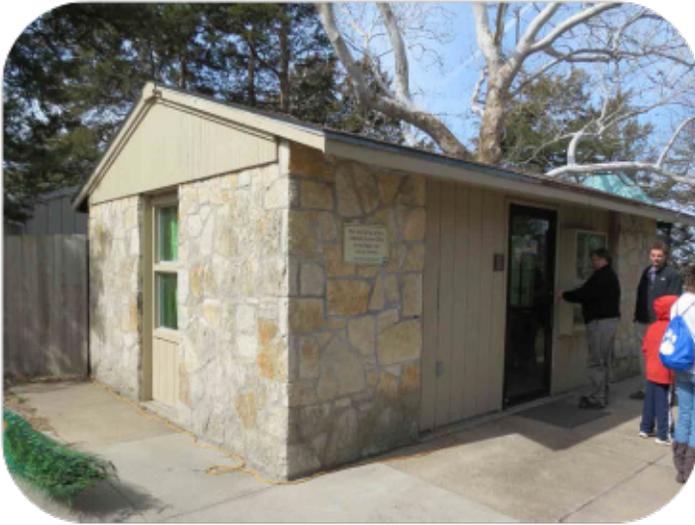
Register

NONE

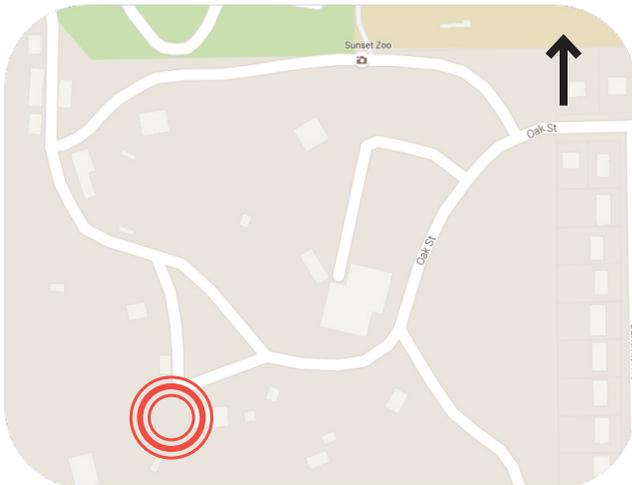
History

Condition

B



View from Southeast, 2013



Sunset Zoo



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A small, single-story building with stone and wood paneling fascia and a side-gable, shingle roof.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** None.

**HISTORY:** Local business and citizens donated toward renovation: Chandler Electric Co., Come Maintenance Service, Kansas Electric Co., Kansas Lumber Homestore, Matt Schindler, Superior Roofing.

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:** None identified at this time.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Gift shop for zoo patrons.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown.

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Continue to maintain.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** None.

# GIRL SCOUT LITTLE HOUSE

Sunset Cemetery | Sunset Ave. | 1934

Priority



Register



History



Condition



East Facade, 2013



Sunset Ave.



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A single story, cape cod cottage-style limestone building with a rear wing and a side-gable shingle roof and a stone chimney on the south side.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** Stonework size, type, and coursing of WPA work.

**HISTORY:** In 1932, there were four girl scout troops in Manhattan which were unable to provide all of the girls in Manhattan between the ages of 10-18 the opportunity for the benefits of scouting. It was decided that a community organization to unify the group was necessary. In October of 1932, the Manhattan Council of Girl Scouts was chartered to be the unifying force behind the individual troops. The Council's first project was the construction of the Girl Scout Little House. Work began on the Little House on February 22, 1934. There were a number of funding and construction partners in the process. Funding came from the Civil Works Administration (CWA)/ Works Progress Administration (WPA), the Girl Scouts, the City of Manhattan provided rock and friends of the Girl Scouts provided materials. The Girl Scouts financial funding came from individuals interested in the organization include the College Social Club, the Elks and the Roosevelt PTA. Paul Weigel, a professor in the College of Architecture at Kansas State College and H.E. Wickers provided the plans for the house. The work was completed by the CWA/WPA in the spring of 1934 and remains on City owned property today.

**CURRENT HISTORIC LISTING:** None.

### POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING

#### LOCAL

**Criteria 1, Appeal/Importance:** Its value as a part of the development of the Girl Scout Heritage in the Manhattan community.

**Criteria 5, Master Craftsman:** Designed by Paul Weigel, architect and professor, whose contributions have been influential.

#### STATE/NATIONAL

**Criteria A, Historical Event:** Constructed as a WPA Project, a group who made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

**Criteria B, Significant Persons/C2, High Artistic Value:** Designed by Paul Weigel, local architect and professor at Kansas State College.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Still in use by the local Girl Scouts chapter.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Paul Weigel/ H.E. Wickers

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Work towards state, national and local listings.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** See Appendix C.

# GRIFFITH PARK WALL AND RESTROOMS

Griffith Park | Ft. Riley Blvd. | 1936

Priority



Register



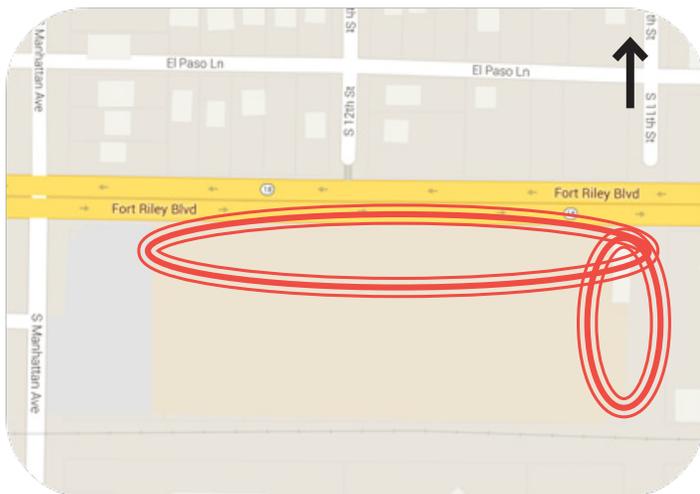
History



Condition



North East Corner, 2013



Ft. Riley Blvd and S. Manhattan Ave



Site Orientation

**HISTORY:** According to news articles from 1935 and 1936, the Works Progress Administration in Washington D.C. approved of a stadium and other improvements at the Ben Johnson Park at 11th and Riley. The improvements would be located between 11th and 12th streets and Riley and El Paso streets.

The stadium would have stone walls and steps with a wooden top. It would be V-shaped and arranged after the manner of bleachers at baseball diamonds in City Park. The structure at the southeast corner of the lot was to have a middle section 40' long and 2 wings each 80' long. The stadium was to be built of stone, wooden seats, with wooden roof over all. Surrounding the field was to be an 80 foot board fence supported by stone posts, 16' apart.

Equipment would include 2 dugouts, a dressing room, toilets, ticket booth, and a light system for night play. Beyond the baseball field would be a football field which would be straight with the world or diagonal with the stands.

The City of Manhattan furnished \$1,894, rock, and rental on equipment of the \$15,874 total funding to erect a 1500 seat stadium, board fence around the field with stone posts, and installation of lights for night baseball and football.<sup>1</sup>

Work was to be completed in 4 months' time. Work started on January 15, 1936. Forty-five or 46 men were employed, working 4 days per week. Work proceeded 6 days per week.<sup>2</sup>

Wyatt Thompson, City Park Planner, said that the north stone fence was moved about 5' to the south when Ft. Riley Blvd. was built [approx. the 1990's].<sup>3</sup>

Phil Dixon, co-founder of the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City, spoke in Manhattan, KS on January 16, 2016 at the Manhattan north fire station meeting room. He said that the Kansas City Monarchs baseball team played 11 games in Manhattan from 1923 to 1938. Six of those games were played at Griffith Field. Those games were played on July 27, 1937, September 21, 1937, September 27, 1937, October 9, 1937, July 5, 1938, and July 8, 1938.<sup>4</sup>

The Kansas City Monarchs were a baseball team of African-American players. They lost only 3 games in their multi-year history. The first game that they lost was in Manhattan, KS<sup>4</sup> and played at Sarber's Grove field (where the current Staples store is located east of Tuttle Creek Blvd.)<sup>5</sup>

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A stone wall and restroom facility.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** Stonework size, type, and coursing of WPA work.

### POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING

#### LOCAL

**Criteria 1, Appeal/Importance:** Its value as a part of the development of Manhattan and its parks.

**Criteria 3, Person(s):** Possibly associated with Negro League Baseball. The Griffiths were also a prominent family in early Manhattan.

#### STATE/NATIONAL

**Criteria A, Historical Event:** Constructed as a WPA Project, a group who made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; possible association with Negro League Baseball.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Still serves as an accessory to recreational uses within the walls

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Works Progress Administration

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Work towards state, national and local listings

# LANDMARK WATER TOWER

Landmark Water Tower Park | Sunset Ave. | 1922

Priority

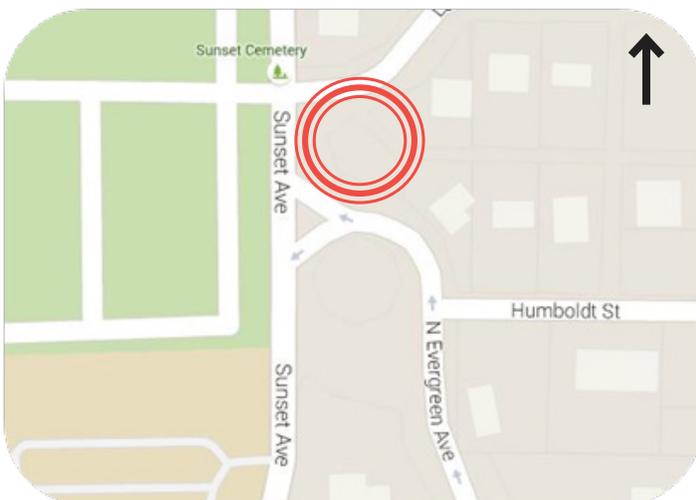
Register

History

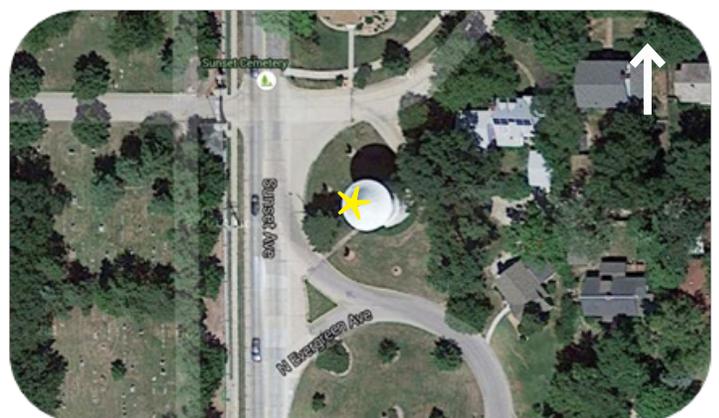
Condition



View from Southwest, 2014, KHRI



Sunset and Leavenworth



Site Orientation

**REGISTRATION STATUS:** None

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A vertical steel cylinder with painted white, curved plates and riveted seams. A steel stairway (bottom portion has been removed) winds around the exterior and leads to a balcony that encircles the structure just below the turret top which rises to a center spire.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** Size, material, color, shape; concave conical spire; ornamental globe; overlapping steel plates in gradations of size; steel walkway attached to an arched exterior access staircase that originally wound to the base of the tower; high balcony with handrail and balusters

**HISTORY:** In 1921, a circular plot of land was purchased by the City from Judge Sam Kimble for \$500. In August of the same year, Arthur Haskins with Black & Veatch, a Kansas City engineering firm, presented plans to the City Council for the steel water tower. The plans for the \$15,900 steel water tower were approved. The City petitioned the State Public Utility Commission for permission to issue \$20,000 in bonds to pay for the water tower and connections. The water tower was constructed in 1922 to provide a reserve source for the rapidly growing western part of Manhattan, balance pressure in existing waterlines and improve water service for the city. The tower was procured from the Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company. Bernard Ulrich, the City's water department superintendent from 1915 to 1938 oversaw the design and construction of the water tower.

### POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING

#### LOCAL

**Criteria 1, Appeal/Importance:** Its value as a part of the development in West Manhattan.

**Criteria 8, Location:** The tower is an established visual feature and lends its name to the residential neighborhood known as the Historic Landmark Water Tower Neighborhood.

**Criteria 9, Utilitarian:** Serves as unique example of a utilitarian structure.

#### STATE/NATIONAL

**Criteria C, Historical Event:** The structure's unique utilitarian design.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** The structure serves as a monument and is no longer used as a water tower or viewing tower.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Designing and Supervising Engineers Black and Veatch; Manufacturers and contractors Pittsburg Des Moines Steel Company.

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Fund survey to pursue national and local listing through CIP and work towards state, national and local listings.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** Kansas Historical Resources Inventory, [www.khri.kansasgis.org](http://www.khri.kansasgis.org)  
Additional resources listed the Appendix C.

# LONG'S PARK PAVILION

Long's Park | 17th & Yuma | 1926/1961

Priority

LOW

Register

NONE

History



Condition

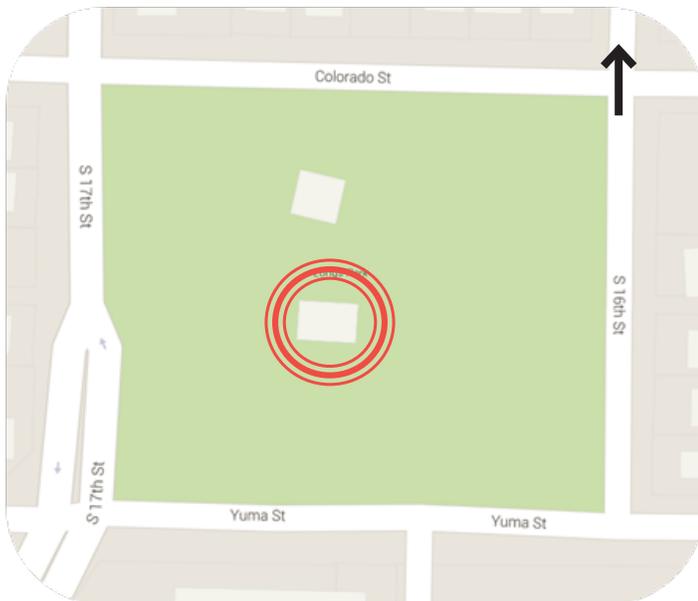
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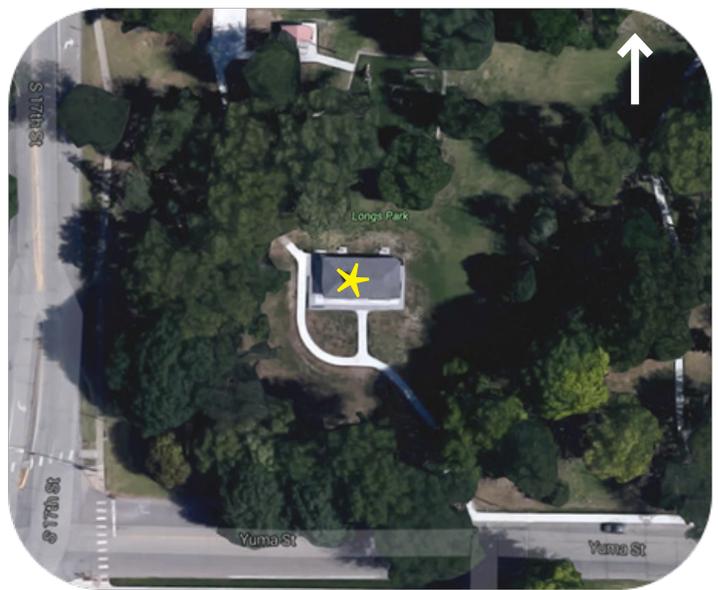
View from Southeast, 2013



Old Comfort House Looking from Southeast, late 1920s



17th and Yuma



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** An open-aired shelter house with a shingled hip roof and limestone fireplace/chimney.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** The fireplace.

**HISTORY:** In 1857, the original town plat was laid out to include 2.9 acres on the site that would eventually become Long's Park. In 1915 Archie (A.W.) Long founded the Manhattan Oil Company, which in 1917 was renamed Long Oil Company. In 1918 an automobile camping ground was established at the Long's Park site. That same year, Long leased ground at the park and established a filling station at 17th and Colorado. In 1926 Long Oil Company was granted permission to erect improvements to the swampy property of the Long's Park site which included a "comfort house" for the tourist campers, which included a lounge with a fireplace, a writing room, tables, chairs, restrooms with showers, and a kitchen equipped with dime-in-slot gas-heated hot plates. Sinclair Oil acquired all of Long Oil property and operation in 1933 after Long's death in 1932. Through the 30's and 40's the comfort house deteriorated under Sinclair ownership. In 1943 Sinclair's contract to maintain the park expired. The American Legion proposed to use the pavilion as an office and regular meeting place and would maintain it. The Bill of Sale included "One (1) Comfort House: 44' x 20' x 12'6", Brick, Stucco and Wood" including a part basement with a built-in 18' long wood counter. The Legion would be "given the privilege" of the use of the building for the duration of WWII and two years after. In the early 1950's the park became littered with trailer houses occupied by students as the park further deteriorated. Throughout the 50's the role of Long's Park was debated and several proposals made for the future of the park. In 1959 the Park Board discussed plans to remove the toilets in the basement of the shelter house and remodel it into an open-air shelter building to help prevent crime and the homeless from using the space. In 1961 the Optimist Club requested permission from the City Commission to use the comfort house building for their Christmas tree sale and youth activities, offering to provide free labor to offset the cost of the remodeling. That year the Optimist Club remodeled the shelter into an open air shelter house. In 1978 the Optimist Club would "revise" the fireplace in the pavilion. In 1995, the Optimist Club finished shingling on the Long's Park Pavilion. The 2001 Long's Park Master Plan Update included painting of the shelter house. In 2013 a CDBG project improved landscaping around the pavilion. A limestone/concrete sitting wall was installed and improvement and re-roofing of the shelter roof was made. The project also included stabilization of the fireplace, tuck-pointing of the stone masonry, and installation of a chimney cap. In 2014 the park was rededicated and commemorated with the installation of a historic marker.

### POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:

#### LOCAL

**Criteria 1, Appeal/Importance:** Part of an original public square.

**Criteria 3, Person(s):** A.W. Long, Mayor of Manhattan.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Serves as a shelter house for the park.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown.

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Maintenance of the fireplace.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** See Appendix C.

# OLD TERMINAL- LIMESTONE HANGAR

MHK Airport | Ft. Riley Blvd. | 1940

Priority

Register

History

Condition

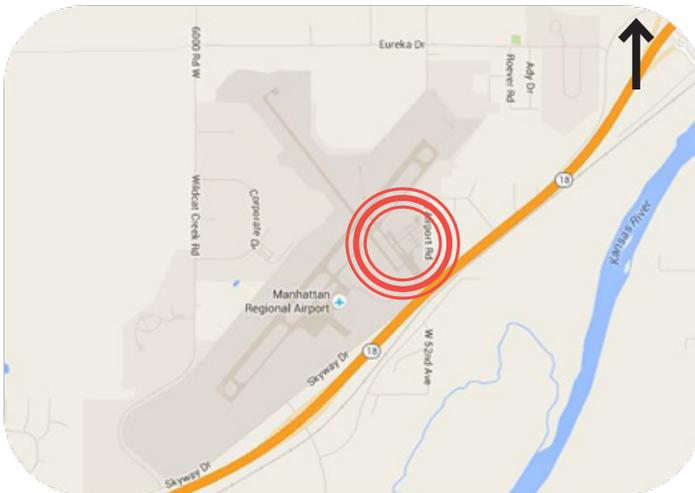
MED



B



West Facade, KHRI, 2013



Ft. Riley Blvd and S. Manhattan Ave



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A single story, stone hangar with an arched roof flanked by limestone towers.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** Exterior stonework size, type, and coursing of WPA work.

**REGISTRATION STATUS:** None; eligible for State/National Register.

**HISTORY:** The stone hangar and offices were constructed in 1940. It was built by the City of Manhattan in cooperation with the Works Progress Administration. In the spring of 1939, the Federal government started the Civilian Pilot Training program and Kansas State College was designated as a pilot training center. Congress had identified an emergency need to train 20,000 pilots and designated funding for this purpose. In February 1939, Jean H. DuBuque, engineer for the civil aeronautics authority in the Chicago area, which included Manhattan, and Guy Murray engineer of WPA, in charge of airport work in Topeka met with Dr. B. A. Nelson, chair of the Manhattan Chamber's aviation committee. The City of Manhattan Chamber of Commerce supported the construction of the hangar and KSC as a pilot training center because of the opportunity to receive congressional funding to train pilots, Manhattan community was deprived from receiving added commercial advantage from the lack of air transportation facilities, and air transport was an important phase of national and community life. Harold Harper presented plans and specifications to the City Council on approximately May 16, 1939 and later submitted the tentative specifications for the building and runway to the WPA. On August 11, 1939, the airport specifications were tentatively approved by E.G. Barry, airport engineer for the civil aeronautics authority. [It is supposed, by the reporter, that Harold Harper designed the building and runway.] The building was dedicated on November 22, 1940. In 1938, a group of citizens had donated \$1900 to purchase 2 acres on which to build the hangar and pay the first year's lease on 110 acres owned by Walter Meyers, Mrs. Henry Meyers, and Mrs. Edith Uhlenhop. Donors to the airport fund included 25 local entities and/or individuals. In 1939, citizens of Manhattan approved a bond issue for the purchase of the 110 acres. In 1943, the City bought 55 additional acres to square off the ¼ section. Expenses paid from the revenue from the land – brome grass, alfalfa – cut at the runways. The cost of the hangar was \$11,916 by City and \$13,101 by Federal.

## **POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING**

### **LOCAL**

**Criteria 1, Appeal/Importance:** Its value as a WPA Project, an important time period in the city's and country's development.

**Criteria 2, Event:** The building was used for pilot training facilities during World War II.

### **STATE/NATIONAL**

**Criteria A, Historical Event:** Constructed as a WPA Project, and used for WWII Pilot Training.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Currently used as hangar and airplane repair shop.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Works Progress Administration

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Work towards state, national and local listings.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** Kansas Historical Resources Inventory, [www.khri.kansasgis.org](http://www.khri.kansasgis.org). See Appendix C.

# PASLAY TOWER

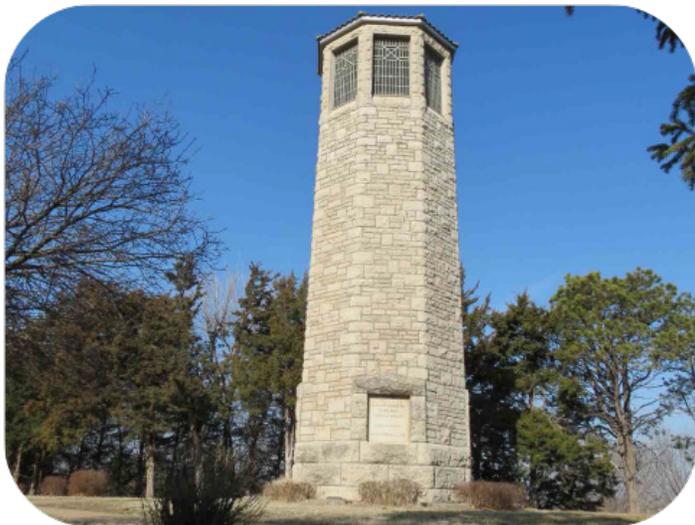
Sunset Cemetery | Sunset Ave. | 1932

Priority

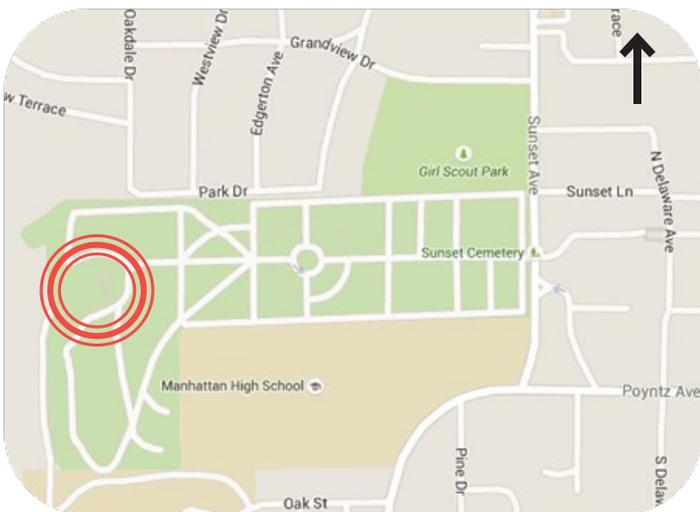
Register

History

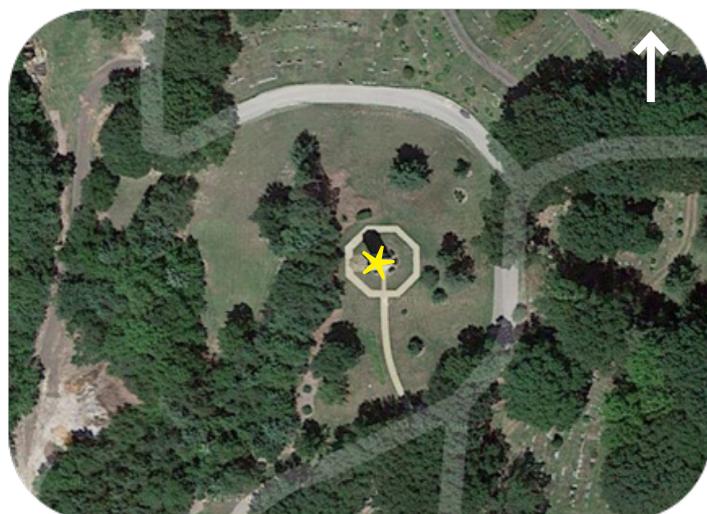
Condition



West Side, 2013



Sunset Cemetery



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** An octagonal based limestone tower measuring 50 feet tall and 15 feet in diameter with a conical roof equipped to play music.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** Exterior stonework size, type, and coursing; building shape.

**REGISTRATION STATUS:** None; eligible as contributing structure.

**HISTORY:** In 1929, a \$12,000 bond issue was passed in the City to purchase land from Dell Wickham in order to expand and develop the west part of the cemetery during the Depression. In 1931, in the new west section of the cemetery, a concrete bridge, driveway pavement, curb, and music tower were built to alleviate unemployment. The City of Manhattan hired Manhattan Construction Company and Walters Construction Company, jointly, to build these projects. The cost for the tower was \$7,000. The idea for the music tower came from Mr. C. H. Lantz, cemetery superintendent. Prof. Joseph T. Ware, KSC Architecture Department, designed the tower. Prof. Leroy C. Paslay, KSC Electrical Engineering Department, designed and installed the sound reproducing and amplifying mechanism. Sacred and memorial music was to be played in the evening and other special occasions in the cemetery and surrounding community. A portable radio transmitter at graveside services would send instructions to the tower operator. Construction of the tower was supervised by Profs. Ware and Paslay. "Joseph T. Ware was associated with Floyd O. Wolfenbarger during the late 1930s. In 1951, it was reported that 90% of burials requested music from the tower. It was the only tower of its kind in Kansas. The tower was unused from approximately 1951 to 1962; however, other news reports indicate that underground wiring was installed in 1953 along the south side of the cemetery, from the Sexton's House to the music tower, in order to renovate and automate the musical system. In 1962, the Council of Service Club raised \$968 to make repairs to the tower. The neighbors fought over the noise from the tower. It was vandalized a lot. A fire in 1982 ended the chiming. The tower was gutted by 1983. In 1998, the Manhattan City Commission accepted a \$500,000 donation from Leroy Paslay to restore the singing tower. The Manhattan Mercury reported that the tower would chime once each day and on special occasions. The Singing Tower was rededicated on Sept. 28, 2002. It was restored to its original design with a state of the art sound system and paid by Leroy Paslay. A new roof was installed on the Singing Tower in February 2002. The roof and top panels were replaced with the 2001 renovation. Also the sound system was replaced at that time.

## POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING

### LOCAL

**Criteria 1, Appeal/Importance:** The structure was built as a Works Progress Administration project.

**Criteria 5, Master Craftsman:** The tower was designed by a local architect and professor, Joseph T. Ware.

### STATE/NATIONAL

**Criteria A, Significant Event:** Constructed as a Works Progress Administration project.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** A music tower and memorial.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Joseph T. Ware, Architect/Prof. Leroy C. Paslay, Engineer.

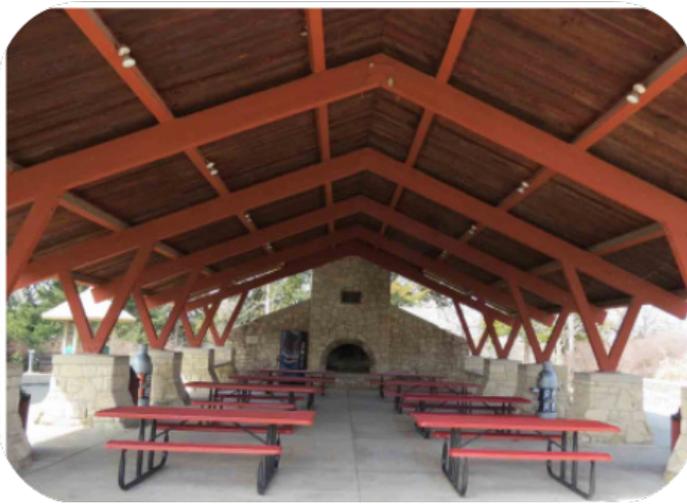
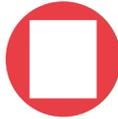
**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Surveying and listing on the National, State and Manhattan Register of Historic Places.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** Kansas Historical Resources Inventory, [www.khri.kansasgis.org](http://www.khri.kansasgis.org). See Appendix C.

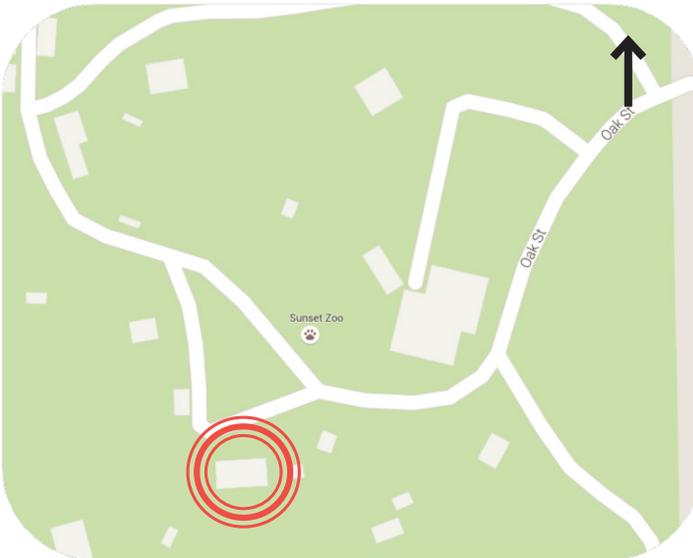
# PAVILION - SUNSET ZOO

Sunset Zoo | 2333 Oak St. | 1954

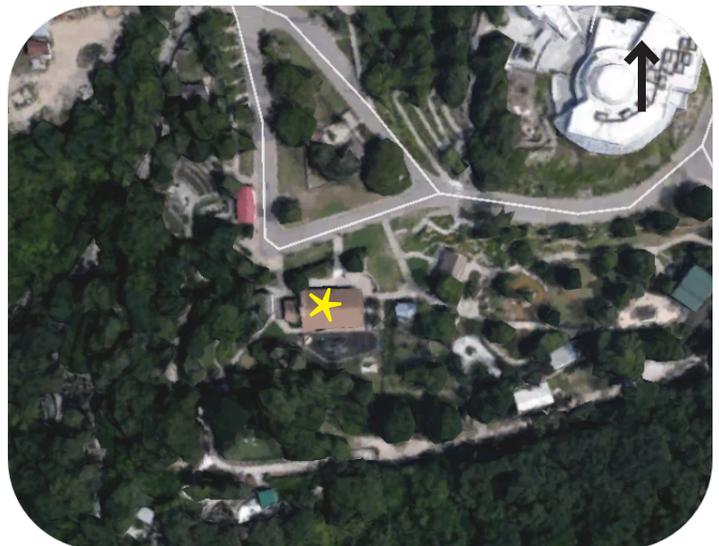
Priority    Register    History    Condition



Interior looking West, 2013



Sunset Zoo



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A gable-roofed, open air pavilion with limestone pillars and fireplace.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** Limestone pillars; steel supports; open air facility; stone fireplace; plaque.

**HISTORY:** Dedicated on April 12, 1954. Mayor Harold Howe accepted the pavilion for the City of Manhattan. The funds, plans, and specifications were provided by the Sertoma Club, a versatile philanthropic group whom partnered with the City of Manhattan on many projects throughout its history, including others in Sunset Park.

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:** None at this time.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Used as a shelter by zoo patrons.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown.

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Maintenance.

#### **ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**

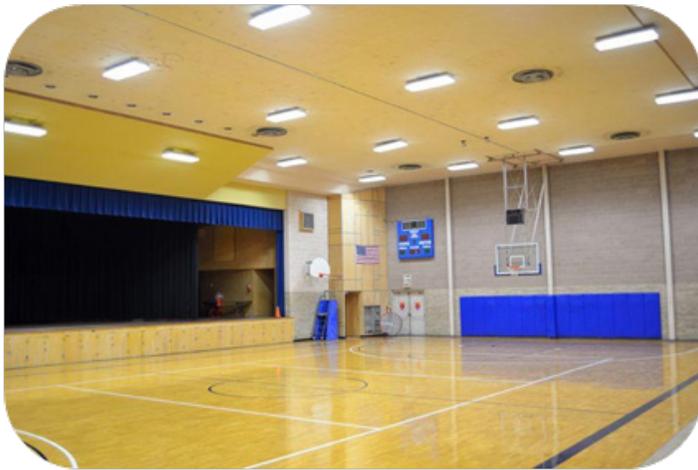
“Dedication of Shelterhouse, Sunset Park”, April 12, 1954.

“History of Sunset Park”, 1956.

# PEACE MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM

City Hall | 1101 Poyntz Ave | 1955

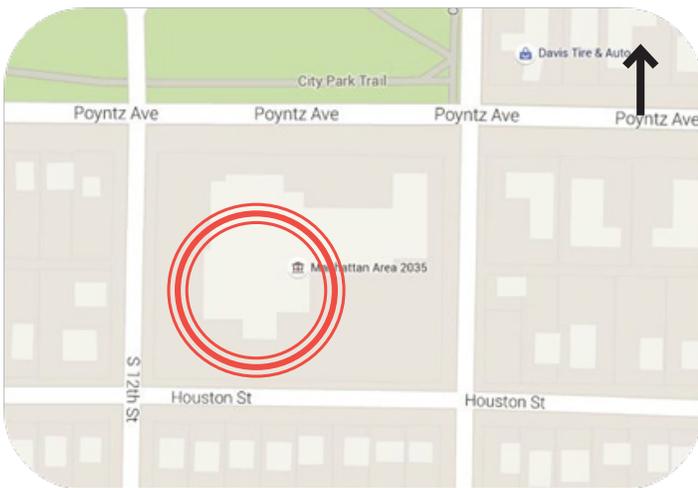
Priority    Register    History    Condition



Interior looking Southwest, 2013, KHRI



Interior looking South, 1955, KHRI



Ft. Riley Blvd and S. Manhattan Ave



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A modern stone-veneered auditorium/gymnasium with a flat roof; incorporated into the city-hall complex.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** Stage.

**HISTORY:** The Auditorium is a Living Memorial dedicated to early settlers, those who served in World War II, those who gave their lives in World War II, and those who served in all previous wars. Civic auditorium to be used for veterans' patriotic activities; cultural programs such as plays, ballets, musical presentations, beauty pageants, etc.; regulation basketball court that provided a flat floor that could be used for all manner of events. It was relatively unusual in Manhattan to have a deep proscenium stage with generous wings and a dock for unloading/loading equipment from a semi tractor/trailer truck. The acoustical quality of the auditorium is very good, a point of pride at the time it was built. The character of the building is good and expressed the dignity required of a municipal building." As the City of Manhattan's memorial to World War II Veterans, particularly to the 101 Riley Countians who did not survive, the building has great meaning to the community.

### **POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING**

#### **LOCAL**

**Criteria 1, Appeal/Importance:** Cultural importance in Post-Great Depression/WWII Manhattan.

**Criteria 4, Architectural Style:** Awarded for architectural innovation after its construction.

#### **STATE/NATIONAL**

Not eligible at this time.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Serves as a gymnasium for sports and recreation.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Floyd O. Wolfenbarger (Architect); Mont Green Jr. (builder).

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Continued preservation and State, National and Local registration.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** Kansas Historical Resources Inventory, [www.khri.kansasgis.org](http://www.khri.kansasgis.org)

# ROUND HOUSE (FLORAL HALL)

City Park | 1101 Fremont St. | 1874

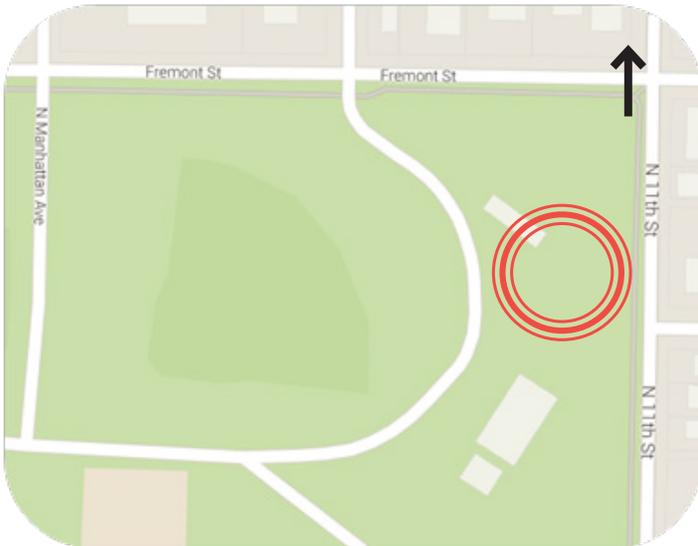
Priority    Register    History    Condition



South Side, 2013



East Side, 1977, KHRI



11th and Fremont



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A single floor, vernacular, octagonal limestone building with a shingle, hip-form roof.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** Stonework size, type, and coursing; octagonal shape.

**HISTORY:** Built to house exhibits for the Riley County Fair, later used to house people with contagious diseases such as smallpox.

### POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING

#### LOCAL

**Criteria 1, Appeal/Importance:** Its character as a part of the development of Manhattan and association with the establishment of City Park in 1857.

**Criteria 2, Event:** Its association with Kansas county fair heritage, as the building was originally purposed for the exhibition of fair displays.

#### STATE/NATIONAL

**Criteria A, Historical Event:** Historical use during the Kansas County Fair.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Currently used by Parks and Recreation for storage and classroom space.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown.

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Surveying and listing on the Manhattan Register of Historic Places; Restoration and re-purposing as part of the City Park Master Plan.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** Kansas Historical Resources Inventory, [www.khri.kansasgis.org](http://www.khri.kansasgis.org)

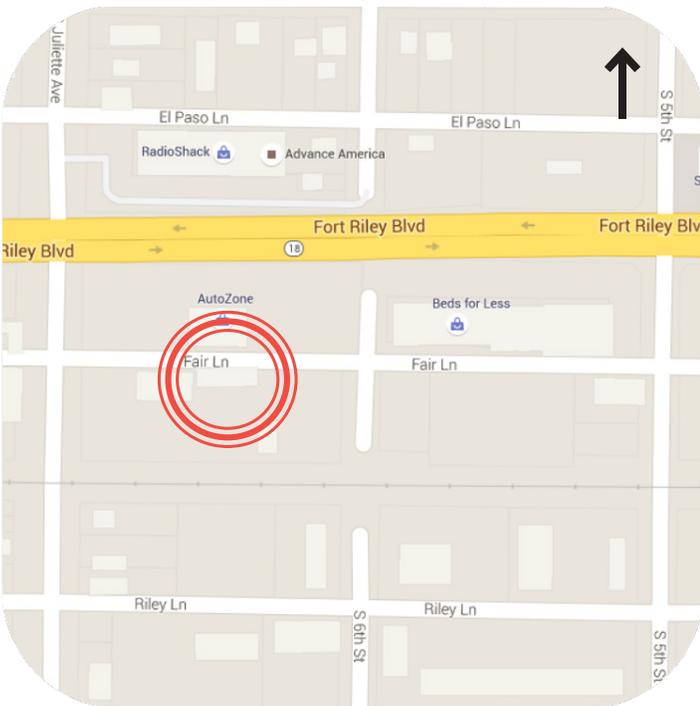
# SEWER MAINTENANCE (BUILDING F)

Traffic Shop | 621 S. Juliette Ave. | 1927

Priority      Register      History      Condition



South Side, 2013



South Juliette and Fair Lane



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A single story, red brick garage with six bays and a flat roof with parapet and brick-made sign incorporated into fascia.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** Brick sign.

**HISTORY:** Manhattan Oil's name changed to Long and Company and then to Long Oil Company when it became a Kansas corporation on June 7, 1917. On February 1927, the company opened the bulk plant and warehouses at what is now 621 S. Juliette and billed it as the best of its kind in Kansas. Railroad cars carrying gas and oil arrived and were repackaged or delivered to surrounding stations and farmers. The building footprints appear on the 1930 Sanborn map, the first to cover this area of Manhattan. On March 15, 1933, Sinclair purchased all of Long Oil's assets (11 bulk plants, 75 filling stations).

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:**

**Criteria 1, Appeal/Importance:** Its character as a part of the development of Manhattan and association with the Long Oil Company.

**Criteria 3, Person(s):** A.W. Long, Mayor of Manhattan.

**Criteria 5, Master Craftsman:** Designed by Henry B. Winter.

**STATE/NATIONAL:** None at this time.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Used by the City to store maintenance equipment.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Henry B. Winter

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** None at this time.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:**

Kansas Historical Resources Inventory, [www.khri.kansasgis.org](http://www.khri.kansasgis.org)  
<http://www.enarco.com/long.htm>

# SEXTON'S HOUSE (SUNSET)

Sunset Cemetery | 2000 Leavenworth | 1910

Priority



Register



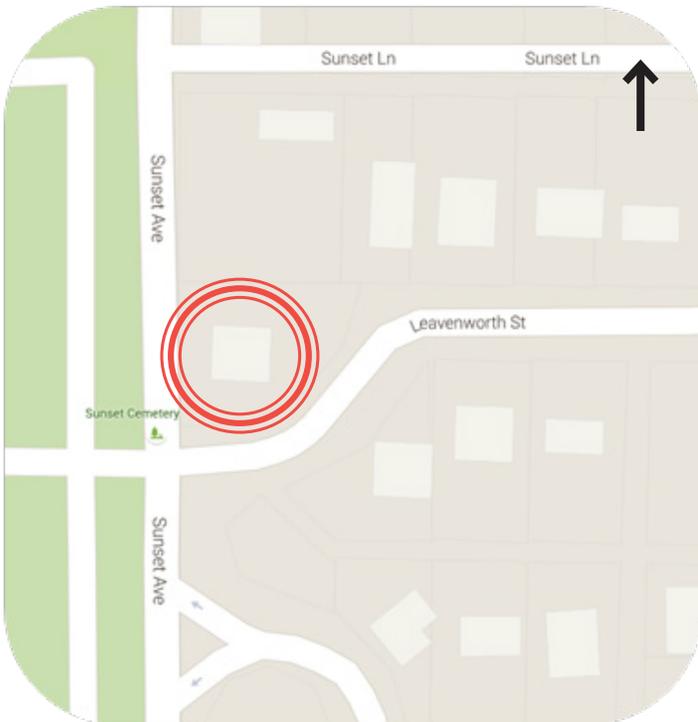
History



Condition



South Side, 2013



Sunset and Leavenworth



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A single-story limestone building with a cross-hipped shingle roof front porch.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** Exterior stonework size, type, and coursing; open porch.

**HISTORY:** Judge and Mrs. Sam Kimble donated the plot of ground on which the Sexton's House stands. The building of the house was a project in charge of a committee composed of Mrs. Sam Kimble, and H. H. Bates, H. Hougham, William Diebler and George Southern who undertook to raise the necessary funds by private subscription. The city council, however, agreed to donate an amount equal to that raised by subscription, provided that at least \$1,000 was so secured. The committee worked during the summer and fall of 1909, and in the spring of 1910 the contract for building the house was left to the Walters Construction Co. and designed by H.B Winters. In September 1910 the work was completed.

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:**

**LOCAL**

**Criteria 3, Person:** Its association with Sam Kimble.

**Criteria 5, Master Craftsman:** Designed by Henry (H.B.) Winter.

**STATE/NATIONAL**

**Criteria C, High Artistic Value:** Designed by Henry Winter.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Used as the sexton's office and home.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Henry B. Winter (Designer).

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Work towards state, national and local listings.

**CURRENT ACTIONS:** Listed in 2015 CIP Request for Survey.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** See Appendix C.

# SUNSET CEMETERY GATES & PAVILION

Sunset Cemetery | Sunset Ave. | 1917/1932-34

Priority

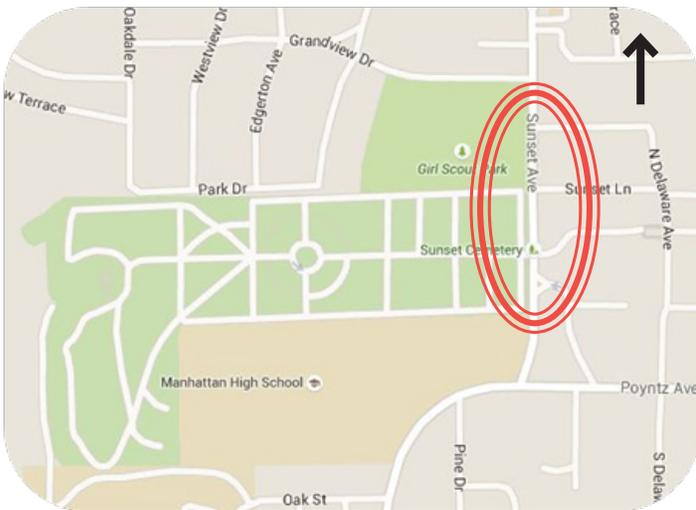
Register

History

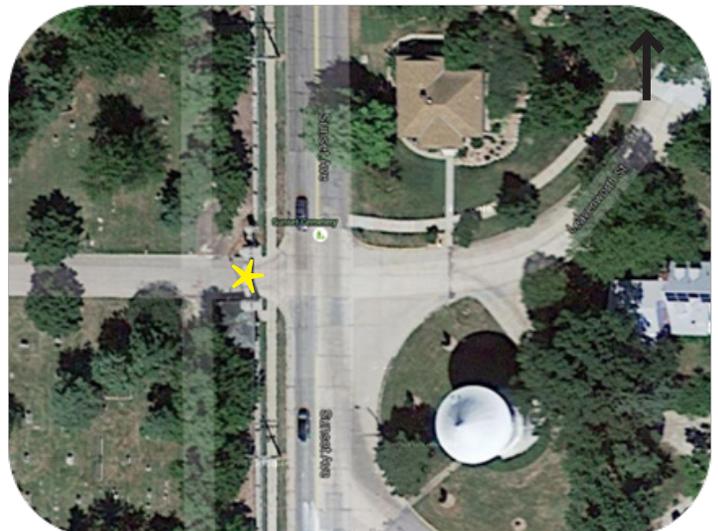
Condition



Cemetery Entrance, 2013



Sunset Cemetery



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** An arched, stone gateway above iron gates form the entrance to the cemetery. A stone, open-air pavilion with a hip roof of green clay tile is located to the west side of the gate. The low lying stone wall surrounds the cemetery.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** Stonework size, type, and coursing; tile roof; stone signs; metal gates.

**REGISTRATION STATUS:** None; eligible for State/National Register.

**HISTORY:** In 1862, bids were advertised by the City of Manhattan for a stone fence 2' wide at bottom and 15" at top, 4-1/2' high. The project was not carried out at that date perhaps because of the expense. The purpose of the fence was to keep livestock out of the cemetery. In 1869, in a third bid process for the work, the City of Manhattan awarded the building of the fence to the Woodward brothers, F. B. and J. M. Woodward, at a cost not to exceed \$6 per rod and paid by deeding 15 acres of cemetery property and cash. The fence was built by the Woodward brothers in the summer and fall of 1869 to be like the fence of "Prof. J. Dennison's farm." The Woodward brothers later transferred title to George F. Brown and in 1885 Mr. Brown sold the land back to the City, thus restoring the original acreage. The memorial arch at the east entry of the cemetery was erected in 1917 by the Women's Relief Corps and citizens. The Manhattan City Commission gave the Women's Relief Corps power to construct the memorial gateway. The Women's Relief Corps sought and obtained donations from citizens for construction of the gateway to include a memorial arch, iron gates, and iron flag staff. The work was funded by the City of Manhattan and donations procured by the Women's Relief Corps. The memorial gate was designed by E. Arthur Fairman, an architect who donated his services. His plans and specifications were exhibited at the Manhattan Furniture company store and the First National Bank. The design for the memorial gateway included an open air restroom, ornamental gate, and memorial at an estimated cost of \$4,000. "Arthur E. Fairman was born in Wakefield, Kansas in 1885, studied architecture at Kansas State Agricultural College, and died in Chicago in 1918. Although his career was short, he created an impressive body of work. He planned the addition to the Congregational Church in Manhattan in 1914. The following year, he designed Manhattan's Mid-Quinn warehouse. In 1915, he designed the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity house and three residences in the Rock Hill Addition. In 1917, he was the architect for the Manhattan Junior High School. In late 1917, he developed plans for the remodeling of the Gillett Hotel." (Manh. KS Survey, Historic Preservation Services, LLC) 28 (A survey by Pat O'Brien lists him as the architect for seven properties in Manhattan.) 26 Mrs. D.E. Deputy was the chairman of the Women's Relief Corp (WRC) No. 43 committee regarding financing and erection of the memorial. Plans were submitted to contractors for the WRC memorial in October of 1916. Construction was let to Charley Howell, a local African-American stone mason, in January 1917. Construction began in the spring of 1917 and was completed by Decoration Day, May 30, 1917. It was constructed of stone and iron. The cost was about \$2,000. The memorial is dedicated in memory of the Riley County soldiers of the rebellion [Civil War], as inscribed on the stone arch, "...Our Union Soldiers - 1861-1865." As of 1936, the City had held its annual Memorial Day exercises for 75 years at the east entry gate. The fence was replaced from 1932-34 by the Works Progress Administration with a stone and mortar wall. The work was done in order to address severe unemployment conditions at the time. The wall replacement was completed on approximately February 15, 1934.

## POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING

### LOCAL

**Criteria 1, Appeal/Importance:** The stone arch memorializes the Riley County soldiers of the Civil War, a historic event in the nation's history.

**Criteria 5, Master Craftsman:** The design of the arch was by a local architect, E. Arthur Fairman who contributed other historic buildings to the city.

**STATE/NATIONAL**

**Criteria A, Significant Event:** Funded and constructed by the Women's Relief Corp as a memorial to the Riley County Soldiers who fought in the Civil War. Associated stone and mortar was erected by the WPA in 1934.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** The gateway serves as the main entrance to the cemetery along Sunset Avenue.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** E. Arthur Fairman, Architect/Charley Howell, Masoner

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Surveying and listing on the National, State and Manhattan Register of Historic Places.

**CURRENT ACTIONS:** Sunset Cemetery Survey.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** Kansas Historical Resources Inventory, [www.khri.kansasgis.org](http://www.khri.kansasgis.org)  
Additional resources listed in Appendix C.

# TURRETS AND WALL (SUNSET ZOO)

Sunset Zoo | 2333 Oak St. | 1960

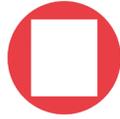
Priority



Register



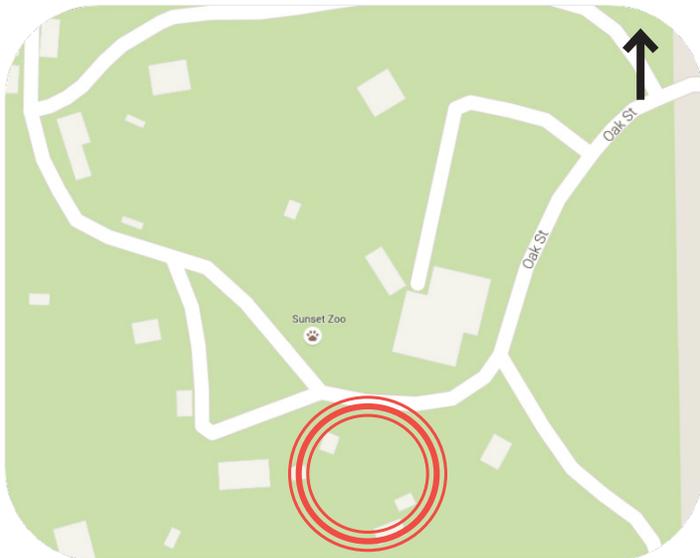
History



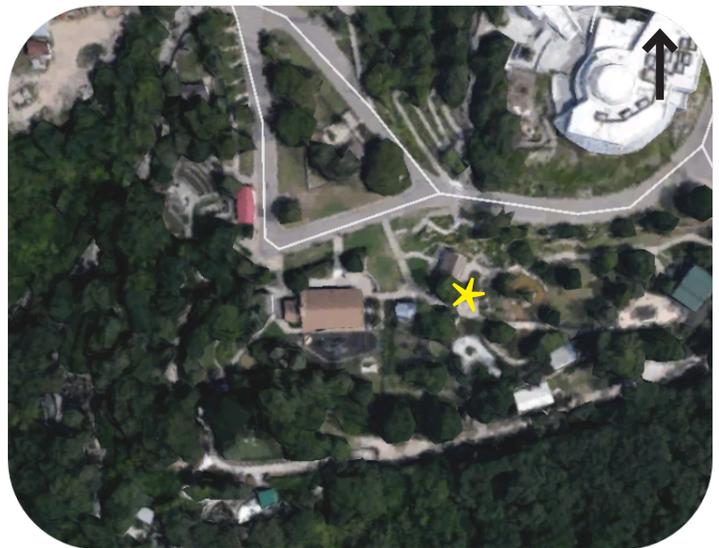
Condition



Turrets and Wall, 2013



Sunset Zoo



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A stone wall with incorporated towers with wood shingle conical roof.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** Exterior structure shape and size; stonework size, type and coursing.

**HISTORY:** Part of the Majors Children's Zoo.

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:** None.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Serves as entrance to children's petting zoo.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Continued maintenance.

**CURRENT ACTIONS:** None.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** None.

# UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD DEPOT

Entertainment District | 120 Ft. Riley Blvd. | 1902

Priority



Register



History



Condition



North Facade, 2009



Roosevelt Whistle Stop Campaign, 1903  
Kansas Historical Society



120 Fort Riley Blvd.



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A single story, Mission Revival style, rectangular brick train depot with a red tile hip roof.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** See National Nomination Form: [http://khri.kansasgis.org/photos\\_docs/161-3490-00041\\_1.pdf](http://khri.kansasgis.org/photos_docs/161-3490-00041_1.pdf)

**HISTORY:** The structure was built in 1901 at a cost of \$10,000 to serve as a center for freight and passenger traffic associated with Union Pacific, the nation's first transcontinental rail system. In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt stopped at the depot during his renowned Whistle Stop Campaign. The depot's platform sustained damage during a flood in 1951, but continued to serve passengers and freight trains until 1984. The depot has undergone several remodels including in 1938 and again in the early 2000s. The Manhattan/Riley County Preservation Alliance has created partnerships for the rehabilitation of the structure and provided site improvements. Sources of funding have included a Heritage Trust Fund Grant from the Kansas State Historical Society, Transportation Enhancement Funds from the Kansas Department of Transportation, city funds, and generous contributions from Manhattan citizens.

**CURRENT HISTORIC LISTING:** The Depot was approved for listing in 1978 satisfying Criterion C1, an embodiment of the Mission Revival architecture style and Manhattan's quest for economic progress in the early 20th century.

### POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING

#### LOCAL

**Criteria 1, Appeal/Importance:** The building served as a city passenger train depot for 70 years, bringing in new residents and visitors for many decades.

**Criteria 2, Event:** Visited by President Theodore Roosevelt during his Whistle Stop Campaign in 1903.

**Criteria 4, Architectural Style:** Its unique Mission Revival architectural design and style that is consistent with traditional union depot architecture of its time period.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** A multi-use event space for reunions, weddings and community events.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Continue preservation through CIP maintenance funding.

#### **ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:**

Kansas Historical Resources Inventory, [www.khri.kansasgis.org](http://www.khri.kansasgis.org)

Manhattan/Riley County Preservation Alliance, [www.preservemanhattan.org](http://www.preservemanhattan.org)

# ZOO STRUCTURES

Sunset Zoo | 2333 Oak Street | 1930s - 1960s

Priority

LOW

Register

NONE

History



Condition

A



Bird Dens (1933)



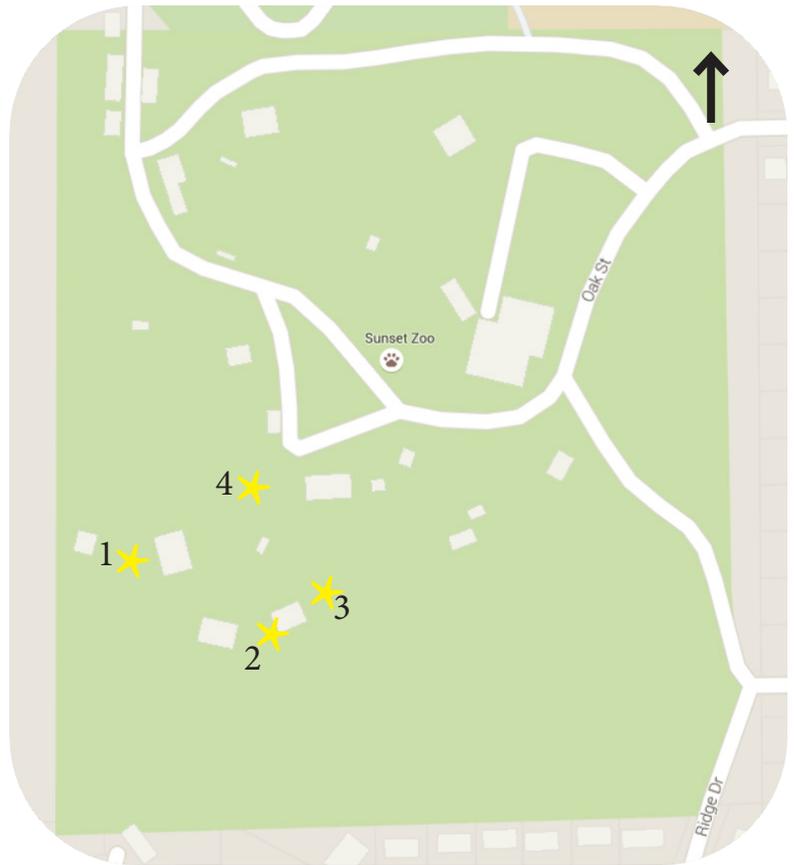
Snow Leopard Den (1933)



Stone Walls and Benches (1934)



Top Tier Dens (1960)



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** Exhibits and accessory structures made of stone and or metal, used for the exhibition of zoo animals.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** Stonework.

**HISTORY:** The Bird Dens, Snow Leopard Dens, and the Stone Walls and Benches were constructed by the Sertoma Club as part of Works Progress Administration projects in the 1930's.

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:** None at this time.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Animal exhibits.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Design by Henry Wichers, Architect and Sertoma Member.

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** Incorporation into zoo improvements.

#### **ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**

“History of Sunset Park”, 1956.

“Dedication of Shelterhouse, Sunset Park”, a speech made by Mayor Howe, April 12, 1954.

# CITY-OWNED STRUCTURES WITH NO HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

This section contains the inventory for city-owned buildings and structures built prior to 1965 with little to no historic significance and do not need to be treated as historically significant in nature at this time. However, they are included still to express the Historic Resources Board's opinion on their lack of significance so that plans or proposals affecting these structures can proceed uninhibited.

# ELECTRICAL VAULT

MHK Airport | Ft. Riley Blvd. | 1960

Priority

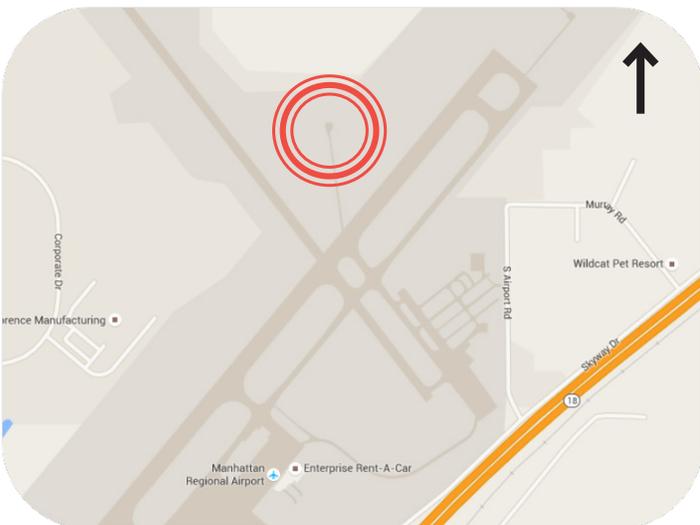
Register

History

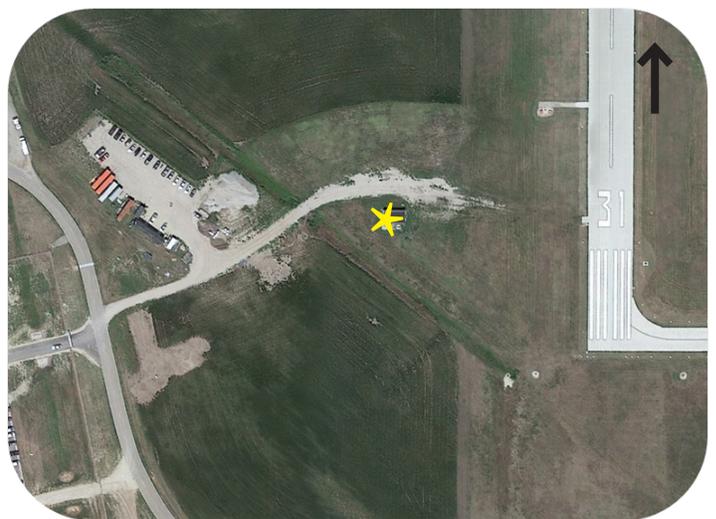
Condition



North Facade, 2013



MHK Airport



Site Orientation

**DESCRIPTION:** A utility shed with corrugated concrete fascia and a flat metal roof.

**HISTORY:** Unknown.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:** None.

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:** None.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Electrical utility vault.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown.

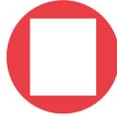
**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** None.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** None.

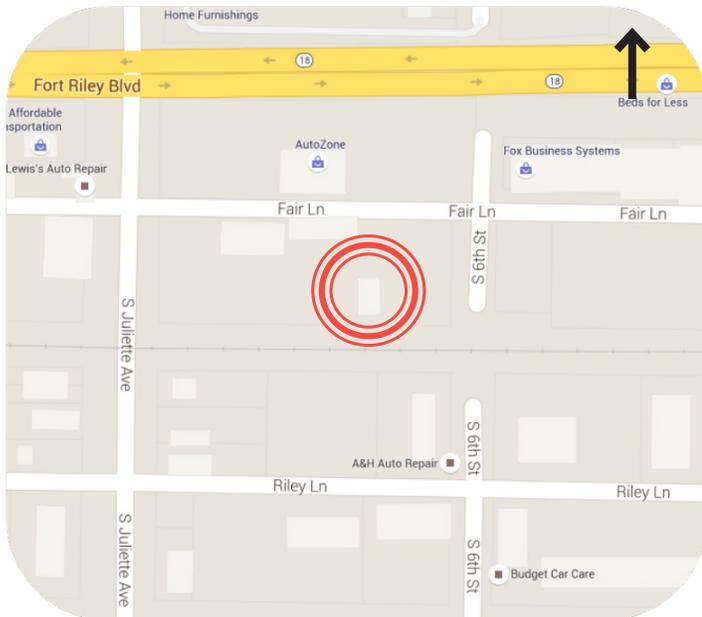
# ELECTRICIANS BUILDING (G)

Traffic Shop | 621 S. Juliette Bldg. G | 1928

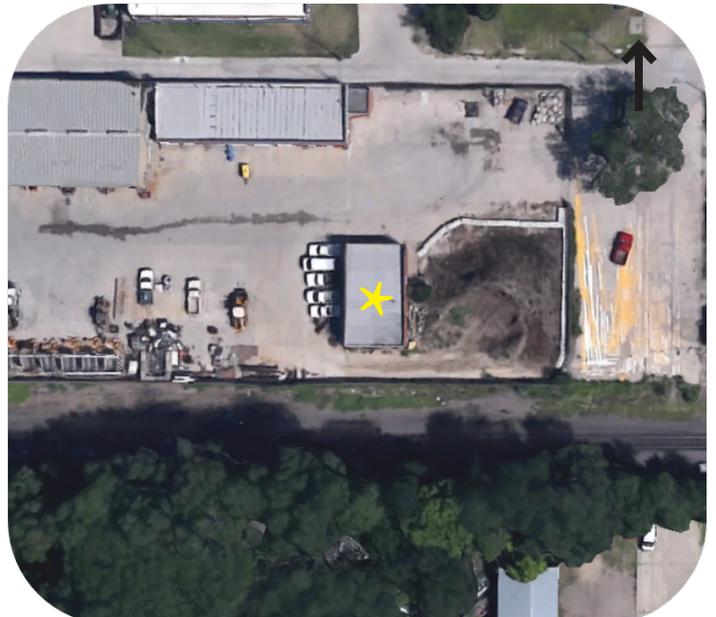
Priority    Register    History    Condition



North Facade, 2013



621 S. Juliette Bldg. G



Site Orientation

**DESCRIPTION:** An elevated, rectangular brick building with a flat roof with parapet on east and west roof edge.

**HISTORY:** Part of the Long Oil Company bulk plant complex. Possibly designed by H.B. Winters. Currently used by the Public Works Department.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:** None.

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:** None.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Public works building.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Possibly H.B. Winters.

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** None.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** None.

# DOUGLASS PARK GARAGE

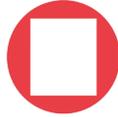
Douglass Park | 901 Yuma St. | 1940

Priority

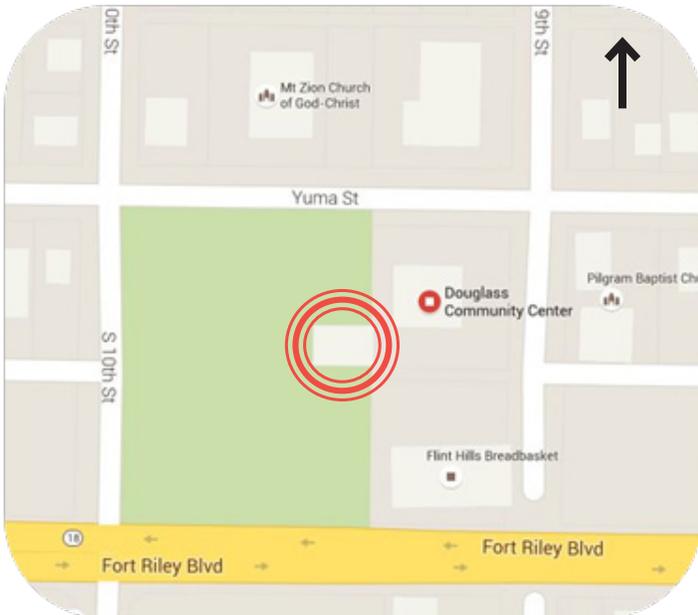
Register

History

Condition



East Facade, 2013



901 Yuma St.



Site Orientation

**DESCRIPTION:** A rectangular, single-story ,corrugated metal garage with a single bay.

**HISTORY:** Unknown.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:** None.

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:** None.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Unknown.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown.

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** None.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** None.

# GARAGE A

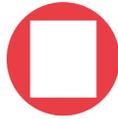
Traffic Shop | 620 S. Juliette | 1940

Priority

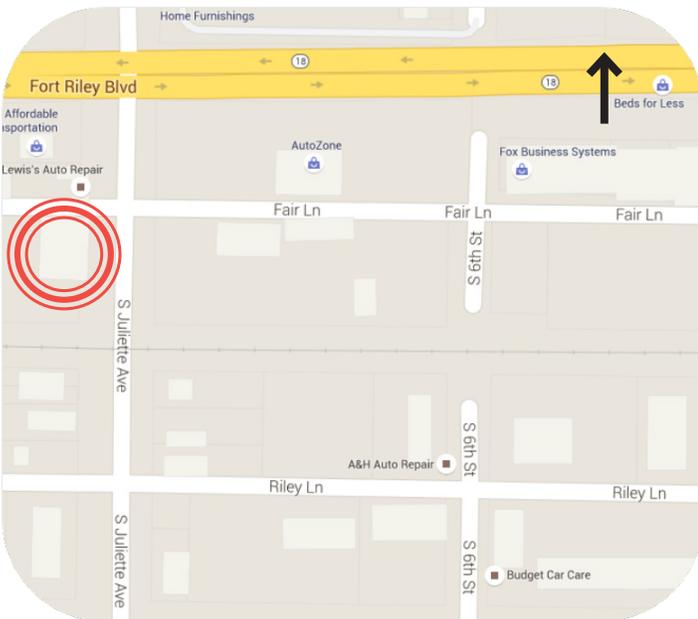
Register

History

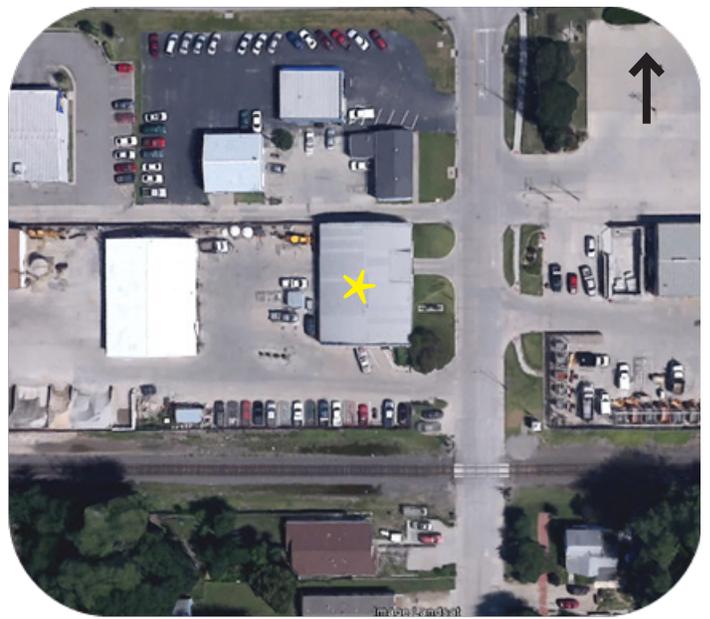
Condition



West from Southwest, 2013



621 S. Juliette Bldg. G



Site Orientation

**DESCRIPTION:** A single-story, CMU garage with an arched roof and step-up parapet.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:** None.

**HISTORY:** Unknown.

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:** None.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Public works building.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown.

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** None.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** None.

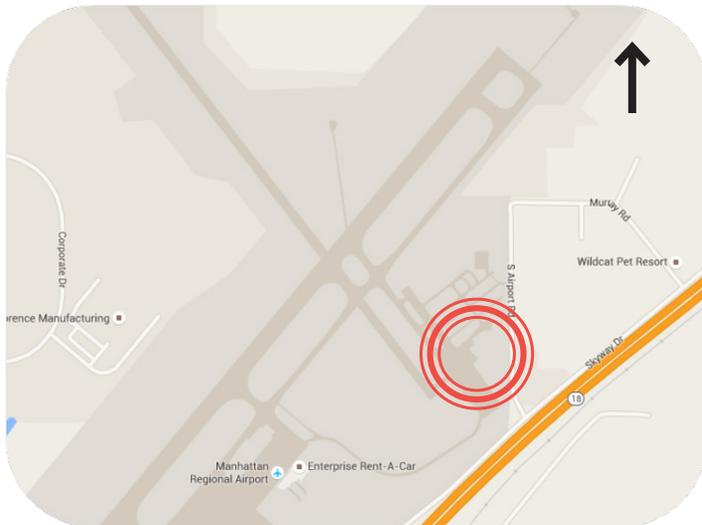
# AIRPORT ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Airport | Ft. Riley Blvd. | 1963

Priority   Register   History   Condition



East Facade, 2013



MHK Airport



Site Orientation

**DESCRIPTION:** A single-story terminal with a flat roof and covered entry way.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:** None.

**HISTORY:** Served as the Municipal Airport terminal until the construction of the new terminal.

**CURRENT HISTORIC LISTING:** None.

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:** None.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Airport administration.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown.

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** None.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** None.

# OLD ARMORY BUILDING

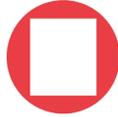
Airport | 1709 S. Airport Rd. | 1962

Priority

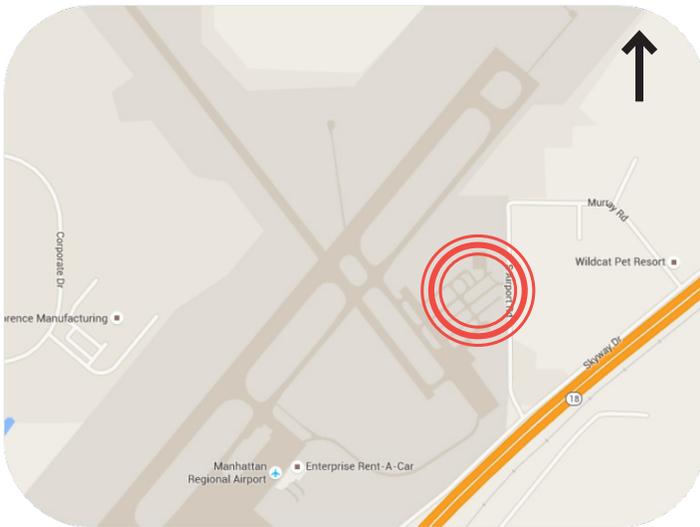
Register

History

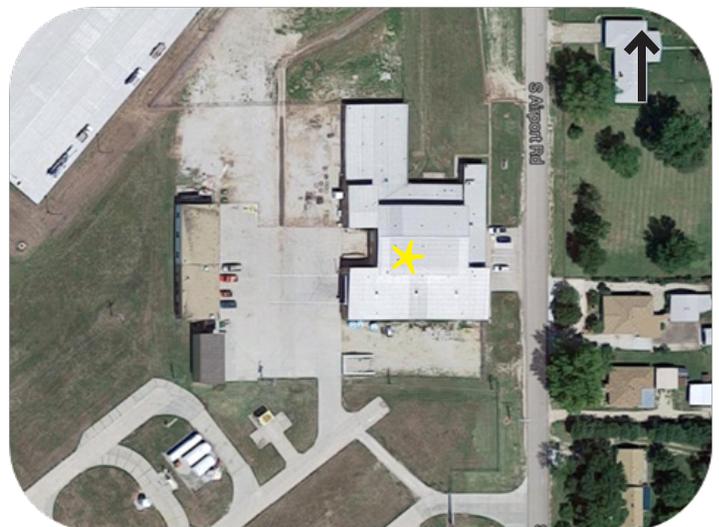
Condition



East Facade, 2013



MHK Airport



Site Orientation

**DESCRIPTION:** A single-story, blonde brick industrial building with corrugated, split-level, shed-style roof.

**CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:** None.

**HISTORY:** Unknown

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:** None.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Airport function.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown.

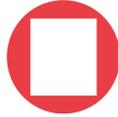
**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** None.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** None.

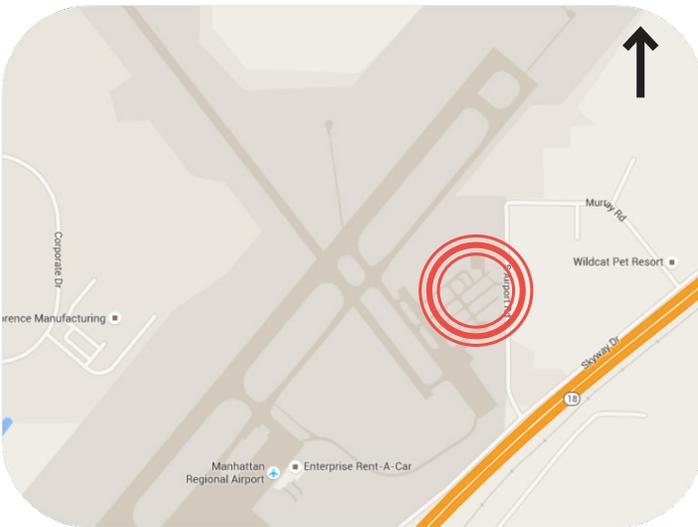
# OLD ARMORY BUILDING - SHOP

Airport | 1709 S. Airport Rd. | 1954

Priority      Register      History      Condition



East Facade, 2013



MHK Airport



Site Orientation

**DESCRIPTION:** A single-story, blonde brick, 5-bay garage with a flat roof

**CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES:** None.

**HISTORY:** Unknown

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:** None.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Airport shop and storage facility.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown.

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** None.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** None.

# SEXTON'S HOUSE (SUNRISE)

Sunrise Cemetery | 2901 Stagg Hill Road | 1960

Priority



Register



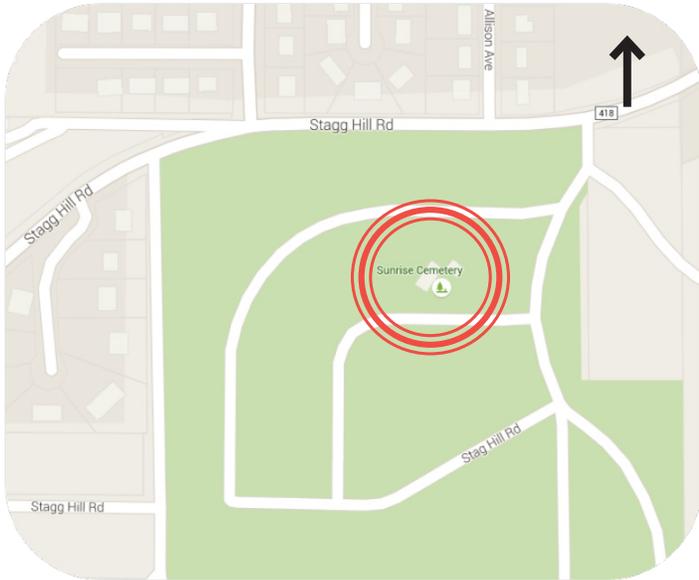
History



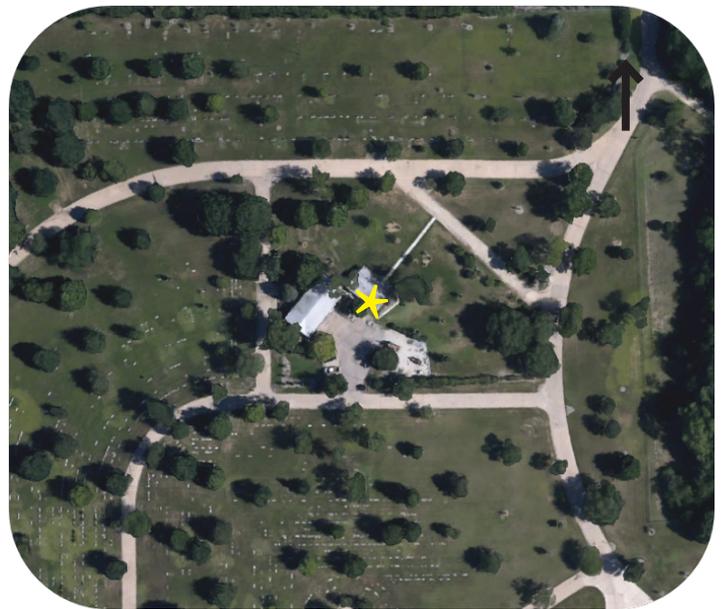
Condition



Northeast Side, 2013



Sunrise Cemetery



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A single-story house with a side-gable shingle roof.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** None.

**HISTORY:** Unknown.

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:** None.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Used as the sexton's house.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** None.

**CURRENT ACTIONS:** None.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** None.

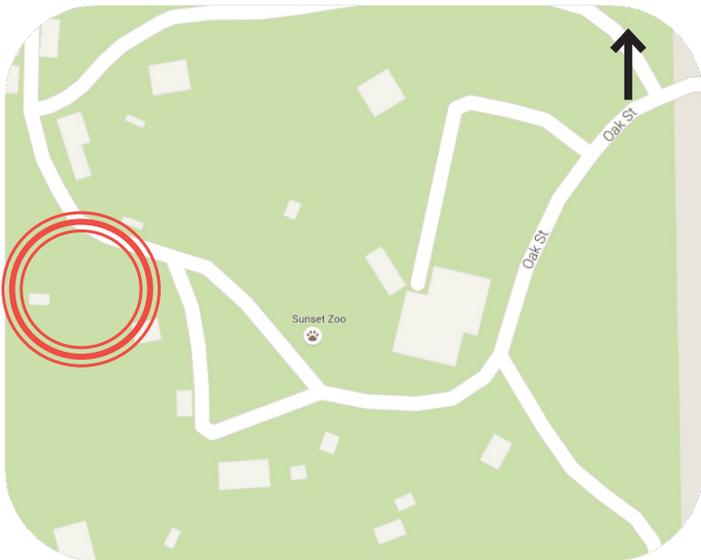
# STORAGE SHED (SUNSET ZOO)

Sunset Zoo | 2333 Oak St. | 1950

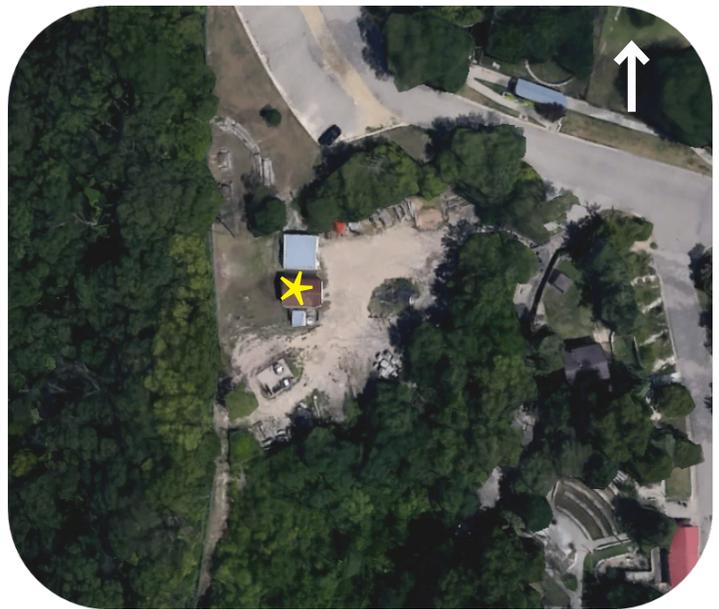
<u>Priority</u>	<u>Register</u>	<u>History</u>	<u>Condition</u>
NP	NONE		



Storage Shed, 2013



Sunset Zoo



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A single-story metal shed with gable roof

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** None.

**HISTORY:** Unknown

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:** None.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Storage of zoo equipment.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** None.

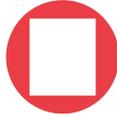
**CURRENT ACTIONS:** None.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** None.

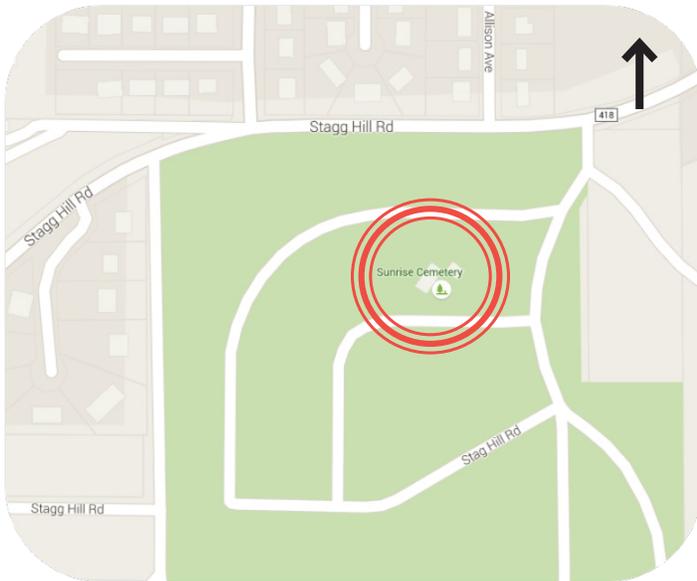
# SUNRISE CEMETERY OFFICE/GARAGE

Sunrise Cemetery | 2901 Stagg Hill Road | 1960

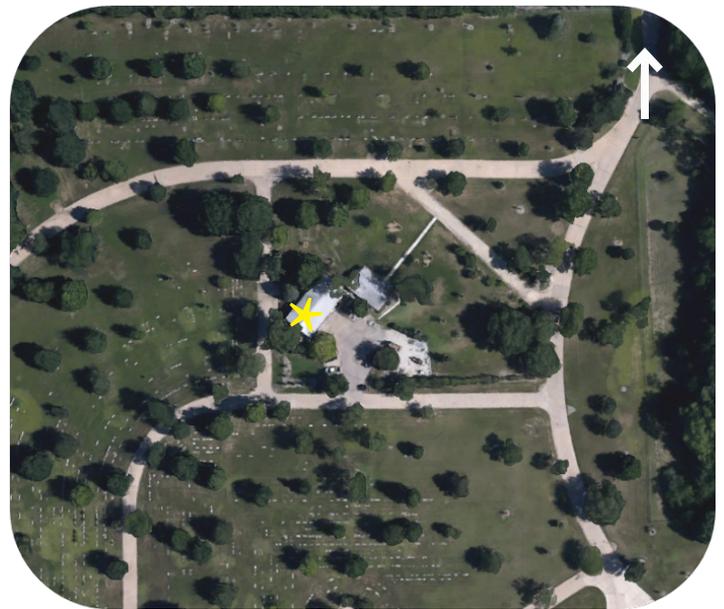
Priority      Register      History      Condition



Southeast Side, 2013



Sunrise Cemetery



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A single-story stone-veneered office/garage with two bays and a side-gable shingle roof.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** None.

**HISTORY:** Unknown

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:** None.

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Used as the sexton's office.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** None.

**CURRENT ACTIONS:** None.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** None.

# PARKS MAINTENANCE BUILDING

Parks Maintenance | 1417 El Paso Ln. | 1960

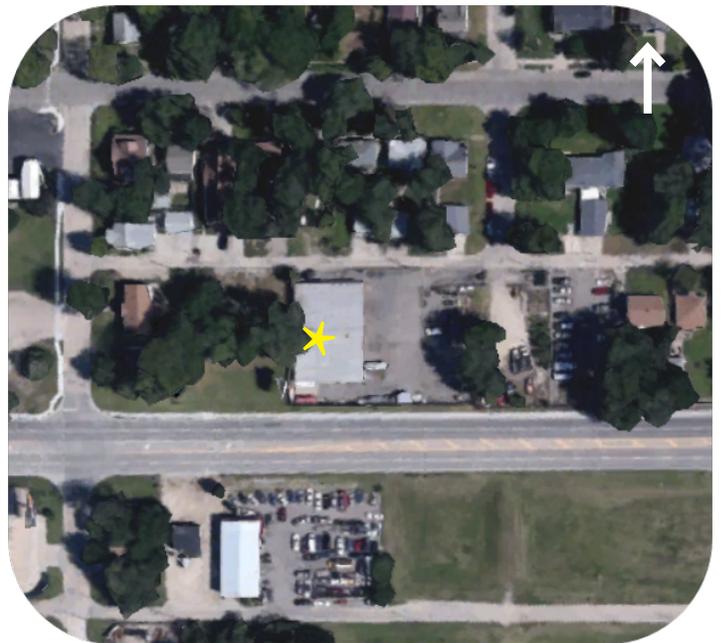
Priority      Register      History      Condition



East Facade, 2013



Ft. Riley Blvd and S. Manhattan Ave



Site Orientation

**STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION:** A multi-bay, single story garage with corrugated metal siding and flat roof.

**CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES:** None

**HISTORY:** Unknown

**POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING:** None identified at this time

**PRESENT FUNCTION:** Used to house Parks maintenance equipment.

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER/DESIGNER:** Unknown

**HRB RECOMMENDATIONS:** None at this time.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:** None.

# APPENDIX A

## State Historic Preservation Office Historic Significance Criteria

The State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) consider the following criteria when designating historic significance to properties. A property's fulfillment of one or more of the following criteria can distinguish a property as historically significant:

### CRITERIA A: Significant Historical Contribution

Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Ex. A product of New-Deal Era projects (Bluemont Youth Cabin)

### CRITERIA B: Significant Persons

Property is associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.

Ex. A previous ownership and occupation by Issac T. Goodnow (Goodnow Memorial Home)

### CRITERIA C1: Architectural Style

Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Ex. A typical mid-19th century vernacular stone house (Strasser House)

### CRITERIA C2: Master Craftsman

Property represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.

Ex. Italian Renaissance architecture (Seven Dolors Catholic Church)

### CRITERIA C3: Memorable Place

Property represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Ex. A contributing property (Barber Building)

### CRITERIA D: Information Potential

Property that has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory

Ex. A Native American Burial Site (Young Buck)

### Other Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or

- d. A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

# APPENDIX B: MANHATTAN REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERIA

To be considered for the Manhattan Register a property must meet one or more criteria for historical designation (Ord. No. 6065, Art. IV, 4-20-99) and possess historic integrity and significance.

## CRITERIA 1: Appeal/ Importance

Its character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the community, county, state or country.

## CRITERIA 2: Event

Its location as a site of a significant historic event; Includes a building used by an important local social organization.

## CRITERIA 3: Person

Identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the community, county, state, or country.

## CRITERIA 4: Architectural Style

Embody distinctive characteristics of a period, type, construction method, or use of material; includes representation of styles of architecture which includes local building materials.

## CRITERIA 5: Master Craftsman

Its identification as the work of a master builder, designer, architect, or landscape architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the community, county, state, or country.

## CRITERIA 6: Architectural Elements

Embody elements of design, detailing, materials or craftsmanship rendering it architecturally significant; includes buildings, landscapes and sculpture.

## CRITERIA 7: Innovation

Its embodiment of design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative.

## CRITERIA 8: Location

Possessing a unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature.

## CRITERIA 9: Utilitarian

Exceptionally fine or unique example of a utilitarian structure, for example: farmhouses, gas stations, or other commercial structure with a high level of integrity or architectural significance.

## CRITERIA 10: Information Potential

Have yielded or may be likely to yield information important to prehistory or history, including archaeological sites.

# APPENDIX C: CITATIONS AND RESOURCES

## SUNSET CEMETERY GATES AND PASLAY TOWER:

1. Handwritten notes from file, "Sunset Cemetery" found at Riley County Historical Museum accessed 1-24-2015. Researcher unknown.
2. Possible bridge book (approximate 1940 ca. card game document). File, "Sunset Cemetery" found at Riley County Historical Museum accessed 1-24-2015. Unknown source.
3. Cheryl Collins, "Singing Tower Rededicated." Email of September 10, 2002.
4. Fay Seaton statement. "Singing Tower." Oct. 20, 1932.
5. (Article name unknown). Manhattan Mercury. May 24, 1998.
6. (Article name unknown). Manhattan Mercury. Oct. 28, 1909.
7. (Article name unknown). Manhattan Mercury. Oct. 28, 1909.
8. (Article name unknown). MHK Sequence. Oct. 2, 1909.
9. (Article name unknown). Manhattan Mercury. Feb. 22, 2002.
10. (Article name unknown). Manhattan Mercury. Mar. 18, 1962.
11. (Article name unknown). Manhattan Mercury. Mar. 25, 1962.
12. (Article name unknown). Manhattan Mercury. May 20, 1953.
13. (Article name unknown). Manhattan Mercury. Nov. 22, 1953.
14. (Article name unknown). Manhattan-Chronicle. June 5, 1947.
15. (Article name unknown). Manhattan Nationalist. April 26, 1917.
16. (Article name unknown). Manhattan Republic. Jan. 18, 1917.
17. (Article name unknown). Manhattan Nationalist. Nov. 30, 1916.
18. (Article name unknown). Newspaper article. Oct. 14, 1916.
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Research completed by Dea Brokesh.

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Research completed by Dea Brokesh.

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Research completed by Dea Brokesh.

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G:\COMDEV\public\HISTORIC PRESERVATION\Manhattan African American research-files\Research\Schools\Dougllass School

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Research completed by Dea Brokesh.

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Research completed by Dea Brokesh.

## CITY PARK:

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Research completed by Dea Brokesh.

# APPENDIX D: SUMMARY SPREADSHEET

City-Owned Properties With Historic Significance										Historic Registry Eligibility				Priority	HRB Recommendation	
No.	Name	Year Built	Location	Address	Historic Listing	Other	Website Links for more information	Character Defining Features	Associated with an historic event (A)	Associated with an historic person (B)	Distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (C1)	Represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values (C2)	Represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individuality (C3)	Yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (D)	Priority	HRB Recommendation
1	Bluemont Youth Cabin	1938	Goodnow Park	5th & Bertrand	National		<a href="http://khr.kan.sagis.org/inde x.cfm?in=161-2727">http://khr.kan.sagis.org/inde x.cfm?in=161-2727</a>	See National nomination form	New Deal (WPA)	National Youth Administration Program	traditional log cabin	Harold Harper, National Youth Administration	-	-	High	Continued Preservation, Adaptive Reuse, Local Listing
2	Children's Barn-Sunset Zoo	1955	Zoo	2333 Oak St.	None			Exterior wood size, type, and orientation; roof type; sliding door; door locations	-	-	-	-	-	Low	No action	
3	City Park & Architectural Features	1857	City Park	11th & Fremont	None		<a href="http://mhkord.com/175/City-Park">http://mhkord.com/175/City-Park</a>	Park Boundary	no other than City park designation	original settlers to New Boston/Manhattan?	City Beautiful garden movement	-	-	Med	State, national and local listing. Preservation of boundary and historic features.	
4	Community House	1917	Downtown Historic District	120 N. 4th St.	National		<a href="http://khr.kan.sagis.org/inde x.cfm?in=161-3490-00161">http://khr.kan.sagis.org/inde x.cfm?in=161-3490-00161</a>	See National nomination form	WWI	Veterans	yes	yes	-	High	Continued Preservation; fund windows; replacement/repair through CIP & JPF Grant; Local register	
5	Douglass Center	1942	Douglass Park	900 Yuma St.	None			Building site relationship to Douglass Center Annex; interior organization of gym and stage.	WWII	USO for African American veterans	no, building design original. Only change was new windows on south side.	-	-	Med	National, State, Local Register	
6	Douglass School (Annex)	1903	Douglass Park	901 S. Yuma St.	None	Eligible for National & State Register	<a href="http://khr.kan.sagis.org/inde x.cfm?in=161-3490-00039">http://khr.kan.sagis.org/inde x.cfm?in=161-3490-00039</a>	"...architect J.D. Walters; contractor ... Smith & Correll. The WPA architects for the 1936 improvements ... J.D. Walters; WPA construction job."	segregation	African-American community; Earl Woods went to school here and played baseball for KSU	-	-	-	High	National, State, Manhattan Register	
7	Gift Shop (Sunset Zoo)	1953	Zoo	2333 Oak St.	None			Stone	-	local businesses and citizens donated toward renovation	-	-	-	Low	Maintain	
8	Girl Scout Little House	1934	Sunset Cemetery	Sunset Avenue	None			Exterior stonework size, type, and coursing	WPA	WPA employees	-	Paul Weigel, Wickers	-	Med	State, National and local listing.	
9	Griffith Park Restrooms	1936	Griffith Park	S. Manhattan & Ft. Riley Blvd.	None			Stonework size, type, and coursing of WPA work	WPA; value of recreation facilities	Negro Leagues baseball teams; Kansas City Monarchs; Griffins were prominent people in Manhattan	stonework?	-	-	Med	State, National and Manhattan Register	
10	Landmark Water Tower	1922	Landmark Water Tower Park	Sunset Avenue	None	Eligible for National & State Register	<a href="http://khr.kan.sagis.org/inde x.cfm?in=161-2766">http://khr.kan.sagis.org/inde x.cfm?in=161-2766</a>	size, material, color, shape; concave conical spire; ornamental globe; overlapping steel plates in gradations of size; steel walkway attached to an arched exterior access staircase that originally towered to the base of the tower; high balcony with handrail and balusters	initial development of waterwork for City	-	yes; Jackson and Moss patented new design	-	-	Med	Surveying; National, State, Manhattan Register.	



City-Owned Properties With Low Historic Significance										Historic Registry Eligibility					Priority	HRB Recommendation
No.	Name	Year Built	Location	Address	Historic Listing	Other	Website Links for more information	Character Defining Features	Associated with an historic event (A)	Associated with an historic person (B)	Distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (C1)	Represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values (C2)	Represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individuality (C3)	Yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (D)	Priority	HRB Recommendation
1	Electrical Vault	1960	Airport	Ft. Riley Blvd.	None				-	-	-	-	-	No Priority	no action	
2	Electricians (G)	1927	Traffic Shop	621 S. Juliette Bldg	None		<a href="http://khr.kan.sasgis.org/index.cfm?ins=161">http://khr.kan.sasgis.org/index.cfm?ins=161</a>		-	-	-	-	-	No Priority	no action	
3	Douglas Park Garage	1940	Douglas Park	900 Yuma St.	None				-	-	-	-	-	No Priority	no action	
4	Garage A	1940	Traffic Shop	620 S. Juliette	None				-	-	-	-	-	No Priority	no action	
5	Airport Admin Building	1963	Airport	Ft. Riley Blvd.	None				-	-	#REF!	-	-	No Priority	no action	
6	Old Armory Bldg	1962	Airport	1709 S. Airport Rd.	None				-	-	perhaps, need more architectural information	-	-	No Priority	no action	
7	Old Armory Bldg-Shop	1954	Airport	1709 S. Airport Rd.	None				-	-	-	perhaps a part of Armory complex?	-	No Priority	no action	
8	Sexton's House (Sunrise)	1960	Sunrise Cemetery	2901 Stag Hill Rd.	None				-	-	-	-	-	No Priority	no action	
9	Storage Shed	1950	Zoo	2333 Oak St.	None				-	-	-	-	-	No Priority	no action	
10	Sunrise Cemetery/Office/Garage	1960	Sunrise Cemetery	2901 Stag Hill Rd.	None				-	-	-	-	-	No Priority	no action	
11	Parks Maintenance Bldg	1960	Parks Maintenance	1417 El Paso Ln.	None				-	-	-	-	-	No Priority	no action	
12	Brick Bldg - Old ESS	1930	Airport	Ft. Riley Blvd.	None				-	-	-	-	-	No Priority	no action	