

# RECOMMENDATIONS

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To aid the City's development and transformation in the future, Manhattan should continue to implement public policy as adopted in the Manhattan Urban Area Comprehensive Plan that promotes historic preservation (integrated into the planning process and targeted at identifiable areas) and provides a level of certainty and stability that is necessary to attract investment. Preserved neighborhoods create stability of population, a greater tax base, job retention, and less drain on City services.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following is a summary listing of recommendations developed as a result of the Cultural Resource Survey of Wards 1 and 2. These recommendations are reiterated with elaborations on the following pages.

### I. FUTURE IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION EFFORTS

#### A. SURVEY PLAN

1. Prior to initiating further survey, the City should develop a survey plan that further identifies and refines as many of the community's historic contexts and property types as possible and, based upon this information, identifies and prioritizes future survey work.
2. Initiate preparation of a Multiple Property cover document (Multiple Property Documentation Form)<sup>1</sup> for late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential resources throughout Manhattan.
3. Intensive-level survey of the City's historic African-American resources.
4. Reconnaissance-level survey of the historic commercial area of Aggieville.

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<sup>1</sup> The Multiple Property Submission is discussed at length later in this section.

## II. NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGISTER DESIGNATION

### A. INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

1. The City should support individual property owners toward nominating individually eligible properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

### B. MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSIONS

1. It is recommended that the City sponsor the preparation of Multiple Property Submission Cover Documents as a vehicle to assist property owners in the nomination of individual properties and/or historic districts.
  - a. It is recommended that a MPS be developed for “Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Residential Resources.”
  - b. It is recommended that a MPS be prepared for “Late Nineteenth Century Vernacular Stone Houses in Manhattan.”
  - c. The number of scattered resources within the City’s traditional African-American community in the southeast portion of the city merits the preparation of a MPS for “African-American Cultural Resources in Manhattan.”

### C. HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION

1. It is recommended that the City act as the initiator, solicit support, and identify financial strategies to support the listing of the identified potentially eligible historic districts.
  - a. Residential Districts
  - b. Downtown Commercial District
  - c. Institutional District

## III. Local Conservation Districts

- A. The City should establish Conservation Districts and design review as tools for upgrading properties not currently meeting National Register standards and to protect further loss of cultural fabric.

1. Investigate establishing public/private initiative involving property owners, the City, and the Kansas State Historical Society, Cultural Resources Division staff to create conservation districts in Wards 1 and 2.
2. It is recommended that the City initiate a cooperative program with property owners in neighborhoods adjacent to potential National Register Districts to create Conservation Districts that act as transitional buffer zones between new development and historic resources.
3. It is recommended that the City initiate a cooperative program with property owners and the African-American community to designate an African-American Community Conservation Zone.

## **I. FUTURE IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION EFFORTS**

### **A. SURVEY PLAN**

#### **1. Recommendation**

Prior to embarking upon further survey, the City of Manhattan should develop a survey plan that further identifies and refines as many of the community's historic contexts and property types as possible and, based upon this information, identifies and prioritizes future survey work.

#### **Elaboration**

The recommendation to develop a survey plan is important if the City of Manhattan desires to use preservation strategies as part of their planning and land use/development processes. Preservation planning is a process that organizes preservation activities (identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties) in a logical sequence. Cultural resource survey is the important initial component in preservation planning. The inventory and evaluation of

community resources is the first step to developing local private and public programs that not only preserve important historic properties, but that also utilize preservation as a tool for economic development and the revitalization of older neighborhoods and commercial centers.

To be effective, future survey efforts must be carefully planned, taking into account Manhattan's planning needs, its legal obligations, the interests of its citizens, available funding, and the nature of its historic resources.

Preliminarily, the survey plan should identify research sources, broad historical contexts, expected property types, and geographic areas from research and field inspection that appear to contain a high concentration of historic resources. In addition, the survey plan should prioritize survey efforts and recommend levels of survey activity. All recommendations should result from a public participation process and consideration of the City of Manhattan's planning needs, staff resources, legal parameters, and public funding sources.

As defined by the National Park Service,<sup>2</sup> historic resources fall into five basic categories — buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts. A wide range of resources that can be found in Manhattan fit into these categories and include the following.

- Notable examples of architectural styles and periods or methods of construction, particularly local or regional types. Sole or rare survivors of an important architectural style or type. Architectural curiosities and one-of-a-kind buildings.
- Buildings by important architects or master builders.
- Buildings or groups of buildings showing the history and development of such diverse areas as communications, community planning, government, conservation, economics, education, literature, music, and landscape architecture.

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<sup>2</sup> Anne Perry, H. Ward Jandl, Carol D. Shull, Jan Thorman, *National Register Bulletin Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1985), 9-11.

- Institutions that provide evidence of the cultural history of the community, including churches, universities, art centers, theaters, and entertainment halls.
- Stores and business buildings and other buildings and groups of buildings that provide a physical record of the experience of particular ethnic or social groups.
- Complexes of buildings, such as factory complexes, which comprise a functionally and historically interrelated whole.
- Markets and commercial structures or blocks.
- Buildings or groups of buildings where significant technological advances occurred, including agricultural experiment stations, laboratories, etcetera.
- Archaeological sites that may provide information answering scientific research questions or information relating to local, state, or national history.
- Site of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as the location of important events in history or prehistory.
- Ruins of historically or archaeologically important buildings or structures.
- Constructed landscapes that exemplify principles, trends, or schools of thought in landscape architecture.
- Industrial, engineering, transportation, and agricultural structures and groups of structures, including dams, utility or pumping stations, railroads, bridges, tunnels, granaries, silos, and corncribs.
- Objects important to historical or art-historical research or the cultural life of a community and related to a specific location, including statuary, rock carvings, fountains, outdoor sculpture, monuments, etcetera.
- Farmlands and related farm structures that possess an identity of time and place.

The National Park Service criteria for identification of cultural resources outline the information that should be documented as the result of survey activities. When such surveys are supported by grants-in-aid funds from the Department of the Interior's Historic Preservation Fund through the Kansas State Historical Society, such information must be recorded as a condition of the grant. Such documentation is basic to professional practice in the conduct of any survey regardless of its source of funding.

Because the survey area included only two of several wards that are important areas in the evolution of Manhattan and its built environment, there are other geographic areas that require identification and evaluation of historic resources. The development of historic contexts addressing general patterns and events identified two central stimuli to the physical development of Manhattan. The earliest is the river landing and railroad depot on the eastern edge of the City that spurred commercial and residential development on the City's eastern and southeast areas. Occurring almost simultaneously and stimulated by the growth of what is now Kansas State University, is the development in the City's historic northwest quadrant. The early location of the fairgrounds between these two areas and the establishment of rail lines and the east-west Fort Riley road stimulated infill development between the two.

The survey revealed a high concentration of historic residential resources not only within the survey area, but also in neighborhoods adjacent to the survey area. Because the survey boundaries were arbitrarily restricted to the historic Wards 1 and 2 to meet funding parameters, the survey did not evaluate all like resources in contiguous neighborhoods that enjoyed the same levels of historical integrity. In many instances, there was no clear visual distinction separating resources adjacent to the survey area boundaries. These resources appear to share the same time periods, patterns of development, and evolution of architectural styles, thus sharing important historic contexts. In particular, the area north of Poyntz Avenue has strong temporal and architectural associations running from 4<sup>th</sup> Street to the City Park and sometimes as far as 17<sup>th</sup> Street. The same is true of residential architecture in the area north from

Bluemont Avenue to Bertrand Street, which is similar to that which is found in Wards 1, 2, 4, and 5. Also of note is the presence of African-American resources in the southwestern part of the survey area, which appears to expand westward from Ward 1 into Ward 5.

## **2. Recommendation**

As a first phase of the survey plan, the City should initiate preparation of a Multiple Property cover document (Multiple Property Documentation Form)<sup>3</sup> for late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential resources throughout Manhattan.

### **Elaboration**

Because of the overwhelming similarity of residential resources in the older wards of Manhattan, it is recommended that the City sponsor the preparation of a Multiple Property Submission (MPS) for residential resources in Manhattan. This will entail

- determining neighborhoods and streetscapes that meet minimal integrity thresholds for National Register residential districts;
- identifying residential architectural and functional property types found within the City dating prior to 1960 and expanding on the historical contexts identified in the survey of Wards 1 and 2;
- further refining residential architectural and functional property types and sub-types;
- establishing integrity thresholds for nominating historic residential properties to the National Register of Historic Places; and

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<sup>3</sup> The Multiple Property Submission is discussed a length later in this section.

- conducting a building-by-building assessment of architectural integrity, architectural style, and/or property type.

This approach will provide base mapping of historic Manhattan neighborhoods, which will assist city planning entities in prioritizing future evaluation and protection. The preparation of a MPS cover document will be a more efficient and cost-effective way to identify and document residential property types and sub-types than a mass reconnaissance-level survey and preparation of individual forms for all residential properties in the historic wards of Manhattan. The MPS cover document will identify and map the geographic areas in which these historic residences occur. This will allow further documentation to occur on a building-by-building basis when there is property owner support and/or funding for nominating properties to the National Register, avoiding updating of previous survey data. It will also allow nominations of eligible properties already surveyed in Wards 1 and 2 to proceed. For planning purposes, such an approach also provides preliminary but comprehensive identification of residential areas that meet National Register historic integrity thresholds for districts. Where there are areas where the City is considering active development or revitalization efforts, specific geographic areas can be targeted for more intensive inventory and evaluation, thus incorporating preservation early in the neighborhood planning process.

### **Recommendation**

The City should give high priority for intensive-level survey of the City's historic African-American resources.

### **3. Elaboration**

The City should give high priority for intensive-level survey of the City's historic African-American resources. Flooding, commercial development, and road projects significantly impacted the historic resources in African-American neighborhoods created by both de facto and legislative segregation that formed the City's African-American

community. Remaining associated resources may be rare and/or endangered. There are, however, a sufficient number of resources to provide visual evidence of this significant component of the City's history. Because reconnaissance-level survey does not investigate individual property histories and the use of common folk house/vernacular designs by African-Americans for their residences, a more intensive-level survey is necessary to identify and evaluate these properties. Future intensive-level survey should occur before any City sponsored alterations/demolition occurs to properties in this and contiguous areas to the west.

#### **4. Recommendation**

The City should sponsor the reconnaissance-level survey of the historic commercial area of Aggieville.

#### **Elaboration**

The initial development of historic contexts relating to Manhattan's development identified two pivotal commercial centers — the historic “downtown” commercial enclave stretching from the river west along Poyntz Avenue, and the “uptown” Aggieville commercial neighborhood that evolved near the college campus. A windshield survey by Historic Preservation Services revealed that the Aggieville area retained a high degree of buildings with historical architectural integrity that are commercial property types identified in the survey. Because of their significant associations with the development of the university and the availability of federal and state rehabilitation tax credits, they merit priority in the City's survey plan for reconnaissance level survey. This will facilitate property owners' nomination of qualifying properties to the National Register and utilization of rehabilitation tax credits to assist in maintaining their historical integrity.

## II. NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGISTER DESIGNATION

### NATIONAL AND STATE REGISTER DESIGNATION

Cultural resource surveys provide preliminary identification and evaluation of historic resources. This process sets the stage for implementing protective efforts to preserve significant resources. Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and concurrent listing in the Register of Historic Kansas Places provides one level of protection. In addition to recognition of a property's significance, a number of incentive and protection programs are associated with listing in the National Register.

- **Tax Credits.** The State of Kansas recently enacted legislation that creates a state income tax credit equal to 25 percent of rehabilitation expenses for historic properties whether they are income-producing or non-income-producing. Owners of National Register listed properties used for income-producing purposes are eligible for a federal tax credit equal to 20 percent of qualified rehabilitation expenses. Income-producing properties may be eligible for both federal and state rehabilitation tax credits.
- **Federal Charitable Tax Deductions** are also available for contributions of easements for conservation of historically significant land areas or structures.
- **Protection From Federal Undertakings.** Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) requires federal agencies to consider the effect of undertakings (federal licenses, permits, or funding projects) on properties on or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If a project threatens to harm such properties, the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation must be consulted to consider ways to avoid or minimize damage.
- **Protection Under the Kansas Historic Preservation Act.** The State of Kansas and any political subdivision of the state (county, township, city, school district, special district, regional agency, or redevelopment agency) cannot undertake any project that encroaches upon, damages, or destroys any State or National Register property or its environs until the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) investigates and makes recommendations to the local agency. The agency must prove that it made an effort to exclude or minimize harm to the property. The law also provides an appeals process for judicial review and civil enforcement.

Owners of properties that are individually significant or contribute to a historic district who wish to make changes that require government permits must submit their plans to the City for review by the City and SHPO staffs. They will

review the plans using the “Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.” These standards assist owners in adapting historic buildings for modern use and include guidelines for new construction as well as rehabilitation.

- **Grants.** Properties listed in the National Register are automatically listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places and can compete for the 80/20 matching grant funds from the Kansas Heritage Trust Fund for selected stabilization and/or rehabilitation projects.

## **LOCAL DESIGNATION**

The National Register criteria also serve as base guidelines for local designation of individual properties and historic districts for municipalities and county governments that have enacted preservation ordinances for protection of historic resources that meet the guidelines of the national Certified Local Governments (CLG) program. Manhattan became a CLG in 2002. One of the advantages of utilizing the National Register criteria for significance is that both federal and Kansas court decisions recognize the criteria as a standard for determining historical significance. Thus, properties identified as minimally meeting National Register criteria in this study are eligible for local designation as well.

## **STRATEGIES FOR NOMINATING PROPERTIES**

The state and National Register programs allow for a variety of ways to nominate properties based on their level of significance, historic architectural integrity, and proximity to other historically significant resources. Properties can be nominated individually, as part of a thematically linked Multiple Property Submission, or as contributing elements to a Historic District.

It should be noted that information resulting from reconnaissance-level survey relating to potential eligibility for listing in the state and/or National Register of Historic Places is preliminary and therefore somewhat limited. Recommendations from this level of survey are based on an initial assessment of historical architectural integrity that serves as an initial threshold to meeting the National Register criteria. Resources are then evaluated for their associations with known general historic contexts developed as part of the preliminary research for the reconnaissance-level survey. Because of the size of the survey area, these contexts may not be fully developed and additional contexts may be developed to address other areas of the City as survey continues. For

example, the survey of Wards 1 and 2 did not address contexts associated with rural resources or with the development of the area adjacent to Kansas State University other than to note very general patterns of development within the community.

All of the properties recommended in this survey report as being potentially eligible for listing in the National Register may be eligible under one or more National Register criteria. All of these properties meet the minimal historical/architectural integrity requirements. Additional research and assessment and consultation with the Kansas State Historical Society, Cultural Resource Division's National Register program staff will be necessary to pursue preparation of nominations for properties identified in this survey as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register as individual properties or as properties contributing to a district.

## **A. INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES**

### **1. Recommendation**

The City should support individual property owners toward nominating individually eligible properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

#### **Elaboration**

The City can support register listing by maintaining a list of potentially individually eligible properties and notifying owners of the benefits of listing, such as rehabilitation tax credit incentives, as well as the procedures for nominating properties.

The following individual properties appear to retain sufficient architectural integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places<sup>4</sup> if they have strong associations with one or more of the historical contexts identified in this survey. The properties that received an excellent rating for historical/architectural integrity are as follows:

- 501 Bluemont Avenue, Mixed Style Residence, 1911

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<sup>4</sup> Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places are automatically listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places. The National Register criteria also serve as the basis for local designation of historic properties.

- 511 Bluemont Avenue, Craftsman Style Residence, circa 1919<sup>5</sup>
- 515 Bluemont Avenue, Craftsman Style Residence, circa 1910
- 521 Bluemont Avenue, Upright-and-Wing Vernacular Residence, circa 1900
- 605-607 Bluemont Avenue, Modern Movement Style Duplex, circa 1945<sup>6</sup>
- 625 Bluemont Avenue, Craftsman Style Residence, circa 1928
- 211 Colorado Street, Modern Commercial Building, circa 1950
- 525 Colorado Street, Bungalow Vernacular Residence, circa 1916<sup>7</sup>
- 602 Colorado Street, Gabled Ell Vernacular Residence, circa 1885
- 100 Courthouse Plaza, Romanesque Revival Riley County Courthouse, 1905-1906
- 312 Fremont Street, Vernacular Commercial Building, circa 1950
- 330 Fremont Street, Vernacular Composite Roof Residence, 1905/1914<sup>8</sup>
- 405 Juliette Avenue, Composite Roof Vernacular Residence, 1950
- 412 Fremont Street, Craftsman Style Residence, 1917
- 417 Fremont Street, Prairie School Style Apartment Building, 1925
- 418 Fremont Street, Prairie School Style Residence, circa 1915
- 423 Fremont Street, Prairie School Style Residence, 1908
- 428 Fremont Street, Queen Anne Style Residence, circa 1900
- 504 Fremont Street, Craftsman Style Residence circa 1925
- 511 Houston Street, Craftsman Style Residence, 1919
- 621 Fremont Street, Modern Movement Style Residence, circa 1954
- 624 Fremont Street, I-House Residence, circa 1868
- 529 Houston Street, Queen Anne Style Residence, 1879
- 603 Houston Street, Second Empire Style Residence, 1873-1874

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<sup>5</sup> Because of the large number of Craftsman Style houses found within the survey area and in adjacent areas, this architectural property type should be nominated as part of a MPS document that establishes registration requirements.

<sup>6</sup> The buildings erected in the survey area after World War II, require more evaluation as an architectural property type and for their associations with established contexts in Wards 1 and 2 before they can be nominated for individual significance in association with their style.

<sup>7</sup> Because of the large number of vernacular bungalow houses found within the survey area and in adjacent areas, this architectural property type should be nominated as part of a MPS document that establishes registration requirements.

<sup>8</sup> Because of the large number of vernacular composite roof houses found within the survey area and in adjacent areas, this architectural property type should be nominated as part of a MPS document that establishes registration requirements.

- 611 Houston Street, Queen Anne Style Residence, 1903
- 617 Houston Street, Queen Anne Style Residence, circa 1906
- 625 Houston Street, Gabled Ell Vernacular Residence, circa 1880
- 629 Houston Street, Shingle Style Residence, 1891
- 410 Humboldt Street, Modern Movement Commercial Building, 1945
- 214 Juliette Avenue, Craftsman Style Residence, circa 1918
- 110 North Juliette Avenue, Craftsman Style Residence, circa 1918
- 520 North Juliette Avenue, Colonial Revival Style Residence, circa 1925
- 410 North Juliette Avenue, Craftsman Style House, circa 1915
- 403 South Juliette Avenue, Bungalow Vernacular Residence, circa 1920
- 415 South Juliette Avenue, Composite Roof Vernacular House, circa 1905
- 505 South Juliette Avenue, American Four-Square Residence, circa 1910<sup>9</sup>
- 509 South Juliette Avenue, Central Passage - Double Pile Vernacular Residence, circa 1945
- 310 Laramie Street, Craftsman Style Residence, circa 1922
- 314 Laramie Street, Craftsman Style Residence, circa 1922
- 315 Laramie Street, Pyramid Square Vernacular Residence, 1916
- 326 Laramie, Gabled Ell Vernacular Residence, circa 1880
- 501 Laramie Street, Italianate Style Residence, circa 1885
- 515 Laramie Street, Gabled Ell Vernacular Residence, circa 1905
- 522 Laramie Street, Craftsman Style Residence, circa 1925
- 523 Laramie Street, Gabled Ell Vernacular Residence, circa 1908
- 601 Laramie Street, Craftsman Style Residence, 1923
- 605 Laramie Street, Craftsman Style Residence, 1920
- 606 Laramie Street, Composite Roof Vernacular Residence, circa 1905
- 617 Laramie Street, Modern Movement Minimal Traditional Style Residence, circa 1950

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<sup>9</sup> The rarity of the architectural style in the survey area and the large number in adjacent areas requires more investigation as to the occurrence of the style in Manhattan at large before it can be nominated as an individually significant property. This architectural property type should be nominated as part of a MPS document that establishes registration requirements.

- 413-415 Leavenworth Street, American Four-Square Residence, 1926
- 419 Leavenworth Street, Vernacular Side Hall Residence, circa 1874
- 421 Leavenworth Street, Craftsman Style Residence, 1923
- 605 Leavenworth Street, Craftsman Style Residence, 1912
- 609 Leavenworth Street, Craftsman Style Residence, circa 1925
- 505-05 Moro Street, Modern Movement Style Duplex, circa 1945
- 506 Moro Street, Craftsman Style Residence, circa 1925
- 527 Moro Street, Open Gable Vernacular Residence circa 1925
- 530 Moro Street, Queen Anne Style Residence, 1908
- 614 Moro Street, American Four-Square Residence, 1910
- 618 Moro Street, Central Passage - Double Pile Vernacular Residence, 1905
- 619 Moro Street, Craftsman Style Residence, circa 1925
- 322 Osage Street, Queen Anne Style Residence, circa 1913
- 324 Osage Street, Open Gable Vernacular Residence, circa 1917
- 400 Osage Street, I-House Residence, circa 1880
- 414 Osage Street, Multi-Family Residence, 1928
- 502 Osage Street, Vernacular Side Hall Residence, 1880
- 506 Osage Street, Craftsman Style Residence, circa 1925
- 521 Osage Street, Prairie School Style Residence, circa 1927
- 526 Osage Street, Craftsman Style Parsonage, 1928
- 620 Osage Street, Gabled Ell Vernacular House, circa 1900
- 630 Osage Street, Modern Movement Four-Family Flat, circa 1950
- 501 Pierre Street, Pyramid Square Vernacular Residence, circa 1900
- 510 Pierre Street, Queen Anne Style Residence, circa 1905
- 515 Pierre Street, Gabled Ell Vernacular Residence, circa 1910
- 516 Pierre Street, Gabled Ell Vernacular Residence, circa 1900/1916
- 527 Pierre Street, Craftsman Style Residence circa 1925
- 529 Pierre Street, Greek Revival I-House, 1871-1872
- 624 Pierre Street, Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival Style Seven Dolors Catholic Church Parsonage, circa 1927
- 230 Poyntz Avenue, Late 19<sup>th</sup> Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival Style Two-Part Commercial Block, 1884
- 412 Poyntz Avenue, Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival Style Opera House, 1910
- 414 Poyntz Avenue, Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival Style Three-Part Vertical Block, 1912

- 418 Poyntz Avenue, Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival Style Hotel, 1925
- 530 Poyntz Avenue, Classic Revival Masonic Temple, circa 1920
- 601-611 Poyntz Avenue, Gothic Revival Side Steeple Church, 1870, 1909, 1945
- 612 Poyntz Avenue, Gothic Revival Gable End Church, 1925
- 401 Yuma Street, Bethel AME Parsonage, 1916
- 307 North 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, Modern Commercial Building, circa 1950
- 521 North 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, Modern Movement, One-Part Commercial Block, circa 1950
- 700 North 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, Vernacular Commercial Building, circa 1950
- 315 South 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, One-Part Commercial Block Building, circa 1950
- 102-105 North 4<sup>th</sup> Street, One-Part Commercial Block Building, circa 1906
- 120 North 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Community House Building, 1917-1918
- 221 North 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Automotive Dealer Building, circa 1945
- 211-223 South 4<sup>th</sup> Street, One-Part Commercial Block Building, 1924
- 511 North 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Colonial Revival Residence, 1925
- 319 North 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Queen Anne Style Residence, 1904
- 405 North 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Craftsman Style Residence, circa 1915
- 414 North 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Vernacular Open Gable Front Residence, circa 1950
- 511 South 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Composite Roof Vernacular Residence, 1915
- 608 South 5<sup>th</sup> Street, One-Part Commercial Block Building, circa 1950
- 621 North 6<sup>th</sup> Street, Craftsman Style Residence, 1923

Many properties ranked as “Good” for their retention of historic/architectural integrity may also be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The following individual properties appear to retain sufficient architectural integrity for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for their local significance due to associations with one or more historical contexts identified in this survey. These buildings have significance by virtue of a unique functional property type or as rare surviving examples from their era of construction.

- 617 Colorado Street, Shingle Style Residence, 1891-92

- 308 Fremont Street, Upright-and-Wing Vernacular Residence, 1895
- 401 Fremont Street, Second Empire Style Residence, 1880
- 410 Fremont Street, Gabled Ell Vernacular Residence, circa 1895
- 601 Fremont Street, Gabled Ell Vernacular Residence, circa 1883
- 401 Houston Street, Classic Revival Style Post Office Building, 1909
- 621 South Juliette Avenue, Vernacular Industrial Long Oil Company Building, 1920
- 530 Osage Street, Vernacular Side Steeple St. Luke's Lutheran Church Building, 1928
- 618 Osage Street, Cross-Hipped Vernacular Residence, 1883
- 618 Pierre Street, Gabled Ell Vernacular Residence, 1885
- 431 Pottawatomie Avenue, Italianate Style Residence, circa 1870
- 304 Poyntz Avenue, Italianate Two-Part Commercial Block Building, 1897
- 321 Poyntz Avenue, Two-Part Commercial Block Building, 1880
- 323 Poyntz Avenue, Two-Part Commercial Block Wharton Building, 1890/1916
- 328 Poyntz Avenue, Two-Part Commercial Block Eames Building, 1890
- 401 Poyntz Avenue, Two-Part Commercial Block Union National Bank Building, 1905
- 405-407 Poyntz Avenue, Two-Part Commercial Block S. N. Higginbotham Store, 1918
- 406 Poyntz Avenue, Two-Part Commercial Block Smith Building, 1909
- 431 Poyntz Avenue, One-Part Commercial Block Farmer's Cooperative Building, 1891/1935
- 512 Poyntz Avenue, Modern Movement One-Part Commercial Block Building, 1940
- 401 Yuma Street, Gabled Ell Bethel AME Church Building, 1927
- 105 North 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, Two-Part Commercial Block Building, circa 1888
- 115 North 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Art Deco, Two-Part Vertical Block Manhattan Telephone Company Building, 1925

Many of the residential properties with a "Good" rating for architectural/historical integrity may meet National Register

registration criteria for individual significance as part of a Multiple Property Submission. They represent a property type that appears frequently in the survey area and in adjacent areas and which should be nominated as part of a MPS document that establishes registration requirements specific to the architectural property type. Those architectural property types include multi-family buildings, Craftsman/Bungalow Houses, and Pyramid Square Vernacular Houses.

## **B. MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSIONS**

### **1. Recommendation**

It is recommended that the City sponsor the preparation of Multiple Property Submission Cover Documents as a vehicle to assist property owners in the nomination of individual properties and/or historic districts.

#### **Elaboration**

Properties that are individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and eligible districts that share certain specific themes may be nominated utilizing the Multiple Property Submission (MPS) format. A MPS is a vehicle for nominating both contiguous and discontinuous individual properties and/or districts that share the same theme for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The MPS includes a cover document that identifies functional and/or architectural property types that have shared physical characteristics and historic contexts. It also defines architectural integrity registration requirements. Subsequent individual property or district nominations need only provide the physical description and history of the resource(s) being nominated and reference the contexts, property types, and registration requirements outlined in the cover document. This makes the nomination process significantly easier, quicker, and more cost-effective. With a MPS in place, property owners or the City can initiate nominations that require significantly less time and effort to prepare. The contexts and description of property types developed in

this survey and documented in the survey report, can serve as a basis for the preparation of certain types of Multiple Property Submissions.

The MPS format provides an economy of scale by allowing like resources to be nominated under one cover document, thus avoiding redundancy. Furthermore, the ability to nominate similar properties over a period of time under one cover document provides flexibility to a nomination process that is dependent on owner support. The MPS format also assists in preservation planning and cultural resource management. Because it establishes registration requirements for similar properties that may be nominated in the future, it provides the advantage of predetermining the shared physical and thematic characteristics of particular functional or architectural property types to facilitate future identification and evaluation.

A MPS may be quite inclusive in the types of resources that have shared associations or themes. It may include broad historical contexts within specific boundaries and time periods. For example, general categories of discontinuous types of resources found in this survey might be “Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Residential Resources in Manhattan” or “Historic Commercial Properties in Manhattan.” Using this general thematic approach, individual properties or small districts found in Wards 1 and 2 could be nominated based on information yielded in this survey. Future nominations using the same cover document could include similar neighborhoods and/or commercial centers in areas that have yet to be surveyed.

A MPS can also be narrowly focused and include very specific property types, periods of construction, and/or geographic areas. A MPS submission for “Nineteenth Century Stone Houses in Manhattan” is a viable approach to nominating some very significant resources found scattered throughout the City. Because of the architectural and engineering school at what is now Kansas State University, Manhattan enjoys a high degree of professionally designed residences and commercial buildings in comparison to other Kansas communities of its size and period of development. Multiple Property Submissions

based on this general theme or addressing the work of specific architects/builders is a feasible approach to nominating resources.

The database fields and historic contexts developed in this phase of cultural resource survey in Manhattan, provide guidance in the development of thematic nominations that can be built upon as the inventory of historic resources throughout the City continues and as new contexts are developed and old contexts augmented.

**a. Recommendation**

As noted previously, based upon the results of this survey within Wards 1 and 2 and of a windshield survey of the neighborhoods surrounding the survey area, it is recommended that a MPS be developed for “Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Residential Resources.” This approach will allow the nomination of both individually eligible high style architectural property types as well as vernacular property types found scattered throughout Manhattan’s historic neighborhoods. It will also allow nomination of districts that contain a contiguous number of residential resources that may or may not be individually eligible, but as a whole represent a significant and distinguishable entity. An elaboration on the recommendation for listing residential districts as part of a MPS follows in the discussion of designation of historic districts.

**b. Recommendation**

Because of the documented presence of scattered stone houses with associations to the City’s earliest periods of history, it is recommended that a MPS be prepared for “Late Nineteenth Century Vernacular Stone Houses in Manhattan.”

**Elaboration**

As noted in the documentation of historic contexts relating to architectural styles and property types, Manhattan’s settlers

utilized native limestone in the construction of their homes. Scattered throughout the City's older sections and in the rural countryside are one- and two-story stone houses erected in the mid- to late nineteenth century. These residences reflect a variety of vernacular building traditions that Kansas' early citizens brought to the area. In addition, the use of native building materials to execute traditional American building forms created a unique property type. They also comprise some of the earliest extant residences in Riley County and Manhattan. Each is significant for its distinctive design and thus provides important information on the variety and continuum of vernacular adaptations of a rare property type.

**c. Recommendation**

As noted previously, the number of scattered resources within the City's traditional African-American community in the southeast portion of the city merits the preparation of a MPS for "African-American Cultural Resources in Manhattan."

**C. HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION**

**1. Recommendation**

It is recommended that the City act as the initiator, solicit support, and identify financial strategies to support the listing of the identified potentially eligible historic districts.

**Elaboration**

a. Residential Districts

The survey identified several small residential enclaves within the survey area that as contiguous groups retain their historical/architectural integrity and that meet at least one of the four National Register criterion.<sup>10</sup> These enclaves include

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<sup>10</sup> Because this is a reconnaissance level survey, information about resources associations were limited to documentation of significant local associations with the pattern of development of the City (Criterion A) and architectural significance (Criterion C).

small clusters of properties that have integrity ratings ranging from fair to excellent and are very similar to a significant number of like resources throughout Manhattan. Because of their small size and significance as representatives that are part of a larger group of similar resources, it is recommended that these residential districts be nominated as part of a MPS.

Within the survey area, one residential enclave appears to have definable boundaries and could currently be nominated as a discrete historic district or as a district nominated thematically as part of a MPS. The potential district is roughly bounded by Houston Street on the north, 4<sup>th</sup> Street on the east, the back alley of the residences facing onto Pierre Street on the south, and Juliette Avenue on the west (see Figure 17).

b. Downtown Commercial District

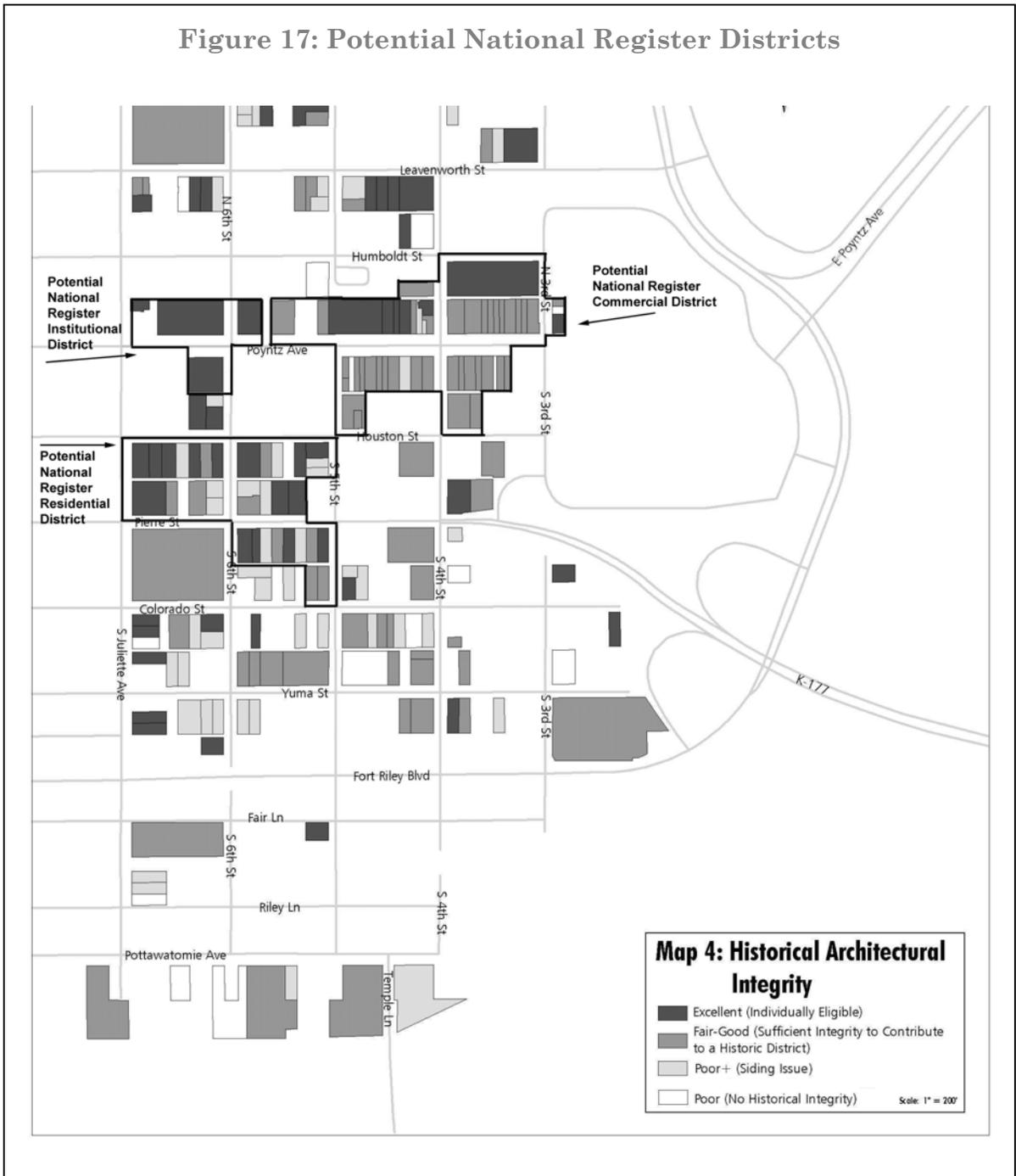
The survey identified a sufficient number of late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth century commercial buildings located in an area bounded by Humbolt Street on the north, North 3<sup>rd</sup> Street on the east, Houston Street on the south, and 6th Street on the west, roughly corresponding to the locally designated Downtown Historic District. These resources as a group meet the National Register architectural integrity criteria and have significant associations with the patterns of commercial development of Manhattan as well as the evolution of commercial architecture in the City. The area contains both high style commercial architectural styles and vernacular designs that are uniformly applied to one-part commercial block and two-part commercial block building types/forms. The variety of styles and design treatments convey information about the unique continuum of commercial architecture found in Manhattan. Their historic uses provided an understanding of the commercial development of the City. As a group, their setting, design, materials, and workmanship convey feelings and provide associations with the evolution of the city's commercial and government centers.

There appears to be considerable change in the visual appearance of Manhattan's downtown commercial area since the preparation of the draft nomination in the 1980s. There is evidence of the removal of non-historic materials to reveal the historic appearance of a significant number of buildings. A number of historic buildings show either sympathetic or inappropriate alterations. This documentation provides important information that is necessary to authenticate the evolution of the City's first commercial center. The research and analysis of building history and façade alterations provided by Patricia J. O'Brien, PhD for this study provides additional clarity to the evolution of the commercial area that will assist in the preparation of a nomination.

c. Institutional District

The survey identified a cluster of high style institutional buildings at the intersection of Poyntz Avenue and North 6<sup>th</sup> Street that include the Classical Revival style Masonic Temple at 530 Poyntz Avenue (circa 1920); the Side Steeple Gothic Revival Church at 601-611 Poyntz Avenue (1870, 1909, 1945); and the Gothic Revival Gable End Church at 612 Poyntz Avenue, (1925). While each is individually eligible for listing in the National Register for their architectural significance, they may be listed as part of a contiguous district for their associations with popular architectural styles for institutional/public buildings.

Figure 17: Potential National Register Districts



### III. LOCAL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

#### A. Recommendation

The City should establish Conservation Districts and design review as tools for upgrading properties not currently meeting National Register standards and to protect further loss of cultural fabric.

Currently, the City's "Historic Resources" Ordinance<sup>11</sup> gives the Historic Resources Board broad powers to make recommendations to the City Commission regarding the designation of districts and the adoption of related specific ordinances for properties having "historic, community, and/or architectural value." This provision enables the City to establish Conservation Districts with specific design review criteria through the creation of overlay zoning in areas that do not meet National Register criteria, but that do contain resources that create a distinct sense of place by virtue of their "historic, community, and/or architectural value." The creation of Conservation Districts would include minimal guidelines to control future development that

- protects loss of cultural fabric;
- promotes upgrading of properties not currently meeting National Register criteria;
- promotes appropriate new development and construction; and/or
- creates transitional buffer zones between national, state, and local districts and non-historic areas.

#### Elaboration

A tool that is gaining popularity nationwide for upgrading properties to meet National Register standards or for providing protection to historic resources that do not retain sufficient integrity themselves to be listed in a local and/or the National Register is the creation of Conservation Districts. Through general guidelines developed to assist appropriate

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<sup>11</sup> Section 17.4-10, item numbers 4, 8, and 12 under "Powers and Duties" of the Historic Resources Board.

development of specific areas, locally designated Conservation Districts can be used to stabilize and increase property values in older neighborhoods and to create transitional buffer zones adjacent to National Register or locally designated historic districts. Or, through designation of Conservation Districts, the City of Manhattan, with the support of property owners, can establish specific design standards to guide improvements that will upgrade contributing historic resources to meet National Register criteria so they may eventually be listed in the National Register and qualify for incentives reserved for National Register properties. In Conservation Districts, design review of major changes (such as new construction, major alterations, demolition, and land use) occurs in an effort to limit adverse changes to the visual context of the district, and encourages property owners to make appropriate changes to their buildings (including the rehabilitation of historic buildings that have the potential to contribute to a future National Register or local historic district). They also provide compatible design parameters for new construction that is complementary to specific neighborhoods.

#### Suggested Criteria for the Designation of Conservation Districts

A group of structures, landscape elements, or any integrated combination thereof should meet one or more of the following criteria to be designated by city ordinance as a Conservation District.

- Developed at least fifty years ago and retains distinctive architectural and historical characteristics that are worthy of conservation, but which has less historical, architectural, or cultural significance than a Historic District (which must meet National Register of Historic Places criteria);
- Retains a recognized neighborhood identity and character by virtue that it possesses unifying distinctive elements of exterior features or by environmental characteristics that create an identifiable setting, character, or association;
- Has a relationship to an identifiable neighborhood center or historic area where preservation of this relationship is determined to be critical to the protection of such center or historic area; and/or

- Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood or the community.

## 1. Recommendation

The City should investigate establishing public/private initiatives involving property owners, the City, and the Kansas State Historical Society Cultural Resources Division staff to create conservation districts in Wards 1 and 2.

The survey of Wards 1 and 2 identified several distinct areas that meet the criteria for a Conservation District and where implementation of a Conservation District will protect the historic and architectural character of significant resources.

The presence of large numbers of residential buildings scattered throughout the survey area and the City's older neighborhoods that retain their character-defining elements but have non-original siding currently is a disincentive to the nomination of districts to the National Register. Kansas's registration requirements prohibit the listing of any building with non-original siding as a contributing element to a historic district;<sup>12</sup> however, such properties may be determined eligible for listing (and for the associated rehabilitation tax incentive programs) if (1) the original siding is present underneath; and (2) if the non-original siding is removed.

The creation of Conservation Districts in areas where non-historic siding is the only impediment to National Register eligibility can serve to protect the areas from further installation of inappropriate siding and other inappropriate changes until public/private partnership programs to remove the non-historic siding and to seek listing in the National Register can be developed.<sup>13</sup>

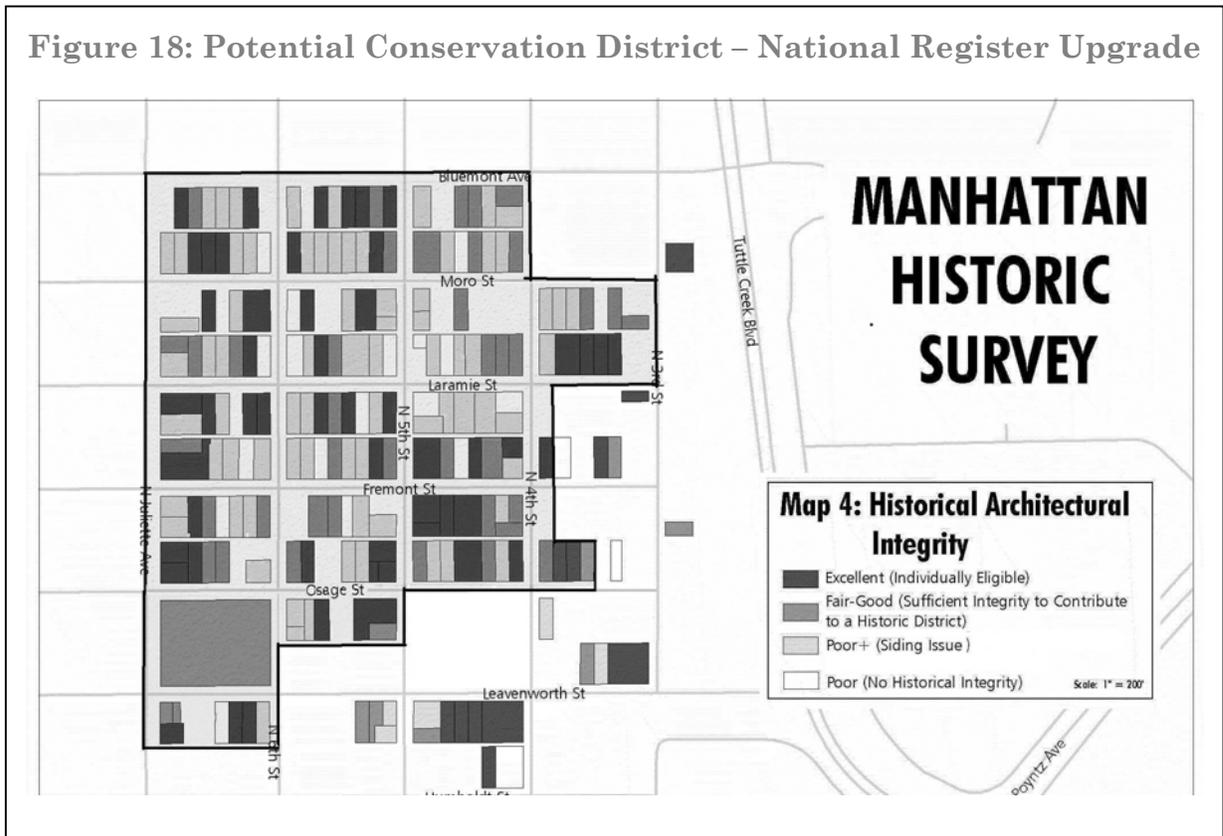
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<sup>12</sup> The exception to this rule is in the case of stucco applied during the property's period of significance and as part of an overall design change.

<sup>13</sup> Such programs can include the cost of siding removal and repair of original siding as allowable state and federal rehabilitation tax credit expenditures.

These neighborhoods are worthy of conservation and could easily form larger contiguous National Register districts with the removal of the non-historic siding. They have the potential to be easily upgraded and nominated, but they require protective management strategies and incentives. In particular, significant alterations, new construction, and demolition need to be monitored and to occur under guidelines specifically designed to enhance their National Register eligibility.

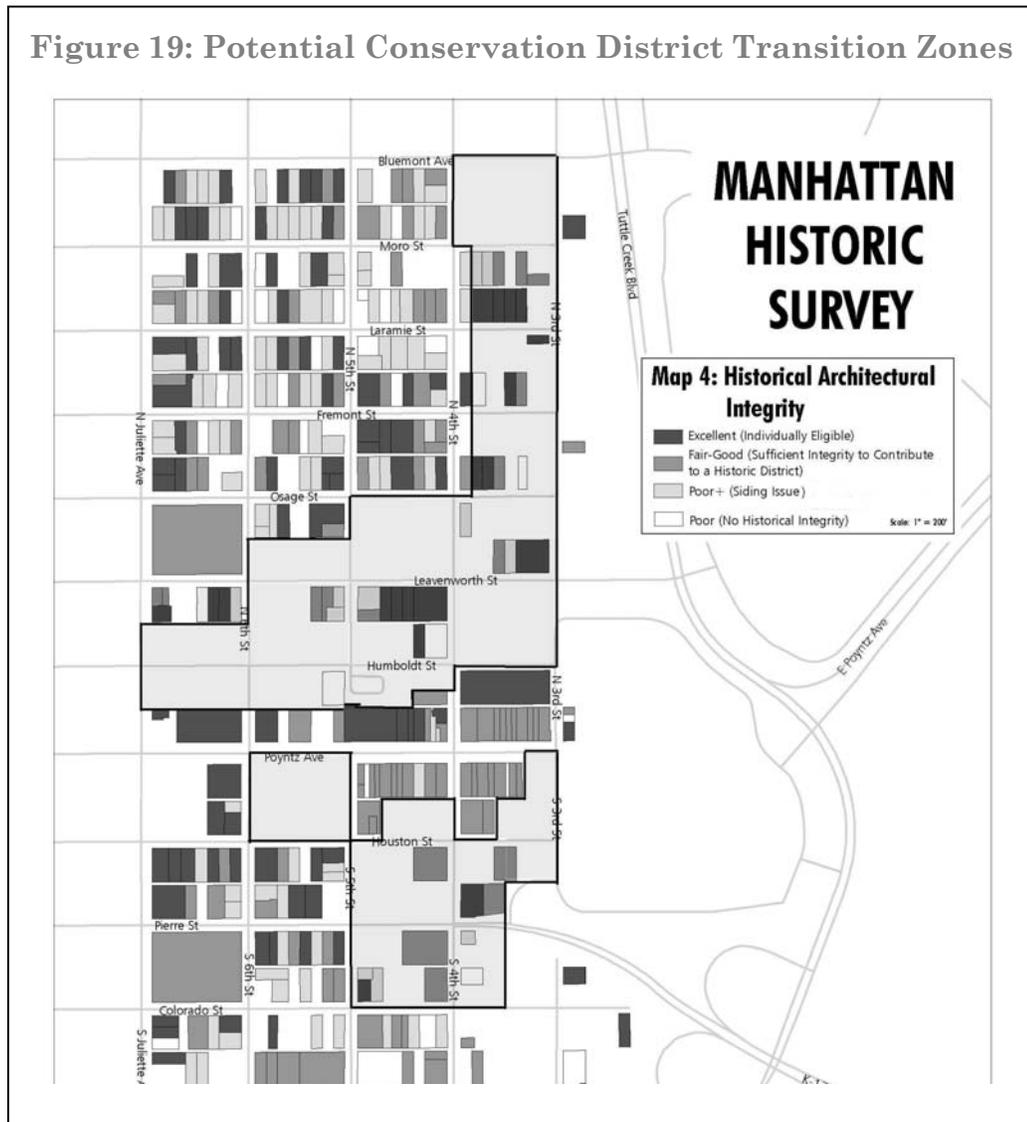
**Figure 18: Potential Conservation District – National Register Upgrade**



## 2. Recommendation

It is recommended that the City initiate a cooperative program with property owners in neighborhoods adjacent to potential National Register Districts to create Conservation Districts that act as transitional buffer zones between new development and historic resources.

Figure 19: Potential Conservation District Transition Zones



### **Elaboration**

In addition to protecting resources that have potential for National Register listing, some of these neighborhoods retain enough visual character to provide a transitional buffer zone to National Register or National Register eligible districts and/or locally designated historic districts. Management of appropriate demolition, development, and land use in these areas is crucial to maintaining stable property values and defining appropriate transitions between commercial areas and residential neighborhoods. Crucial design issues for new construction and renovation are compatibility of size, scale, massing, and materials.

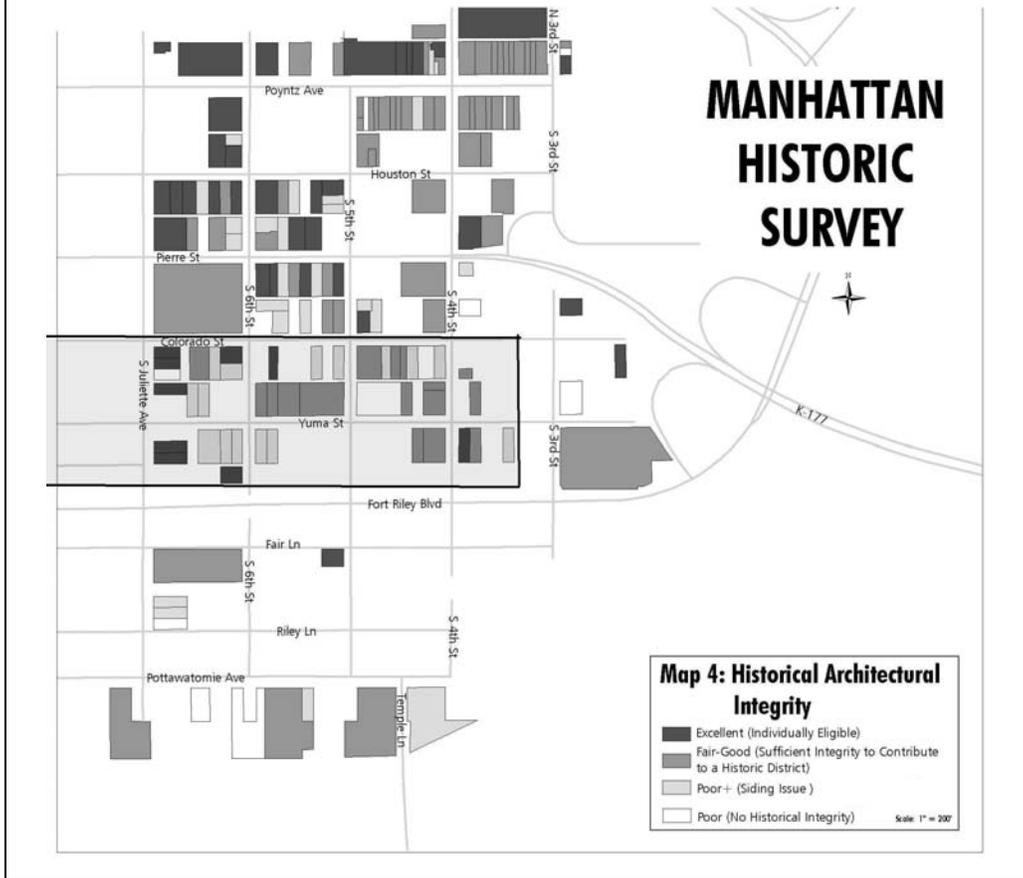
### **3. Recommendation**

The City initiate a cooperative program with property owners and the African-American community to designate an African-American Community Conservation Zone.

### **Elaboration**

As noted previously, the area roughly bounded by Colorado Street to the north, 4<sup>th</sup> Street to the east, Fort Riley Boulevard to the South, and extending west of Juliette Avenue appears to have associations with the history of Manhattan's African-American community. Scattered throughout this area are historic buildings dating from the late nineteenth century through the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s and early 1970s. The residential properties not only share associations related to their common history, the area also includes identifiable neighborhood centers and sites that allowed the community to function in a segregated society and played a role in local desegregation efforts in the mid-twentieth century. Preservation of the cultural resources associated with these relationships is critical to the protection of this historic area. Designation as a conservation area will allow time to develop appropriate identification, evaluation, and protection strategies (including federal, state, and local designation and their associated incentive and grant programs).

**Figure 20: African-American Neighborhood Conservation District**



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# APPENDICES

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## HISTORIC PRESERVATION — A FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL PARTNERSHIP

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRESERVATION MOVEMENT

For at least one hundred years, individuals and organizations have recognized the importance of buildings and sites that represent important links to the past. During the late nineteenth century, increasing numbers of local historical groups formed throughout Kansas and focused on developing patriotic programs, lectures, research publications, and archival and artifact collections. These groups and the general public also shared an interest in community heritage and preservation of local landmarks.

At the forefront of this effort was the Kansas State Historical Society. In 1875, the Kansas Editors' and Publishers' Association founded the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) to save state records. For nearly forty years, KSHS occupied a succession of quarters in the statehouse as its holdings steadily grew. In 1914, the collections were moved to the grand and newly constructed Memorial Building in downtown Topeka. During the past century, KSHS' role expanded beyond its original emphasis on collecting and publishing research. Today KSHS continues these fundamental activities and has added a broad array of interpretive and educational programs in conjunction with historic sites, technical assistance, and field service programs. The Kansas State Historical Society operates both as a nonprofit membership organization and as a specially recognized society supported by state appropriations.

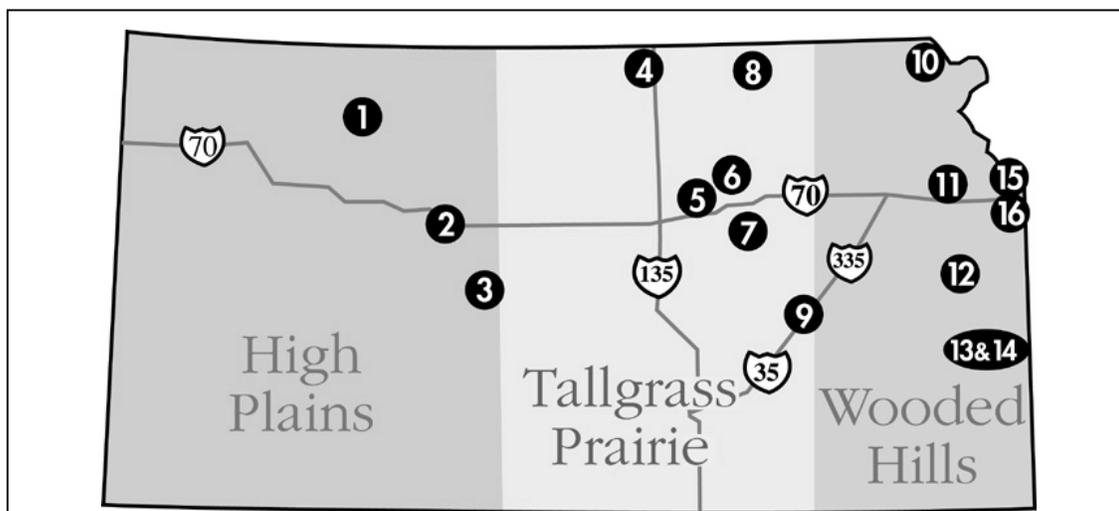
National interest in preservation focused initially on archaeology. The federal Antiquities Act of 1906 was the nation's first legislation to protect prehistoric archaeological sites. In 1916, the federal government established the National Park Service as a component of the Department of the Interior. In addition to conservation and management of a new federal parks system, Congress mandated that the Park Service manage the historic sites acquired by the federal government.

During the 1920s, the reconstruction of Colonial Williamsburg by the Rockefeller family focused national attention on preservation of the historic built environment. The

Williamsburg project approached preservation from an educational perspective, that is, the restoration and reconstruction of a historic site as well as the interpretive activities to provide insight into the daily activities of residents of a particular time period. Effects of the Williamsburg effort and other similar programs such as Sturbridge Village captured national interest and, based on the work at restored sites, affected the popularity of house styles and even paint colors.

It was not until 1935 that federal legislation focused on historic properties. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 authorized the Department of the Interior to survey and acquire historic properties of national significance and to establish education programs for their interpretation.

Following the Williamsburg model, restoration and reconstruction of historic landmarks for the education of the public, usually as museums, became an accepted preservation methodology. The State of Kansas' acquisition of the Shawnee Methodist Indian Mission in Fairway, Kansas is an example of early involvement by state government in the protection of landmarks.



**Kansas Historic Sites Map, 2004**

- (1) Cottonwood Ranch; (2) Fort Hays; (3) Pawnee Rock; (4) Pawnee Indian Village Museum; (5) First Territorial Capital; (6) Goodnow House; (7) Kaw Mission; (8) Hollenberg Station; (9) William Allen White House; (10) Native American Heritage Museum; (11) Constitution Hall; (12) John Brown Museum; (13) Marais des Cygnes Massacre; (14) Mine Creek Battlefield); (15) Grinter Place; (16) Shawnee Indian Mission

During the 1930s, federal programs promoted historic preservation. In 1933, the National Park Service directed the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and used historians for preservation, restoration, and reconstruction work. That same year, the establishment of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) inaugurated a national jobs program for architects to identify and document historic buildings. The work of these two programs resulted in the development of a preservation methodology and base technology that served as the foundation for developing a comprehensive preservation program for historic sites within the National Park System, and later for the administration of public preservation programs through state and local governments.

During the post-World War II period, the effort to address the problem of decaying inner cities and to build a national highway system resulted in the urban renewal land clearance approach to urban planning. Wholesale demolition became public policy. The loss of significant cultural resources served as the impetus of the national preservation movement.

During the 1960s, the preservation movement came into its own, due in large part to the ravages of land clearance programs. In 1966, the federal government passed the National Historic Preservation Act, which expanded the National Register of Historic Places to encompass sites of local significance, emphasized preservation as a responsibility of local governments, established the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and created state programs to administer grant and regulatory programs of the federal government. In 1980, the federal government amended the National Historic Preservation Act and created the Certified Local Government Program.

The Cultural Resources Division of the Kansas State Historical Society manages federally mandated preservation programs in coordination with state programs focused on preservation of archaeological and historic properties.

**PRESERVATION PARTNERSHIPS —  
THE FEDERAL, STATE, AND CITY PRESERVATION NETWORK**

Nationwide, a variety of federal and state laws and incentive programs protect many historic properties. In general, local preservation laws provide the most substantive protection for historic properties.

## **Federal Framework**

A large number of federal laws affect historic preservation in various ways:

- by establishing preservation programs for federal, state, and local government agencies;
- by establishing procedures for different kinds of preservation activities; and
- by creating opportunities for preservation of different kinds of resources.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, is the centerpiece of the national historic preservation program. The primary mandates of the act of 1966 are as follows.

- Authorizes the Department of the Interior, National Park Service to expand and maintain the National Register of Historic Places.
- Provides for the establishment of State Historic Preservation Officers to administer federal preservation programs.
- Specifies how local governments can be certified for participation in federal programs.
- Authorizes preservation grants-in-aid to states and local governments.
- Provides a process for federal agencies to consider and mitigate adverse impacts on historic properties that are within their control.
- Establishes a rehabilitation tax credit program for private property owners that is also part of the Internal Revenue Code. The tax codes also allow charitable contributions through façade and scenic easements.

## **State Framework**

Each state has a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) appointed by the Governor to administer federal preservation programs. Responsibilities include:

- conducting ongoing surveys to identify and evaluate cultural resources;
- preparing comprehensive statewide preservation plans;
- nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places;

- reviewing federal projects for effects on cultural resources;
- administering the rehabilitation state and federal tax credit program;
- administering a range of assistance programs;
- providing public information, education, and training programs; and
- furnishing technical assistance to counties and local governments in developing local preservation programs.

In addition to federal duties, the Kansas SHPO administers programs created by the Kansas Historic Preservation Statue, the Antiquities Act, and the Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Act. Kansas also has constitutional and legislative provisions that allow state and local governments to enact preservation legislation. States and national supreme courts have upheld these powers.

### **Local Framework**

Local governments strengthen their local historic preservation efforts by achieving Certified Local Government (CLG) status from the National Park Service (NPS). The NPS and state governments, through their State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs), provide valuable technical assistance and small matching grants to hundreds of diverse communities whose local governments are endeavoring to retain what is significant from their community's past for the benefit of future generations. In turn, the NPS and state governments gain the benefit of having a local government partnership in the national historic preservation program. Another incentive for participating in the CLG program is the pool of matching grant funds SHPOs set aside to fund CLG historic preservation sub-grant projects, which is at least 10 percent of a state's annual Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant allocation. Grant funds are distributed through the HPF grant program, administered by the NPS and SHPOs.

Jointly administered by the NPS in partnership with SHPOs, the CLG Program is a model and cost-effective local, state, and federal partnership that promotes historic preservation at the grassroots level across the nation. Working closely with such national organizations as the National Association of Preservation Commissions, the CLG program seeks: (1) to develop and maintain local historic preservation programs that will influence the zoning and permitting decisions critical to preserving historic

properties and (2) to ensure the broadest possible participation of local governments in the national historic preservation program while maintaining preservation standards established by the Secretary of the Interior. The City of Manhattan is a Certified Local Government.

<b>PRESERVATION NETWORK</b>	<b>PUBLIC</b>	<b>PRIVATE</b>
<b>FEDERAL / NATIONAL</b>	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS)  ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION	NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION  PRESERVATION ACTION  NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF STATEWIDE ORGANIZATIONS  AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY  ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY  SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
<b>STATE</b>	STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES (SHPO)  REGIONAL OFFICES FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS)	KANSAS PRESERVATION ALLIANCE  REGIONAL OFFICES FOR THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT (CLG)  MANHATTAN HISTORIC RESOURCES BOARD	LOCAL PRESERVATION AND HISTORY ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS THE MANHATTAN/RILEY COUNTY PRESERVATION ALLIANCE