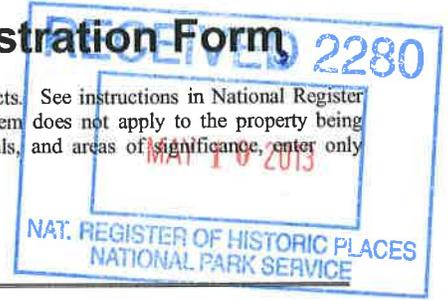


430

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Creed-Mills House
 Other names/site number: KHRI # 015-790
 Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 219 North Maple Street
 City or town: Douglass State: KS County: Butler
 Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
 I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets
 the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
 Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
 In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.
 I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
 level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide x local
 Applicable National Register Criteria:
A ___ B x C ___ D

<u>Patrick Zeller</u>	<u>DSHPO</u>	<u>5-7-13</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Joe Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

6.25.13
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Folk Victorian

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: Cut Sandstone
Walls: Wood (Weatherboard)
Roof: Metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Creed-Mills House is an example of the Folk Victorian style, which was popular during the period between 1870 and 1900 in Kansas. The arrival of the railroads in the area made the availability of standardized dimensionally-cut lumber and mass-produced ornamental detailing available to the rural areas. While the form of Folk Victorian houses is similar to the earlier National Folk style, the transition to balloon framing and the addition of the mass-produced stylistic elements spurred the onset of the Folk Victorian style. The Creed-Mills House has excellent architectural integrity and retains most of the elements original to the house. The replacement of the original wood shingle roof with modern metal treatment and remodeling of the rear enclosed porch are the only major alterations to the house since its construction in 1894. The Creed-Mills House incorporates approximately 1,290 square feet of living space. The house is joined by two outbuildings (one non-contributing) that are situated on an approximate 1.8-acre lot at the outer edge of the community of Douglass, Butler County, Kansas.

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Narrative Description

Elaboration

Setting

When constructed in 1894, the Creed-Mills House was part of a larger farmstead at the outer limits of the community of Douglass (See Figures 1 and 2). The original parcel which contained the house at the time of its construction was 80 acres, but through time and the division of the property into smaller lots as agriculture became less dominant in the region, the current size of the lot is approximately 1.8 acres (See Figures 3 and 4). The Creed-Mills House is situated at the northwestern edge of Douglass along North Maple Street, which provides the driveway access to the house.

The Creed-Mills House is one story in height and is arranged in an irregular plan (See Figure 5). It is generally described as a rectangular layout with a projecting front room. The house is of wood frame construction clad with weatherboard and rests upon a cut stone foundation. The façade of the house is oriented perpendicular to North Maple Street and may reflect that the main access to the house was once different during the time of its construction in 1894 when it was still part of a large farm.

Exterior

The façade (south elevation) of the Creed-Mills House is dominated by the gable-front projecting front room and the full-width shed porch that follows the contours of the façade. The front gable that covers the projecting room, along with a matching gable at the rear of the house, meets at the ridgeline of the gabled roof that extends the length of the house creating a cross-gable design to the roof. Each of the four gable ends feature fish scale shingles, which contributes to the Folk Victorian detailing of the house. The entire roof of the house is covered with modern metal treatment, which replaced the original wooden shingles of the house ca. 1992. A single brick chimney pierces the ridgeline through the wall between the kitchen and Bedroom 3. A second brick chimney once pierced the ridgeline between the living room and parlor, but was removed to below the ridgeline during the replacement of the roof treatment. Four doorways enter the façade from the porch. Two of the doors enter from opposite walls of the forward projecting room. The projecting room is also flanked by a single doorway to each side leading into the adjacent rooms of the house. The full-width shed porch is supported by a series of lathe-turned wooden posts and the frieze under the porch eave is decorated with ornamental detailing in the form of flat jigsaw cut trim, which both contribute to the Folk Victorian detailing of the house. Tongue-and-groove boards provide the covering for the porch floor. The fenestration of the façade, as well as the remainder of the house, contains double-hung one-over-one sliding sash windows arranged in a generally regular pattern. All are tall and narrow with the exception of one replacement window for the kitchen, which is smaller. The window was originally the same as the other windows as evidenced by the filled-in portion of the exterior wall. The flat jigsaw cut trim is featured above each window and along the cornice of the entire house, further contributing to the Folk Victorian detailing.

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The eastern elevation of the house is dominated by a protruding bay window. The large window is stationary and is surrounded by ornamental wooden detailing. The window framing projects approximately two feet outside the eastern elevation of the house, which provides a usable recess within the window frame inside the parlor of the house. The fish scale siding is featured in the gable end.

The rear (northern) elevation of the house features the same style and design of windows as the façade. As indicated earlier, a cross-gable extends from the ridgeline of the main gable on the rear elevation. It stops flush with the rear elevation since there are no projecting rooms on the rear of the house. The fish scale shingles are featured in the gable end. One exterior doorway is observed from the outside of this elevation. It leads in to what was once an enclosed rear porch. The rear porch has been modified on the interior. Modifications include elevation of the floor to the same level as the rest of the house. The original porch was then split by a dividing wall and a second bathroom for the house was installed. The remainder of the original porch configuration remains as a hallway that leads to the exterior door. No changes have been made to the location of the current exterior door. In its original configuration, two doorways lead from the interior of the house to the enclosed porch; one from the kitchen and one from Bedroom 2 (see below). A small shed roof extends over the rear exterior doorway.

The western elevation of the house features the same style and design of windows as the façade. The fish scale siding is featured in the gable end.

Interior

The interior of the Creed-Mills House contains ten rooms (See Figure 5). Of those, eight are in their original configuration. The remaining two include a second bathroom and hallway, which were oriented within the original enclosed porch, as discussed above. There are a total of three bedrooms, a kitchen, two bathrooms, a parlor, and a utility room/storage area within the house. The room projecting from the façade of the house is a living room. It features original wood trim and doors, which still contain the original transoms for those two doors that lead outside to the front porch. The original glass within the transoms has been replaced with stained glass; however, the original transom operating hardware remains and each is operable. The wooden exterior doors throughout the house feature original ornate hinge and lock plate designs, as well as glass door knobs.

A double sliding door leads into Bedroom 2 from the rear of the living room. Bedroom 2 has a second doorway that once was an exterior door that exited onto the original enclosed rear porch. Original wood trim is still featured within this room. From the living room, an interior doorway leads into the Office/Parlor. The parlor features one of the exterior doors that leads to the front porch. The large stationary projecting bay window is located within this room. This room also features its original wood trim. A second interior doorway leads from the parlor into Bedroom 1 at the rear of the house. This room, as the others, still features original wood trim and detailing. There are no exterior doorways from this room.

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Leaving the living room toward the western end of the house, an interior doorway leads into the kitchen. The walls have been modified within the kitchen; however, the original wood trim has remained unaltered. One exterior doorway leads from the kitchen onto the front porch. Four interior doorways lead to the living room, hallway (original enclosed porch), the utility/storage room, and Bedroom 3. Bedroom 3 and Bathroom 1 are located at the extreme western end of the house interior. Both retain original wood trim and detailing. There are no exterior doorways leading from Bedroom 3, Bathroom 1, or the utility/storage room.

The utility room, hallway, and Bathroom 2 have modern materials incorporated into their current design.

Alterations

Alterations to the Creed-Mills House have been minimal. As indicated earlier, the original rear enclosed porch configuration has been modified to include a second bathroom and hallway that leads to outside. Both rooms are contained within the original rear porch, which restricts the modifications to the interior of the house; the exterior rear elevation remains original. With the modifications restricted to one small portion of the house interior, the changes do not significantly affect the architectural integrity of the house.

The original wooden shingles that covered the roof have been replaced with modern metal treatment. Leaks associated with the age and style of the shingles, as well as insurance purposes made the modification necessary. In keeping with the modern insurance requirements, the changes do not significantly affect the architectural integrity of the house.

The final alteration to the house was the addition of electricity to the interior in 1971 by the Mills shortly after their purchase of the property. The wiring is enclosed within the walls and the only change to the visible house interior is the addition of electrical outlets and light switches in each room. These changes do not significantly affect the architectural integrity of the house.

Storm Cellar (Contributing)

A small subsurface storm cellar is located a short distance outside the rear door of the Creed-Mills House. A concrete sidewalk leads from the house to the cellar. In Kansas, these are an essential element of farmsteads and other early houses within the region. The storm cellar is constructed with coursed stone walls and ceiling. The ceiling is arched and extends just above the ground surface. The exposed area of the ceiling is covered with soil and grass. A ventilation pipe extends above the surface through the ceiling of the structure. Recently, some renovations were completed on the storm cellar. Most of the original cellar remains intact, but repairs were necessary, such as the replacement of the doors leading into the cellar and a concrete block wall was constructed to strengthen the entrance.

Garage (Non-Contributing, ca. 1971)

A modern garage was constructed by the Mills shortly after their purchase of the property from the Creed family. The garage rests just west of the house and is oriented toward the south. The

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structure is designed to hold two vehicles and also provides space for storage and a workshop area. The frame garage is clad with vertical wooden siding and the gabled roof is covered with metal treatment. Each bay features a large garage door to provide entry for the vehicles. An exterior walk-through entry door is accessed by a sidewalk leading from the western end of the front porch of the house and entering the garage's eastern end. The floor within the garage is concrete. Stationary six-light windows are located throughout each elevation of the garage.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1894

Significant Dates

1894

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Creed-Mills House at 219 North Maple Street, Douglass, Butler County, Kansas, was constructed in 1894 and is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a late nineteenth century example of a single-family residence reflective of the Folk Victorian influence.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historic Context

The Creed-Mills House, constructed in 1894, is located at the extreme northwestern edge of the community of Douglass, in Douglass Township, Butler County, Kansas. Butler County is the largest in Kansas and is one of the original 33 counties within the state. The earliest settlers reached Butler County during the 1850s. Few of them remained in the area. It wasn't until the late 1860s when settlers began to permanently settle in Butler County. The Homestead Act provided opportunities for land acquisition in Kansas. Several settlers from the east applied for land grants and packed up their families and began the trek west to the Kansas Territory. In 1867 and 1868, real settlement began in Butler County.¹

Butler County was crossed by several cattle trails including the California, Osage, and Texas Trails. The Texas Trail crossed the Walnut River approximately one mile north of the present location of Douglass.² Several settlers took land grants in the general area, including Joseph Douglass who used his land grant to lay out the town of Douglass on December 17, 1869.³ The community of Douglass is located near the confluence of the Great and Little Walnut Rivers and was considered one of the prime areas for agriculture in the state.⁴ Slowly, as more settlers trickled in, the town grew. According to the 1880 Census, Douglass contained 84 dwellings within the limits of the town. By 1900, the number grew to 197 dwellings. Construction numbers leveled off until after World War I.

During the late 1860s, Butler County and Douglass experienced some outlaw troubles. With the large number of cattle trails crossing the county, the occurrences of horse theft and cattle wrangling were on the rise. By 1870, Butler County settlers, mostly from Douglass, grew tired of being victimized by the thieves. They gathered a vigilante committee, which was called the Settlers Protective Association, to track down the thieves and those aiding them and bring them to justice. It is believed that Joseph Douglass himself was the organizer of the committee.

¹ Mooney, Volney P. *History of Butler County, Kansas*. Lawrence, KS: Standard Publishing Company, 1916, 75.

² Mooney, 1916, 117.

³ Cutler, William G. *The History of Butler County, Kansas*. Chicago: C.T. Andreas, 1883, 1435, 1443.

⁴ Cutler, 1883, 1443.

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Several thieves were shot or hung over the next few years. The history of these events is well documented in a dissertation entitled "The Butler County Kansas Vigilantes: An Examination of Violence and Community, 1870."⁵ During the fall of 1873, Joseph Douglass caught up with a chicken thief on the outskirts of Douglass. Failing to search the thief for weapons before bringing him into town, the thief pulled a gun and shot Douglass. Four days later, Douglass died, but not before he asked for the man's life to be spared since he had failed to search him.⁶ During this period, as life in the eastern states was considered quite civilized, events such as these indicate that Kansas was still the "wild west."

Douglass officially became incorporated as a city of the third class in 1879; ten years after Joseph Douglass laid it out.⁷ The town boasted several businesses, but mainly remained a support center for the many area farmers located near the town. In 1881, a major event changed the town; the construction of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railroad, which extended from El Dorado to its terminus at Douglass.⁸ The railroad brought a transportation network to the formerly isolated area, which allowed transport of goods in and out of Douglass. Farmers could get their products to market more easily, while at the same time, goods from the metropolitan areas could now be brought in. These goods included such things as building supplies, clothing, and farm equipment from the factories in the large cities. Douglass was no longer an isolated pioneer settlement.

Following World War I, oil and gas reserves were discovered in the Butler County area. Douglass began to grow once again. A 1935 book entitled "Butler County's Eighty Years," described Douglass as "a city of home owners."⁹ The author described events in Douglass following World War I and detailed the rapid growth of the community, which included the erection of hundreds of new houses. Many of the older houses were razed so that the lots could be used for the new residences. This wiped out a vast majority of the older houses to the extent that less than ten structures predating 1900 are left standing today. The Creed-Mills House was spared because of its location at the extreme outer edge of Douglass and the fact that it was still part of an active farmstead at that time.

⁵ Bunkowski, Lisa Miles. *The Butler County Kansas Vigilantes: An Examination of Violence and Community, 1870*. Lawrence, KS: Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. of History, University of Kansas, 2003.

⁶ Mooney, 1916, 119.

⁷ Cutler, 1883, 1443.

⁸ Mooney, 1916, 117.

⁹ Stratford, Jessie Perry. *Butler County's Eighty Years*. El Dorado, KS: Jessie Perry Stratford, 1934, 122.

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Property and Family History

On June 1, 1870, President Ulysses S. Grant issued a grant of 160 acres to Gabriel F. Stanley for land in Butler County, Kansas.¹⁰ The grant comprised the Southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 29S, Range 4E of the 6th Principal Meridian. Stanley, a veteran of the Civil War, moved to the Kansas Territory from North Carolina. In addition to this grant, he received others in the area. The day following his receipt of the land grant, he sold 120 acres of it to Andrew J. Uhl which comprised the West half and Southeast quarter of the grant description provided above.¹¹ Uhl purchased the 120-acre tract from Stanley for \$500. Uhl was a cattle broker living in Paola, Miami County, Kansas during the time of his purchase. By 1875, Schedule 2 of the Agricultural Census indicated that he was farming the land he had purchased in Butler County. In all, he had 100 acres under fence and 440 open acres. In that year, Uhl had sown 95 acres of corn, 60 acres of winter wheat, 10 acres of rye, 12 acres of oats, and a half-acre of Irish potatoes. Uhl and his wife, Hattie, owned and farmed the property until July 11, 1894, when a portion of it was sold to Melissa A. Creed.¹² Creed purchased the South half of the Southwest quarter, which consisted of 80 acres.

Melissa and her husband, Henry W. Creed, began construction on the house later that year. The *Douglass Tribune* ran a brief article on October 19, 1894, that "H. W. Creed will commence right away the erection of a large residence on the Uhl farm which he now owns. The new building will be in the grove upon the western edge of town and will add to the beauty of the city." Once construction was completed, the Creeds took up residence in the house. Henry, and his son, Oscar, were engaged in farming the land by the time of the 1900 Federal Census. Henry, born in 1844 and originally from Lathrop, Missouri, was engaged in farming his entire life as indicated by the 1860, 1870, and 1880 Federal Census records leading up to the Creed family purchase of the property. It is unclear if Henry was still actively farming by 1910, however, his son Oscar (born 1880) was listed as farming the property during that year.

Melissa died on December 6, 1907, leaving the house and farm to her husband, Henry W. Creed. Henry died May 8, 1924, and left his estate to his adult children, Oscar, Albert N., Hayden N., Claude O., and Joseph W., and granddaughters Ruby K. (Adamson), and Elza H. (Adamson). It was his wish that his son Oscar have the house and improvements upon the farm. Portions of interest in the farm were left to his other children, but a series of quit claim deeds from his brothers and nieces over the next several years left the entire farm in Oscar's name.¹³ Oscar's wife, Clara, was declared "insane and unsafe to be at large, suffering under metal derangement" by a judge on October 19, 1942.¹⁴ He committed her to the Osawatimie State Hospital for the "Insane. She was released from the hospital on February 15, 1945, and was declared "restored to capacity and entitled to all rights and privileges of a normal person." Cemetery records indicate that Clara died in 1944. This appears to be contradictory to the above 1945 ruling since it occurred after her death.

¹⁰ Butler County Deed Book H:301

¹¹ Butler County Deed Book B:372.

¹² Butler County Deed Book 79:45.

¹³ Butler County Deed Books 153:369; 178:486; and 149:235.

¹⁴ Butler County Court Petition No. 6482, 10/19/1942.

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It is likely that Oscar continued farming during his lifetime on the property; however, the Federal Census does not list his occupation between the 1920 and 1940 enumerations. In later years of his life, Oscar began parceling off the property in sections until all that remained was an approximate 1.89-acre tract containing the house and a modest yard. Oscar remained in the house until his death on August 29, 1969. At an unknown date, likely during the 1960s, Oscar had remarried. Oscar had not established a will and his second wife, Edna E. Creed, of Augusta, Kansas, had to file a petition with the court for a determination of the descent of interest in his estate.¹⁵ The court found on October 30, 1970, that Oscar had left no children, natural or adopted, and that his wife, Edna, was his sole heir to his estate.

Edna owned her own home in Augusta, so she put the house in Douglass up for sale after the court ruling. The property had remained in the Creed family for nearly 80 years. On December 10, 1970, the house moved out of the Creed family name for the first time when it was purchased by Thomas O. and Charlene Mills.¹⁶ For several years, the Mills' operated a box factory in Douglass, the F and M (Falk and Mills) Box Company. Utilizing an existing building in Douglass, they started the factory in 1961 while still residing in Wichita, and later moved to their first residence in Douglass in 1965. In 1978, a portion of the factory burnt and had to be rebuilt. The factory is no longer in operation, closing its doors in 1989. Charlene became the first female to serve on the Douglass City Council in 1971 and served a short time before shifting to the City Treasurer position, which she held for multiple terms. Thomas died on March 2, 1999, which left the property solely in Charlene's name. During the Mills' ownership, a 60-foot square parcel was sold from the extreme southwest corner of the lot for the construction of a telecommunications tower. The current property encompasses approximately 1.8 acres of land.

Architecture

The Creed-Mills House is significant under Criterion C for its architecture as a unique example of Folk Victorian rural architecture.

In American architecture, the Victorian style is preceded by the National Folk form. From settlement into the 1850s, early houses in rural areas were largely constructed using locally available materials such as logs, hand-hewn timbers, and sod. Forms such as the I-House, central hall, and the bent house were all common National Folk styles.¹⁷ Elements such as windows, doors, and walls typically were of simple detailing. Once the railroads penetrated the rural areas, a wider availability of materials became possible. Pre-cut standardized dimensional lumber and siding were easily transported to these regions, which changed the architectural landscape of the area. In areas where houses were formerly constructed of logs and hand-hewn timber, light balloon framing clad with weatherboard siding became the dominant type.¹⁸ Mass-produced sawn wood stylistic components, such as brackets, lintels, and other decorative items were

¹⁵ Butler County Court Case No. 367068, 10/13/1970.

¹⁶ Butler County Deed Book 304:432.

¹⁷ McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2009, 89-101, 309

¹⁸ McAlester, 2009, 89.

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introduced into the National Folk architecture, which spurred the onset of the Folk Victorian style between the 1870s and 1900 in rural Kansas. Since the stylistic elements and dimensional lumber were mass-produced and easily transported by the railroad, the cost for constructing a vernacular home with added stylistic details was cost-efficient; this made them popular with the working class.¹⁹ Their homes could now mimic some of the same ornamental detailing as the high-style architecture types such as the Queen Anne and other Victorian homes.

Since the basic form of Folk Victorian houses are vernacular in nature, they often feature details borrowed from different forms and styles of architecture. For the Creed-Mills House, the National Folk form is expressed in its massing and the presence of multiple exterior doors, which occurs frequently on the Folk forms in certain regions.²⁰ The Victorian form is expressed through the application of fish scale shingles within the gable ends, the jigsaw cut flat trim along the cornice and above the windows of the house, the large porch with lathe-turned posts, and the interior wood trim.

An interesting feature of the Creed-Mills House is the multiple exterior entry doors leading in from the front porch. In contrast, only two exterior doorways lead into the house from the rear porch in its original configuration. On the front porch, two of the doors enter from opposite walls of the forward projecting room. The projecting room is also flanked by a single doorway to each side leading into the adjacent rooms of the house. The number of doors on the forms varied across regions. A form similar to that of the Creed-Mills House is located in the nearby Ozark region of Arkansas. The Ozark "prow house" contains multiple exterior doors and a forward-projecting room.²¹ It is believed that the prow house, in which the projecting room resembles the prow of a ship's hull, developed from the National Folk and Victorian forms. The gabled projecting room is borrowed from the popular Queen Anne style. For the prow house, the room was simply added to the front of a side-gabled double pen house, which formed the perpendicular gables. In addition, the prow house features multiple exterior doors. Typically, such as with the Creed-Mills House, a door is located at each side of the prow and one into each of the lateral rooms. The prow house is generally one story in height and features a wrap-around porch that encircles the prow and extends across the lateral wings.²² The reasoning for the multiple exterior doors across the front of the prow houses or the Creed-Mills House is unknown. However, it is interesting to note that despite the large number of exterior doors on the Creed-Mills House, not all of the rooms within the house contain an exterior doorway.

The historical and structural integrity of the Creed-Mills House is exceptional for a late nineteenth century house. Furthermore, it provides an excellent example of Folk Victorian architecture within Kansas and Butler County. The Kansas Historic Resources Inventory shows that only 72 properties categorized in the Folk Victorian style are recorded within the entire State. Of the 72 Folk Victorian properties, only five are listed on the National Register of

¹⁹ McAlester, 2009, 309-310.

²⁰ McAlester, 2009, 90; Sizemore, Jean. *Ozark Vernacular Houses: A Study of Rural Homeplaces in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1830-1930*. Fayetteville, Arkansas: The University of Arkansas Press, 1994, 102-108; Montell, William L., and Michael L. Morse. *Kentucky Folk Architecture*. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1976, 18-28.

²¹ Sizemore, 1994, 104.

²² Sizemore, 1994, 102-103.

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Historic Places and include two residences, one library, one school, and one commercial historic district. With only two Folk Victorian residences listed within the entire State, the popular type is underrepresented in the region. In addition, the Creed-Mills House is one of the few pre-1900 structures remaining from the earliest decades of the community of Douglass. Most of the older houses were replaced following the World War I growth boom in Douglass associated with the discovery of oil and gas in the region. The Creed-Mills House provides an excellent example to further represent the type within Kansas on the National Register of Historic Places.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bunkowski, Lisa Miles. *The Butler County Kansas Vigilantes: An Examination of Violence and Community, 1870*. Lawrence, KS: Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. of History, University of Kansas, 2003.

Cutler, William G. *The History of Butler County, Kansas*. Chicago: C.T. Andreas, 1883.

George A. Ogle Company. *Standard Atlas of Butler County, Kansas*. Chicago: George A. Ogle Company, 1905.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2009.

Montell, William L., and Michael L. Morse. *Kentucky Folk Architecture*. Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1976.

Mooney, Volney P. *History of Butler County, Kansas*. Lawrence, KS: Standard Publishing Company, 1916.

Sizemore, Jean. *Ozark Vernacular Houses: A Study of Rural Homeplaces in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1830-1930*. Fayetteville, Arkansas: The University of Arkansas Press, 1994.

Stratford, Jessie Perry. *Butler County's Eighty Years*. El Dorado, KS: Jessie Perry Stratford, 1934.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

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University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.8 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

See figure 4

1. Latitude: 37.521413 Longitude: -97.018128

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at a point 561 feet north of the SE corner of the SW ¼ of Section 17, Township 29 South, Range 4 East of the 6th P.M., thence running north 208 feet, west 400 feet, south 140 feet, east 60 feet, south 60 feet, east 45 feet, south 8 feet, east 295 feet to the place of beginning in Douglass, Butler County, Kansas (See Figure 3).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Boundary description from deed records. Includes only remaining portion of original farmstead property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Christopher L. Nelson / Historian-Archaeologist
organization: _____
street & number: 800 Long St, Apt 1201
city or town: Ashville state: OH zip code: 43103
e-mail nelson-chris@hotmail.com
telephone: (740)407-5687
date: 2/11/2013

Creed-Mills House
Name of Property

Butler County, Kansas
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Creed-Mills House
City or Vicinity: Douglass
County: Butler State: Kansas
Photographer: Christopher L. Nelson
Date Photographed: 1/1/2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number

- 1 of 15 Creed-Mills House, overview, view from southeast.
- 2 of 15 Creed-Mills House, overview, view from southwest.
- 3 of 15 Creed-Mills House, foundation detail, view from northwest.
- 4 of 15 Creed-Mills House, façade, view from south.
- 5 of 15 Creed-Mills House, façade and eastern elevation, view from southeast.
- 6 of 15 Creed-Mills House, façade and western elevation, view from southwest.
- 7 of 15 Creed-Mills House, exterior window detail, view from west.
- 8 of 15 Creed-Mills House, north elevation, view from north.
- 9 of 15 Creed-Mills House, typical interior door and transom detail.
- 10 of 15 Creed-Mills House, typical door trim detail.
- 11 of 15 Creed-Mills House, interior door knob and lock plate detail.
- 12 of 15 Creed-Mills House, interior window trim detail.
- 13 of 15 Creed-Mills House, interior double-sliding door detail.
- 14 of 15 Creed-Mills House, storm cellar, view from southeast.

Creed-Mills House

Butler County, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

15 of 15 Creed-Mills House, non-contributing modern garage, view from southeast.

Property Owner:

Name Charlene Mills

Street & Number PO Box 743

City or Town Douglass

Telephone (316)746-2676

State Kansas

Zip Code 67039

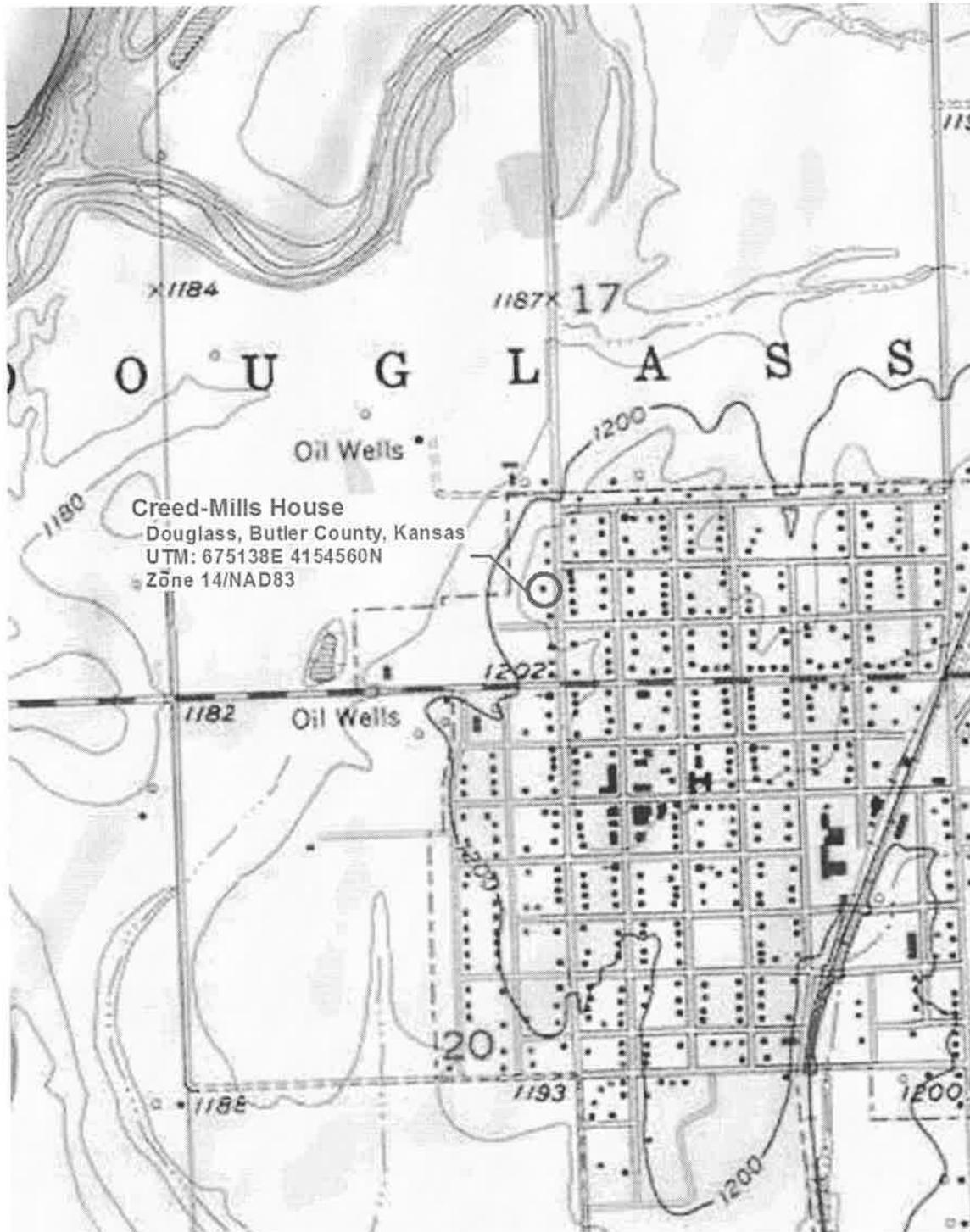
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Creed-Mills House
Name of Property

Butler County, Kansas
County and State

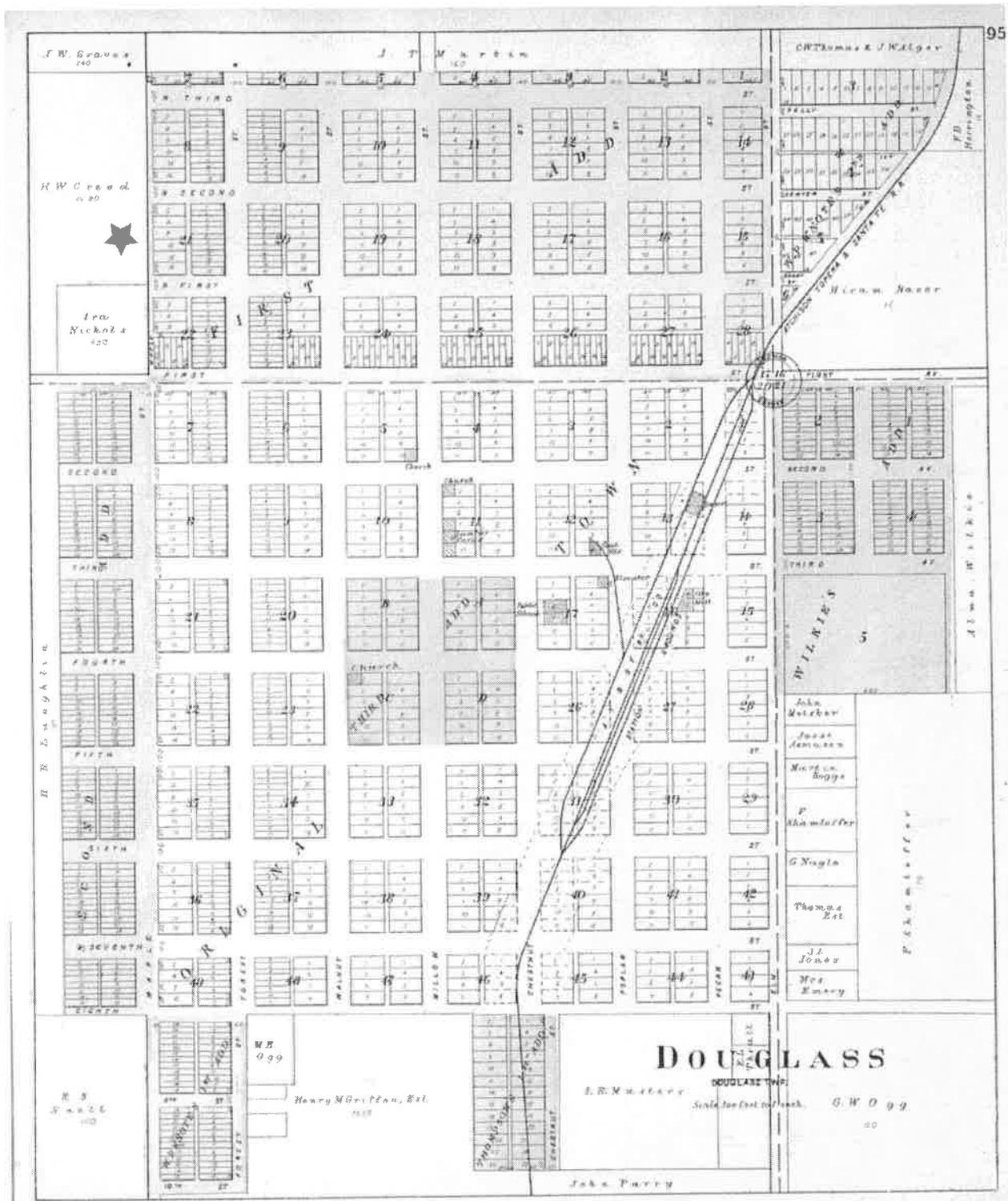
Figure 1: Creed-Mills House on 2010 USGS 7.5-minute Douglass, KS, topographic quadrangle.



Creed-Mills House
Name of Property

Butler County, Kansas
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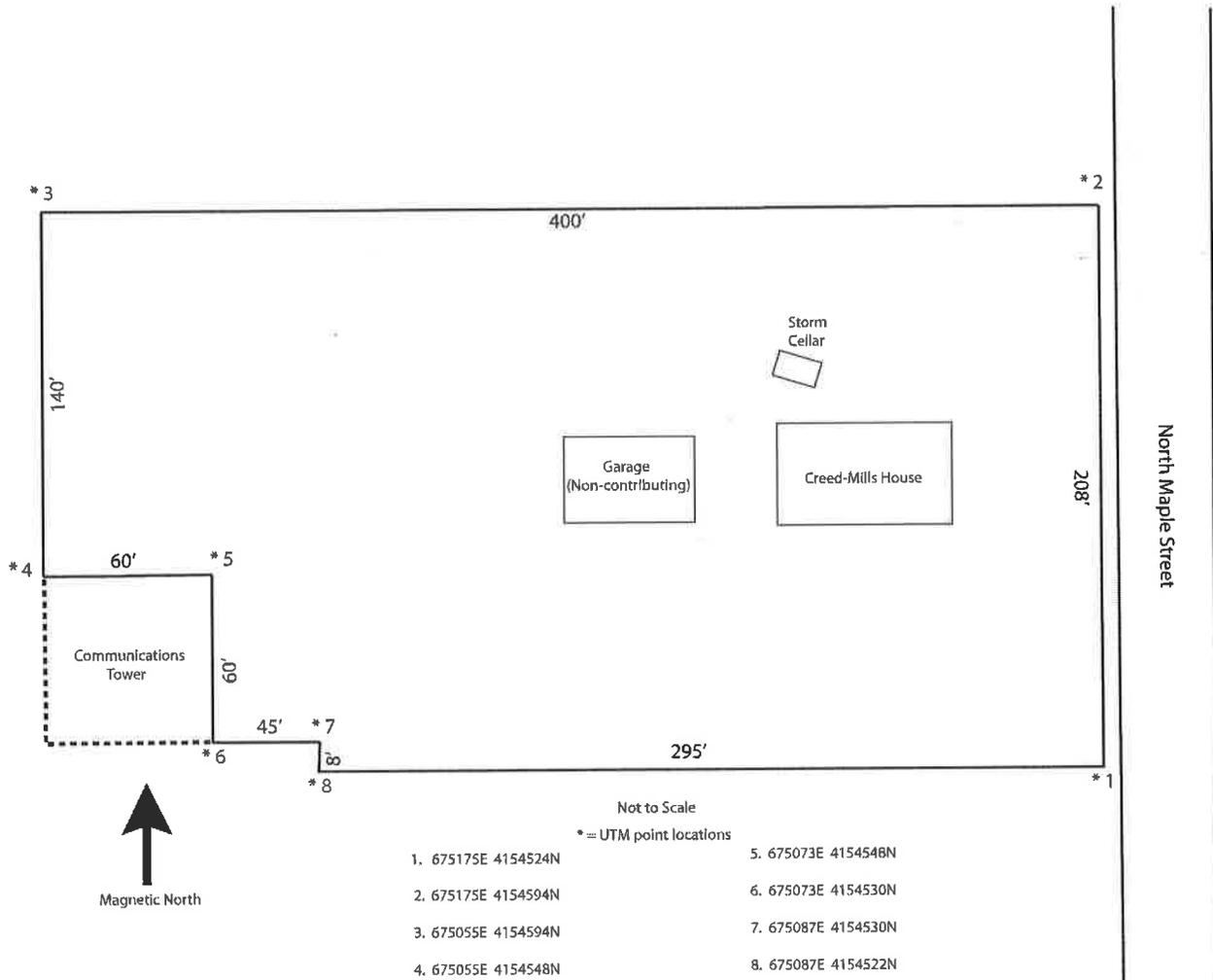
Figure 2: Creed-Mills House location marked on 1905 Standard Atlas of Butler County (George A. Ogle Company).



Creed-Mills House
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Figure 3: Creed-Mills House property layout and UTM references for boundary.



Creed-Mills House
Name of Property

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Figure 4: Creed-Mills House property boundary on aerial.

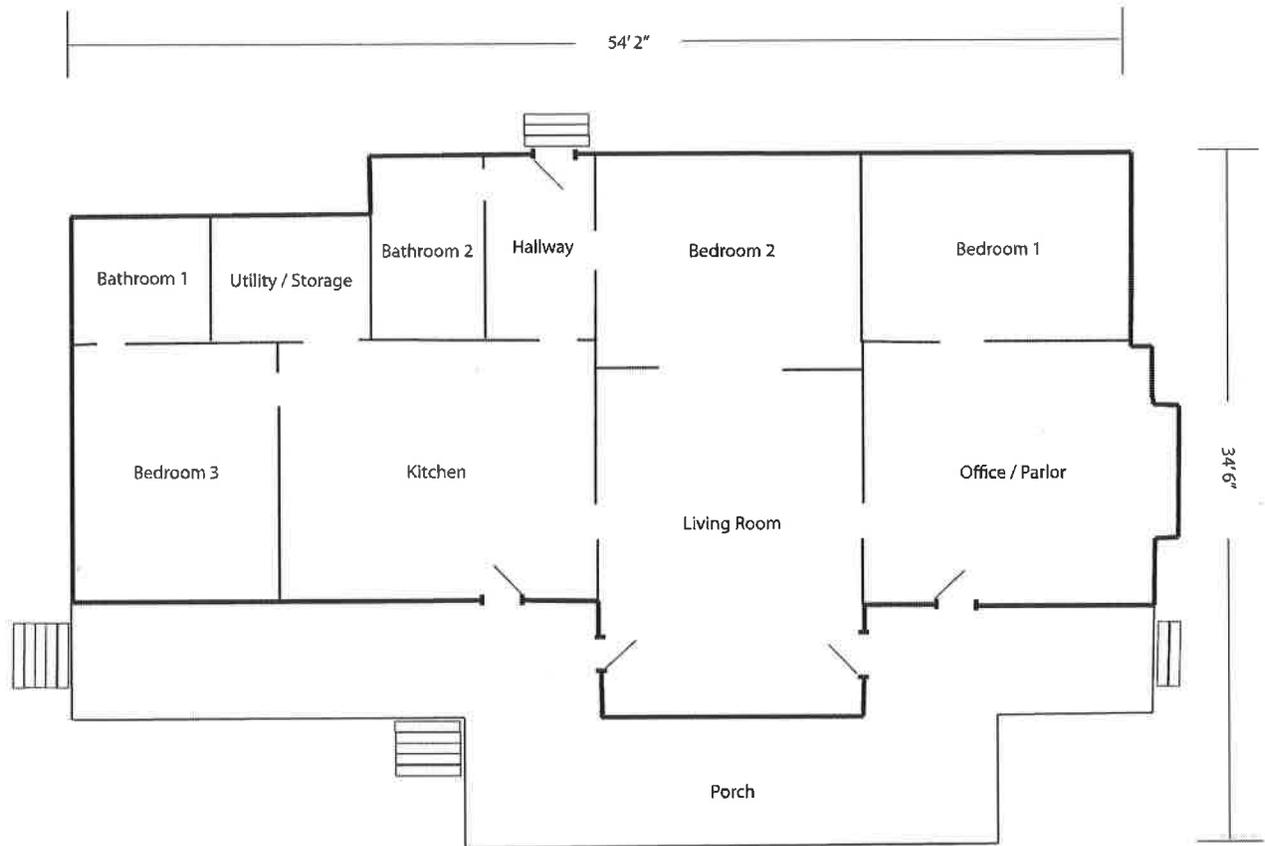


Creed-Mills House
Latitude/Longitude: 37.521413 / -97.018128
Datum: WGS84

Creed-Mills House
Name of Property

Butler County, Kansas
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Figure 5: Creed-Mills House plan.













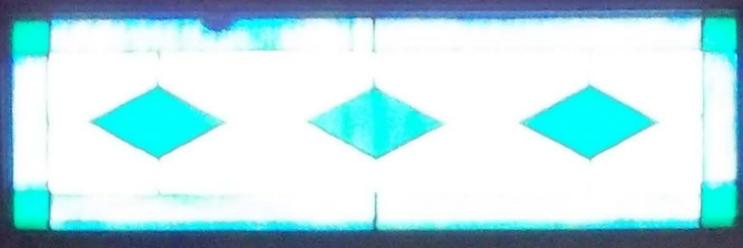
219

219















Goering celebrates 94th birthday half a world away in the 'Middle Kingdom'

Where do I...







