NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

433

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Baker, Cassius & Adelia, House

other names/site number 149-349

2. Location

street & number 609 Elm Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Wamego ☐ vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Pottawatomie code 149 zip code 66547

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

Patrick Zollner — Signature of certifying official

5-6-13 — Date

DSHPO — Title

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

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:)

for Edson H. Beall — Signature of the Keeper

6.25.13 — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	1	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & Early 20th Century American
Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Brick; Wood / Shingle
roof: Asphalt
other:

Narrative Description

Summary

The Baker House (built 1910) is located at 609 Elm Street in a residential neighborhood one block west of Wamego's main street, Lincoln Street. Wamego has long been the most populous city in Pottawatomie County, with a 2010 estimated population of 4680. The house is a Craftsman-style brick and wood-shingle bungalow, 1½ stories, and faces east toward downtown. It is a rectangular building, 34 feet x 46 feet, and there is a 20-foot x 24-foot garage at the back of the lot, accessible from an alley. The garage was built in the mid-20th century and is noncontributing.

Elaboration

Exterior

The home's side-gabled roof is pitched east and west with a lower pitch shed roof over the full-width front porch. The original concrete slate roofing material has been replaced with composition shingles. There is a five-window dormer centered above the front porch and two small gabled dormers on the back of the house. All windows (except on the porches) are original one-over-one double-hung wood windows with iron sash weights, and all have stone sills. The present owners installed storm windows in 2009 to match the color of the trim on the house. The first story is clad in buff-colored brick, while the second story has cedar shingles, painted a dark red. The cedar shingles flare out slightly above the brick. The foundation is concrete, with the above-ground portion being concrete blocks formed to simulate stone.

Two exterior brick chimneys run up the north and south sides of the house. The larger south chimney has two flues, one for a fireplace and the other for the boiler furnace. The north chimney was apparently used for a wood-or coal-burning stove in the kitchen, but was abandoned in an early kitchen remodel. A low concrete retaining wall runs along the entire north side of the property and another runs along the sidewalk by the street. A narrow driveway once entered the north side of the property from Elm Street; the curb-cut and pavement from the street across the brick sidewalk remains, but the rest of the driveway area is now part of the front lawn.

The east (front) facade is dominated by an enclosed porch extending the entire width of the house. The porch was originally open air, but was enclosed in the 1940s or 1950s, keeping the arched eyebrow features by installing glass in each framed opening along the top front and sides of the porch. The mid-20th century porch windows are two-over-two double-hung wood sashes with horizontal muntins. The original 44-inch-wide wood entry door is now protected by the enclosure. The enclosed porch has a bright, airy feel, and the indoor-outdoor furnishings make a pleasant transition between the indoors and out. The ceiling is finished in the original bead-board. Above the porch is a group of five dormer windows; the center three are covered by a shed roof, while the outer two project further out and have gable roofs. Early photos of the house show a low railing on the shed roof out from the dormer windows, but it was apparently removed many years ago. The view eastward out the front is of other older houses across the street, three of which are very well kept and attractive.

The north (side) facade is dominated by a projecting bay of three windows in the dining room, and the brick chimney which once served a kitchen stove. There are three second-story windows. A side entrance leads to the basement and the kitchen. The view northward from this side is of an 1890s mansion situated on three lots.

The west (rear) facade has a small corner porch which has been incorporated into a remodeled kitchen. A concrete patio, under which is a cistern, leads to the rear entrance to the house. Two projecting dormers on the second story provide light and ventilation for a bedroom and bathroom. A 1911 photograph of the house shows a barn where the present garage is located. It is thought that the barn was torn down soon after the house was built and some of the lumber from the barn was used in constructing the garage.

The south (side) facade is dominated by the main brick chimney, eight double-hung windows, three basement windows, and a fixed-glass window beside the fireplace. A narrow concrete walk on this side connects the front entry walk to the rear patio.

Interior

The front entry opens into the living room/dining room area, which has its original quarter-sawn oak trim and oak floors. Columns originally delineated the living room and dining room, but these were removed by a subsequent owner. A fireplace in the living room is situated along the south wall and is faced with tile; the same tile covers a floor-level hearth. The fireplace was likely a wood or coal-burning fireplace but presently has a gas-burning unit. The dining room is located at the northeast corner of the house and features two built-in china cabinets along the west wall, plate rails, and a window seat recessed into the north wall. In the southeast corner is an unusual L-shaped corner radiator.

A door from the living room and a doorway from the dining room lead to a small central hall area with access to the upstairs staircase, kitchen, bath, closet, and bedroom. The doors and trim in this back area of the house are pine or fir, the floors are of maple in the hall and kitchen, and pine in the bedroom. The bedroom has two large original closets, one of which has built-in cupboards and drawers to the left and right of the door.

The kitchen was remodeled in 2010 with new quarter-sawn oak cabinetry, and new wiring, lighting, and plumbing. The west portion of the kitchen was originally a porch that was enclosed many years ago.

The full basement is unfinished and houses a new boiler and central air conditioning system installed in 2009. The area is used for storage, laundry, and a workshop.

A dogleg staircase leads to the second floor, which consists of a bedroom, bathroom, large room across the front of the house, a small room said to have been a nursery, and two large walk-in storage rooms – all surrounding a central corridor.

Garage (built circa 1940s or 1950s, noncontributing)

There is a 20-foot x 24-foot garage at the back of the lot, accessible from an alley. The garage was built later and is noncontributing. The wood-frame building has a gable roof. The two-car garage door faces west toward the alley.

Photos and maps from 1911 and 1912 show a structure like a small barn at the back of the lot, which reportedly survived through the 1930s. It was replaced with the present garage, probably in the 1940s or early 1950s. Henrietta Kolterman, age 94, lived in the house for four years during the 1930s with her grandparents, William and Henrietta Kolterman, while she was going to school. She left Kansas in 1939, and went to Oregon. She remembers the barn at the back of the lot. It was divided, with the south part being a chicken house. There was a walk-in door on the east, and double doors open to the alley. (This information was obtained by the author during a conversation with Rhonda Lichtenhan, February 10, 2013 after her telephone conversation with Henrietta. Rhonda is the great-granddaughter of William and Henrietta Kolterman.)

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.
- [x] 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)

Property is:

- [ ] 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance
1910

Significant Dates
1910

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Undetermined

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance is 1910, the year the house was constructed.

Criteria Considerations (justification)
N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Baker House, built in 1910, is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance in the area of architecture. It is a well-maintained example of a Craftsman-style bungalow and has many of the features that characterize that style. This was the dominant style for smaller single-family houses built in the US from about 1905 until the 1920s, and the Baker House reflects the influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement in Kansas and the United States during the early 20th century.

Elaboration

Pottawatomie County was created by the Kansas Territorial Legislature out of Riley County in 1857. The area's earliest settlers were Catholic missionaries who established a mission at St. Marys in 1848 ahead of the Potawatomi Indians, who had been moved from district to district by the federal government. St. Marys was situated along the Oregon Trail, which passed through northeast Kansas and was used by emigrants in the mid-19th century as they made their way westward. In 1860, just prior to statehood, the county's population totaled 1529, and by 1870 the population had climbed to 7848.[1]

Louisville served as the county's first seat of government until 1882 when it was moved to Westmoreland, which is 15 miles north of Wamego. Under the auspices of the Wamego Town Company, Hugh S. Walsh platted Wamego in 1866. It is situated along the north bank of the Kansas River, which forms the southern boundary of Pottawatomie County. The Union Pacific Railroad (later Kansas Pacific) pushed through Wamego in the mid-1860s and built a roundhouse and shops there.[2] Wamego's location along the Kansas River and the railroad line made it an important local shipping center. The railroad shops and roundhouse had relocated to Junction City by 1890.

In 1910, the year the Baker House was constructed, Wamego had a population of 1714. As it is today, Wamego was the largest city in Pottawatomie County in 1910 with 17,552 residents. In addition to the railroad, the town already had several factories, two newspapers, banks, and other businesses. A 1911 promotional pamphlet published by *The Wamego Reporter* in cooperation with the Wamego Commercial Club noted, "Wamego is a city of homes, peopled by a home-building, home-loving population…Wamego is especially proud of its municipal enterprises, its water works electric light plant, its parks, its sewer system, its macadamized streets, and its miles of brick and cement sidewalks."[3] The pamphlet published photographs of several residences including that of Cassius Baker at 609 Elm Street.[4]

The initial sale of the Baker property, Lot 443 of the Wamego Townsite, was from the Wamego Town Company to John L. Browne in 1869 for $60. That was three years after the town was initially platted. The lot had two other owners before it was purchased by Cassius and Adelia Baker in 1910.

A native of Ohio, Cassius N. Baker (1844-1919) came to Wamego in 1869 after four years of service in the Union Army during the Civil War, business college in Illinois, and a brief period of residence in Topeka, Kansas. While in Topeka, he married Adelia Bogert (1850-1926) in September of 1868. Baker opened the first extensive grocery store in Wamego, and was a wholesale and retail dealer in groceries, kitchen ware, and

[1] Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, Vol. II* (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912), 490-492.

[2] William Cutler, *A History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883), 979-980.

[3] "Wamego and Her Trade District," *The Wamego* (KS) *Reporter*, 12 September 1911.

[4] The pamphlet also published a photograph of John M. Crawford's house at 701 Poplar Street, which is quite similar to the Baker House. It has been suggested that Crawford built the Baker House, but this has not been confirmed through research.

grain for 18 years.[5] He became a prominent member of the local business community and was a founding member and president of the Commercial Club, a predecessor of the Chamber of Commerce. He also was active in civic affairs, serving as mayor of the city, Township clerk, trustee, and treasurer. He also owned a farm, was a director of the First National Bank and president of the Westmoreland and Wamego Telephone Company.[6] When the Kaw Valley Bank was established in 1913, Baker was vice-president.[7]

As early Wamego residents, Cassius and Adelia Baker witnessed the development of Wamego from a small river town of a few hundred people to a thriving railroad center with nearly 2,000 residents. The Bakers were in their sixties when they moved into the Elm Street house, and their time of residence there was rather short. The longest occupancy was by the William Kaine family from 1943 to 2009.

Architecture

The Arts and Crafts movement of the early 20th century was a "reaction against Victorianism" and "espoused the use of natural materials and simplicity in design."[8] Out of this movement emerged the Craftsman-style of house, particularly the one- or one-and-one-half story bungalow that "offered the growing middle class an opportunity for affordable housing that was thoughtfully designed and attractive.[9] Craftsman-style houses were built in the US between 1905 and 1930, beginning in California and then spreading across the country, with regional variations being common.[10]

The Baker House is an excellent example of a Craftsman-style residence. The overall design of the house, including the centered dormers on the second story of the front elevation, the large full-width front porch, and the open interior plan of living and dining areas are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts movement. The fact that the front porch was enclosed many years ago may be seen as a detraction from the pure Craftsman style, but this simple change was made sensitively in manner that does not alter the integrity and character of the house. Similar to many Kansas communities of this size, there are a handful of Craftsman-style bungalows in Wamego, the other of note being John M. Crawford's house at 701 Poplar Street. As of this writing (March 2013), no Wamego residences are listed in the National Register of Historic Places and only one (the Scholer House at 701 Pine Street) is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Craftsman-style houses were made widely available by architecture firms that published advertisements and house plans in popular magazines and catalogs, such as Good Housekeeping, Bungalow Magazine, Ladies Home Journal. Mail-order catalogs were popular, too, and included Aladdin, Sears Honor-Bilt, Radford's Artistic Bungalows, and Gordon Van Tine. Although it is possible, no evidence has been uncovered to suggest that the Baker House was built from catalog plans.

Research has not uncovered the name of an architect or builder linked to the construction of the Baker House. The house itself, though, offers some clues about its origins. A label noting a Topeka-based lumber company can be found on the underside of the basement staircase. The E. Horn Company, as the label reads, manufactures and sells "plate and window glass, sash doors, mouldings, stair work, interior and exterior finish, porch columns, balusters, [and] door and window frames." The company's president, Charles W. Horn, was a native of Ohio (like Cassius Baker) and lived in Wamego before settling in Topeka in 1890. Frank Blackmar's

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[5] Baker served in the 14th Independent Ohio Battery during the American Civil War. *Portrait and Biographical Album of Jackson, Jefferson and Pottawatomie Counties, Kansas* (Chicago: Chapman Brothers, 1890), 548-549.

[6] "Wamego and Her Trade District," *The Wamego* (KS) *Reporter*, 12 September 1911.

[7] Inez Roberts Owens, *Welcome to Wamego Kansas 1866-1976: The American Bicentennial Year 1776-1976* (Wamego, KS: Owens,1977), 22, 28, 40.

[8] Martha Hagedorn-Krass, "The Bungalow: A Traditional American Home" *Kansas Preservation* 25 (Sep/Oct 2003): 11.

[9] Ibid.

[10] Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002), 452-455; Hagedorn-Krass, "The Bungalow: A Traditional American Home," 11.

1912 state history includes a biography of the company's president Charles W. Horn noting, "Some of the buildings for which he has provided finishings are the gymnasium at Lawrence, the gymnasium at Manhattan, nearly all of the inside of the state capitol building, and many residences and public buildings throughout the state."[11]

[11] Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, Vol. III, part 2* (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912), 1496-1498.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Blackmar, Frank. *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, Vol. II-III.* Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912.

Cutler, William. *A History of the State of Kansas.* Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883.

Hagedorn-Krass, Martha. "The Bungalow: A Traditional American Home." *Kansas Preservation* 25 (Sep/Oct 2003): 11-12.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002.

Owens, Inez Roberts. *Welcome to Wamego Kansas 1866-1976: The American Bicentennial Year 1776-1976.* Wamego, KS: Owens,1977.

Portrait and Biographical Album of Jackson, Jefferson and Pottawatomie Counties, Kansas. Chicago: Chapman Brothers, 1890.

"Wamego and Her Trade District." *The Wamego* (KS) *Reporter*, 12 September 1911.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
___previously listed in the National Register
___previously determined eligible by the National Register
___designated a National Historic Landmark
___recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
___recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

__x__ State Historic Preservation Office
___Other State agency
___Federal agency
___Local government
___University
___Other
Name of repository: **Kansas Historical Society**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ___N/A_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References / Latitude and Longitude Coordinates (See Figure 1)
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	Zone	Easting	Northing	4	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
Wamego original, lot 443, Section 04, Township 10, Range 10, Pottawatomie County, Wamego Township, Kansas.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The boundary includes the property historically associated with the Baker House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David B. and M. Lois Sauer, owners
organization _____ date February 2013
street & number 609 Elm Street telephone _____
city or town Wamego state KS zip code 66547
e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Historic images, maps, etc.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Baker, Cassius and Adelia, House
City or Vicinity: Wamego
County/State: Pottawatomie County, KS
Photographer: Sarah Martin
Date of Photos: 7 February 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 15 East (front) elevation, camera facing west
2 of 15 North (side) elevation, camera facing south
3 of 15 West (rear) elevation, camera facing east
4 of 15 Southwest corner of house, camera facing northeast
5 of 15 West elevation of garage at rear of lot, camera facing northeast
6 of 15 South (side) and east (front) elevations, camera facing northwest
7 of 15 Close-up of front porch window on south elevation, camera facing northwest
8 of 15 Interior of front porch, camera facing south
9 of 15 Interior, showing front door, facing east
10 of 15 Interior, showing living room at southeast corner of home, camera facing south
11 of 15 Interior, showing built-in cabinets along west wall of dining room, camera facing northwest
12 of 15 Interior, first-floor hallway looking east toward front door
13 of 15 Interior, second-floor hallway looking south
14 of 15 Interior, second-floor staircase
15 of 15 Interior, second-floor room showing windows across front of house at right

Property Owner:

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Same as above

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code

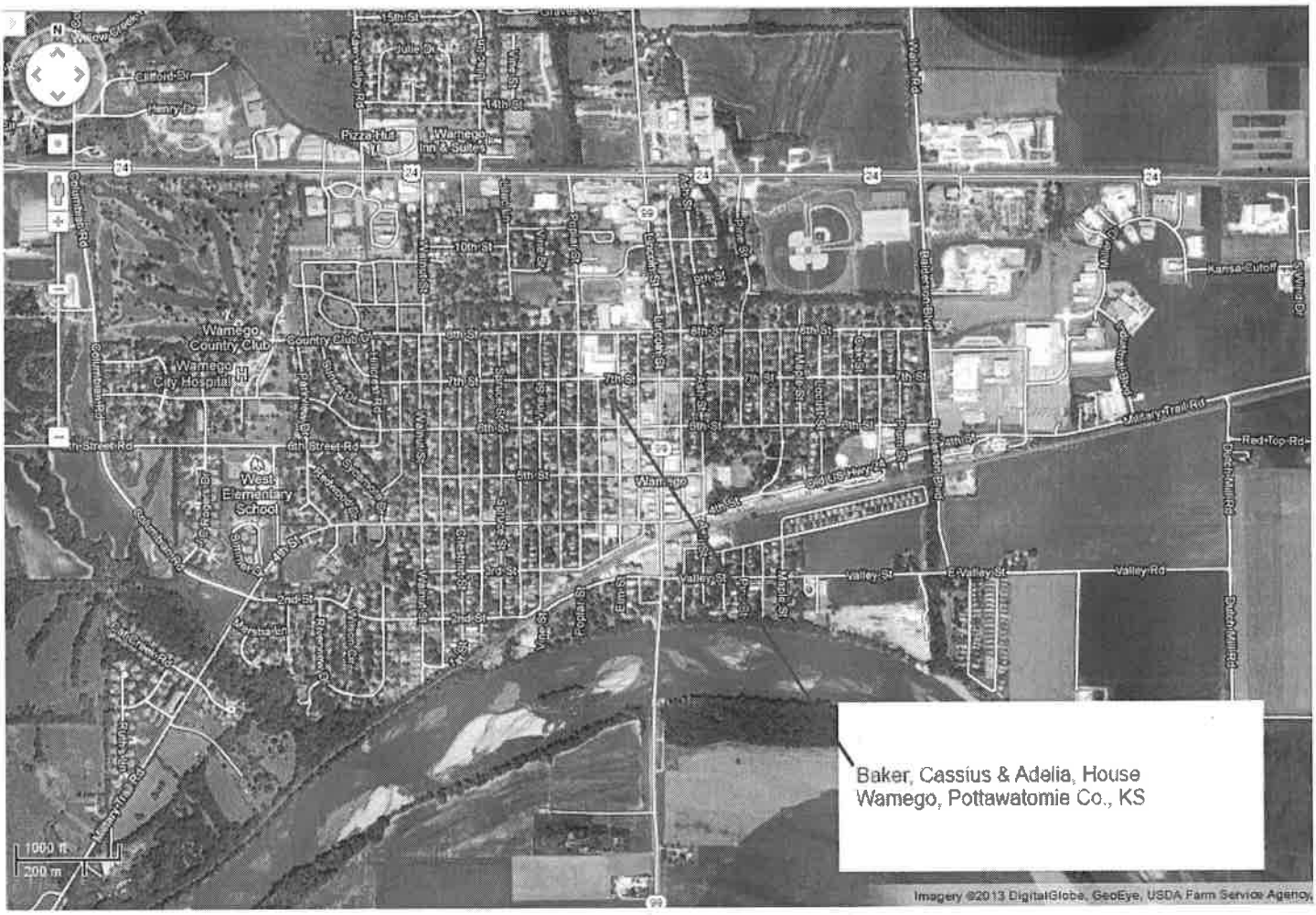
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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 18 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.

Figure 1: Aerial Image, Google.com (2013).

Baker, Cassius & Adelia, House
609 Elm Street
Latitude / Longitude: 39.20406 -96.30676
Datum: WGS84

Figure 2: Contextual Aerial Image, Google.com (2013).



609

609

609

Welcome