NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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 Ingraham, Jesse, House

Other names/site number KHRI # 161-3490-00030

Name of related Multiple Property Listing Late Nineteenth Century Vernacular Stone Houses in Manhattan, KS

2. Location

Street & number 1724 Fairchild Avenue ☐ not for publication

City or town Manhattan ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Riley Code 161 Zip code 66502

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: x A ___ B x C ___ D

Patrick Zollner 11-17-13

Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date

Kansas State Historical Society

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:) _____

Joe Edson for Beall 1.8.14

Signature of the Keeper 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		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	**Total**

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.)

Vernacular: Gable-Front-and-Wing

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone: Limestone; Concrete
walls: Stone: Limestone
roof: Composite; Metal
other:

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

The Jesse Ingraham House at 1724 Fairchild in Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas occupies an oversized lot established as the farmyard well before the surrounding area was developed into a residential neighborhood west of the original city plat and bordering on the campus of Kansas State University, some of the land for which came from what was originally the farm property. Jesse Ingraham's stone house was completed in 1867 as a two-story, gable-front house constructed of load-bearing limestone. In 1885 Ingraham added an intersecting stone wing. In 1936 then-property owner, KSU Vice President Samuel Nock, added a rear frame wing with a concrete basement and a garage. In 1972, then-property owners Richard and Nancy Hause added a second story to Nock's north-reaching ell.

The Ingraham House is a good example of several themes in local architecture. It originated as a gable-front residence, but the 1885 addition changed it into a gable-front-and-wing property type, as identified in the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form "Late Nineteenth Century Vernacular Stone Houses in Manhattan, Kansas." It was built to function as a single-family dwelling. It was built of roughly cut, locally quarried limestone laid in regular courses. Limestone quoins were used on the original building and on the 1885 wing, and this seems to have been conventional in area houses. Both the original house and the stone wing addition have prominent and square-cut sills and lintels with horizontal bands of decorative carving. The house's original form, construction, design, and materials are intact and they clearly convey the overall sense of their original purposes, and of the times in which they were constructed. It was and is a detached, stand-alone building two stories tall. It was built in what was a rural area to the west of Manhattan's plat. It served as a farm house, though no agricultural outbuildings have survived. After the surrounding farm land was platted in 1912 as a residential neighborhood, houses were built all around the Ingraham home, and many of the original homes remain.

Elaboration

Location and Setting

The Ingraham House is at 1724 Fairchild Avenue—Section 18, Township 10, Range 8E, Subdivision 102, Lot 7 – and faces south. The surrounding neighborhood is residential, and many of the nearby homes were built in the 1920s and 1930s. The Ingraham Addition was platted in 1912 and is west of the original city plat. Prior to this platting, some of the Ingraham farm land north of the house was purchased by Kansas State Agricultural College (now Kansas State University) for its campus. The house is a little more than three blocks west of the city park and the Aggieville commercial district. The 1700 block of Fairchild Avenue is paved with brick from the early 20th century, and the lots are deep and dense with trees. Lot 7 is 85 feet wide and 166 feet deep.

Exterior

The Ingraham House is a two-story, gable-front-and-wing house constructed of rough-cut limestone laid in regular courses. Though constructed nearly 20 years apart, the two perpendicular stone sections are similar to one another in construction and detail, including the quoins and decorative window sills and lintels. The fenestration defines the bays, and each opening is tall, narrow, and deep. The double-hung wood windows are six-over-six, and some of the glass is irregular enough to be from the original construction. The mortar joints on both of the 19th century sections are marked with square, smooth ribs a little under a quarter inch in width and running along each joint, in some cases standing out as much as an eighth of an inch.

1867 Gable-Front Main Block

The primary (south-facing) facade of the original section of the house has two symmetrical bays and a prominent front gable. Each of the four corners features limestone quoins that have been tooled, have smooth corner edges, and are larger than

the other stones used in the construction. Prior to the construction of the 1887 addition, the entrance into this portion of the house was on the west wall; the entrance now serves as an interior passage between the 1867 section and the 1885 addition. The south and east elevations of this section, measuring eighteen feet by twenty-six feet, respectively, are as they were originally built, with two regularly-spaced windows on each. Steel ladder rungs emerge from the mortar on the south face near the west corner; these seem to have been intended as a fire escape residents could reach by going out windows on the 1885 addition and walking along the porch roof. These rungs do not appear in early historic photographs and are not original to the construction of the main block. The internal brick chimney is located in the center of the south wall and rising to the gable peak.

On the north (rear) first story, the east window has been shortened to allow the installation of a kitchen sink, and the window sill is not the same as others in the building. The west window has been made into a door which leads to a large patio, cement and made with small pebbles rather than sand, with a curved northeast corner. Upstairs on the north there seems only to have been one window, the one over the door, and it remains. The west elevation was enveloped in the 1885 addition.

1885 Intersecting Wing Addition

The west addition is made of stone very similar to that of the original section, and the decorative window lintels and sills mimic those of the original section, as do the mortar joints. The addition is perpendicular to the original section and is set back from the south and north sides of the original by five feet in each case. The addition extends to the west for twenty-and-a-half-feet and ends in a sixteen-foot-long west side. The south (front) elevation include a one-story open-air porch that measures five feet by twenty-and-a-half feet, and is topped by a flat, though slightly pitched, metal roof supported by square wood plank-faced columns with mitered moldings at their bases and at the eaves. Bead board lines the underside of the porch roof. Upon completion of this addition, the home's primary entrance became a door on this south wall. The stock front door, with applied millwork and a large glass window, seems likely to have been installed at a later date. This south wall has four six-over-six windows – two on the first story and two on the second story, regularly-spaced.

The west (side) elevation has two six-over-six windows – one on each story. The north (rear) face of this addition was obscured and altered during the construction of a wood-frame addition in 1936.

1936 & 1971 Wood-Frame Additions

A one-story, wood-frame addition with a cedar-shingle exterior was added in 1936 and attaches to the rear (north) wall of the 1885 addition. It was built over a concrete foundation that included a substantial basement. Its west wall is flush with the west wall of the 1885 addition, and it extends northward thirteen-and-a-quarter feet. A one-car garage, facing south and erected as part of this addition, extends off of this west wall. A concrete driveway leads from Fairchild Avenue, along the west edge of the house, to the garage. The north (rear) elevation of this addition was modified as part of the 1971 addition, which included enlarging the 1936 addition and the construction of a second story. It is not known what sort of roof was put on the 1936 addition.

The Hause family built a second story atop the 1936 addition, topping it with a roof pitched like the modestly steep gables of the older sections of the house. On the north wall is a large, twenty-light window (to the east) and two glass doors (each has twelve rectangular lights) which lead out to a balcony of treated lumber. An exterior staircase descends from the addition's northeast corner down to the patio.

Interior

The Ingraham House has two floors over two unconnected sub-grade basements. The original cellar under the 1867 section features a central stairway accessed from the interior, poured supports approximately two feet high and two feet deep at the base of the outside walls and a poured floor. The 1936 basement is largely finished, with linoleum tiles and one wall of knotty pine paneling.

One enters the home through the primary entrance on the south wall of the 1885 section. Inside this entrance, the front room has a fireplace at the southwest corner. The fireplace has a stone face, which appears to be a later modification. The surrounding west wall and the opposite east wall are finished in knotty-pine paneling, while the north and south walls are finished in plaster. The deep-set windows have rounded plaster corners, which accentuate the depth of the stone walls. The floor is wood, and the windows and doors have a simple square wood trim. There is a doorway on the north wall that accesses the family room in the 1936 addition. In the center of the front room's east wall is a door accessing an

enclosed, straight-run staircase leading up and east to the second story. Another door on the east wall serves as a pass-through to the adjacent dining room, which occupies the south portion of the 1867 section.

The dining room also has plaster walls, wood plank flooring, and simple square wood trim around the window and door openings. The deep-set windows have rounded plaster corners, which accentuate the depth of the stone walls. There are built-in cupboards with arches in the southeast and southwest corners that were likely added later, perhaps in the early 20th century. A doorway on the north wall of the dining room leads to the kitchen, which occupies the north portion of the 1867 section. The kitchen includes what are apparently 1930s-era wood cupboards and an arch over the alcove in which the stove sits. The walls are plaster-finished and the floor is wood plank. There is a door on the north wall of the kitchen that leads outside. There is a bathroom accessed from both the kitchen and the 1936 addition.

Along the south wall of the 1936 addition is a staircase providing access to the basement. The remainder of this first floor addition includes carpeted floors, book-case lined walls on the east and west, and a large multi-light window on the north wall looking into the back yard.

The second floor is accessed by an enclosed straight-run staircase off the front room. The staircase, which is outlined on the north by a wood balustrade in the adjacent hallway, terminates at the east wall of the 1867 section and accesses a central hallway that runs east-west. South off the hallway is a bedroom, which is situated at the southeast corner of the house. The hallway continues west into the second floor of the 1885 section where there are two more bedrooms south off the hallway. They have plaster walls and deep-set windows with rounded plaster corners, which accentuate the depth of the stone walls. All the floors the two oldest sections (except the bathrooms) are pine.

North off the hallway in the 1885 section is a doorway leading into the 1971 addition. The south wall of this addition is limestone – a portion of the exterior north wall of the 1885 section. The 1971 addition has carpeted floors installed over plywood. The interior doors in the 1971 addition are louvered wood, very much of the time in which this addition was added.

Integrity

The Ingraham House, like the surrounding city, has evolved as it has expanded. Most of its rooms retain their original functions and most of their original form. While paneling, a plaster arch, and some cupboards seem to have been added to original rooms during the 1936 renovation, only the upstairs bathroom seems to have a different purpose now from its original one. The rooms in the more recent additions are still almost as they were originally conceived. From the street, only the stone buildings and the wood-frame garage are visible.

In all cases, the construction seems characteristic of its time. To examine it is to see how new construction techniques and materials came to be used and then fell out of favor. Because there has been no attempt made to give the whole of the house a unified look and because so few basic architectural details have been changed in any one of the constructed elements, the house does not confuse its eras. As most of what appear to be the original houses in the Ingraham Addition still make up the neighborhood, the house's environs have much the same air that they would have during the bulk of the 20th and all of the 21st centuries.

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.)

- [x] 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
Community Planning & Development
Architecture

Period of Significance
1867-1936

Significant Dates
1867, 1885, 1912, 1936

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance (1867-1936) includes the Ingraham family's ownership, subsequent modifications to the house in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and the platting of the neighborhood in 1912.

Criteria Considerations (justification)
N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Summary

The Jesse Ingraham House, 1724 Fairchild Avenue in Manhattan, Kansas, is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as part of the "Late Nineteenth Century Vernacular Stone Houses in Manhattan" multiple property nomination under Criterion A for its local significance in the area of community planning and development and Criterion C for its architecture.

The house is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. It is an important component in the development of Manhattan as the city grew northwest and the college grew southeast. What began as Ingraham's farm became a thriving 20th century neighborhood – primarily serving the college – within just a few decades. During this period of development, the house itself transitioned from a farmhouse to a city dwelling surrounded by single-family residences. Rather than embodying high artistic values or a limited set of construction methods and aesthetics, the Ingraham House provides the opportunity for examination of vernacular domestic architecture as it evolved over more than a hundred years. The house, an example of the gable-front-and-wing property type identified in the multiple property document, is significant for its representation of the evolution of residential architecture in Manhattan and in the region, being both a good example of well-built vernacular stone building built in phases and of new trends in construction during the 20th century.

Elaboration

The Ingraham House is nominated as part of the "Late Nineteenth Century Vernacular Stone Houses in Manhattan" multiple property nomination. The associated multiple property document provides the following historic context about early Manhattan:[1]

> Founded between 1854 and 1855 by three groups of Anglo-American settlers from New England and Ohio who jointly platted the town, the community of Manhattan is in Riley County, the westernmost county organized by the Kansas Territorial Legislature of 1855. These emigrants from eastern states were not the first settlers in the region. Native peoples – the Kansa, Osage, and Pawnee Nations – occupied the area at the time of Euro-American infringement. The establishment of a commercial trade route to Santa Fe in 1821 promoted the first major encroachment by Euro-Americans[2] into the territory. Within a few years, the federal government further complicated the intrusion into the traditional lands of these Plains tribes by initiating the relocation of approximately thirty eastern Native American nations to "Indian Territory" in the eastern portion of what is now Kansas. The establishment of Fort Leavenworth in 1827, to protect the trade routes and keep peace among the various Indian nations, stimulated Euro-American settlement in the immediate area.
>
> When the Kansas Territory opened for settlement after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, there was an immediate influx of Euro-American settlers into the territory…Although a majority of immigrants who settled in the Kansas Territory from 1854 to 1860 came as individuals, most represented one of two factions. Missourians took advantage of the practice of absentee pre-emption claims in an effort not only to gain land cheaply, but also to create a neighboring pro-slavery territory. Emigrant societies originating in the northeastern part of the United States formed to encourage the mass migration of abolitionists to the newly opened Kansas Territory. The New England Emigrant Aid Society[3] established the towns of Lawrence, Manhattan, and Topeka on Wyandotte float lands.
>
> The Kansas territorial government established Riley County in 1855…The settlement of what would become Manhattan followed typical town building patterns in territorial Kansas. An organization of investors formed a town company and obtained a charter from the Territorial Legislature to plat a town. The federal Townsite Preemption Act

[1] Sally F. Schwenk, "Late Nineteenth Century Vernacular Stone Houses in Manhattan, Kansas" *National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form* (Washington, DC: National Register of Historic Places, 2008), E2-5.

[2] Other than the early explorers and trappers.

[3] Under a new charter, the group assumed the name New England Emigrant Company.

permitted a town company to purchase up to 320 acres. Adjacent surrounding land could be added to the original plats. The first choice of a group of investors was land along or near main overland trails, rivers junctures, and in fertile river valleys.[4] Manhattan's location met all of these criteria. After a contentious election in 1857, Manhattan became the county seat.

Jesse Ingraham (1820-1889), a native of New York and resident of Indiana, moved to Kansas in 1856 shortly after the territory was opened for settlement. One of the area's first settlers, Ingraham took up residence on 160 acres along Wild Cat Creek in Wild Cat Township northwest of Manhattan near Keats, where he lived for ten years before moving closer to Manhattan. Ingram served as a Riley County Commissioner in 1859, coroner from 1861 to 1869, and was a school board member for several years. He married Patience Shumway, a native of Michigan on March 25, 1857 and together they had seven children (Florence, Elenora, Carrie, Marlow, Eva, Abby, and C. Riley).[5] The various state and federal censuses identify Ingraham as a farmer, but he also had a barbed wire business and was active in local politics.[6] Additionally, he had at least some involvement with the Manhattan Horticultural Society in the early 1880s.[7]

The Union Pacific Railroad arrived in Manhattan in 1866, which facilitated more development and settlement around Manhattan. The number of settlers picked up after the Civil war, due in part to the passage of the Homestead Act of 1862, and "between 1865 and 1870, the state's population grew from 150,000 to 365,000…In 1868, the Riley County population was 5,104, with 1,173 residing in Manhattan."[8]

Ingraham's relocation closer to Manhattan coincides with this tremendous growth immediately after the Civil War and the initial development of Bluemont College northwest of the city. According to the "Late Nineteenth Century Vernacular Stone Houses in Manhattan, Kansas" multiple property document:

> On the western edge of Manhattan, changes in land use associated with the college would profoundly impact the City's development patterns. When the Bluemont Central College Association established their institution in 1857, the town conveyed a large number of lots to the college to aid their efforts…In 1871, the town of Manhattan purchased 160 acres of farmland adjacent to the City as an incentive for the college to move closer to town. In 1875, the college campus moved from the Bluemont Central College location to the buildings located on the tract donated by the City, establishing the permanent location of the state college.[9]
>
> However, the impact of the college on development was not rapid. Although the relocation of Bluemont Central College in 1875 one mile to the east [sic], the college was still in a rural area two miles northwest of the Union Pacific Railway station and a mile west from 8th Street, the western edge of the community's residential and commercial development…for the first few years, most students roomed in town and walked to campus every day…there was little commercial synergy between town and campus…College faculty and employees erected residences south and east of the relocated campus.[10]

The early construction history of the house now identified as 1724 Fairchild Avenue in Manhattan is somewhat unknown. Excerpts from the property deed lists the first owner as Isaac Hascall of the Cincinnati & Kansas Land Company in 1858, then George Beckwith, then Mary Blood, back to Beckwith, and then to Jesse Ingraham.[11] Letters and journal entries of William Allen, the Ingrahams' son-in-law, suggest the home was completed by 1867. It was constructed as a two-story, gable-front house. It is not known who built the house or if Ingraham played a role in its construction, though some of the details of the stone work suggest professional masons were involved, and at the time there were several of these working in the area, both at the college and at nearby Fort Riley. At the time of the home's completion, Ingraham was 47 years old.

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[4] "Kansas Preservation Plan Study Unit on the Period of Exploration and Settlement (1820s-1880s)" Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1987), 52.

[5] *Portrait and Biographical Album of Washington, Clay and Riley Counties, Kansas* (Chicago: Chapman Brothers, 1890), 855. And Ancestry.com. *1870 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009.

[6] *Historical Plat Book of Riley County, Kansas* (Chicago: The Bird & Mickle Map Co., 1881), 35.

[7] *The Nationalist*, 17 March 1881.

[8] Schwenk, E9.

[9] Schwenk, E9.

[10] Schwenk, E16.

[11] Notes on file, Cultural Resources, Kansas Historical Society.

There is a locally well-known story, taken from the writings of Ellen Goodnow, about the Ingraham family house during its early years. Ellen and Isaac Goodnow were early Manhattan settlers and were instrumental in the founding of Bluemont College, which became Kansas State Agricultural College and then Kansas State University. The Goodnow house, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and functions as a state-owned historic site, is up on college hill more than a half-mile northwest of the Ingraham house, with the intervening area having been filled in with trees since the 1860s. Ellen, in her writings, told of watching for her husband to leave Ingraham's house, where he often stopped on his way back from Manhattan's business district on his way home. When she saw him return to his horse in Ingraham's farmyard, she knew to begin cooking dinner.[12]

As was common in early Manhattan residences, the Ingraham house grew in stages. In 1885, Ingraham added an intersecting wing addition to the house, providing a new entrance and space for a covered front porch. (Figures 6 and 7) Not long after the expansion of the house, Jesse Ingraham died in 1889. His wife Patience remained in the house until her death in 1911, and other family members resided there as well. The most significant of their children to the history of the house is Carrie (b. 1863 and d. 1932), who married John Shumway in the house in 1884. The Shumways took over ownership of the place after her mother's death, which also occurred in the house. It was during this period – the early 20th century – that much of the surrounding land was sold off; this is discussed in greater detail below.

Carrie Shumway died in 1932, and the house was sold later that year to the Pfuetzes. Local Kansas Power and Light electrician and later Chief Electrician at Ft. Riley, H. D. Pfuetze and his wife Hazel bought and moved into the house in 1932. Mr. Pfuetze, according to his nephew's recollection,[13] bought older houses, wired them, and sold them, sometimes living in them as he worked on them. The *Polk's Directory of Manhattan* notes Samuel A. Nock, then-Kansas State College Vice-President, living in the house by 1939 – he had purchased it in 1936. Nock added a wood-frame wing in 1936 to the rear of the 1885 section. (Figure 3) This rear addition included a concrete basement and a one-car garage, and only the attached garage is visible from the street. The owner of record in 1948 was Vida Harris, and she sold the house to Richard and Nancy Hause in 1969, but they had been living there since 1966.[14] In 1971 the Hauses added a second story, still invisible from the street, atop the 1936 rear addition.

Development of the Ingraham Addition

Within just a few years of completing the house, by 1871, Ingraham had sold or transferred a substantial part of his land to the college,[15] and other small parcels of land were acquired by the institution in 1891, 1903, and 1909.[16]

Some of the title transfers were vexed. The 1871 sale was of 80 acres for $3,440. But this land and another 80 which the college bought at the same time from R. C. Walters was sold in 1872 to Jesse Ingraham.[17] But, then, the ownership history of parcels of land could be complicated. In 1906, Jesse's son Marlow Ingraham bought a lot from Lona Blackley for $1, bought the same lot in 1912, apparently to correct the legal record, from Mary Rose for a mortgage of $1,400, and sold the lot to Rose the same day for $4,000. The Shumway's sold 3.1 acres in 1903 (lot 9, section 7, township 10, range 8). The 1909 sale included 161.8 acres of the east half of Section 1, Township 10, Range 7, purchased by the college from Marlow Ingraham for $21,843.[18] The land was, for a time, part of the college's agronomy farm.

In 1912, the newly-platted Ingraham Addition was added to the City of Manhattan, according to the *Manhattan Republic* of April 21, 1912 and the front page of the *Nationalist* of the same day. "Mrs. P. Ingraham and heirs filed in the Register of Deeds office yesterday, a plot of land northwest of the north city limits...The addition is to be known as the Ingraham Addition." The Ingraham Addition, which still is known by that name, is generally bounded by 17th Street on the east, Fairchild

[12] Local abstractor Sam Charlson, in a speech entitled "Early Houses in Manhattan" given to the local Domestic Science Club, 16 February 1960. Copy in possession of author. Other local sources convey this same story, all of which reference Ellen Goodnow's writings, on file at the Riley County Historical Museum Archive.

[13] Recorded in a letter on file at the Riley County Historical Museum. Pfuetze file. Riley County Historical Museum Archive. Primarily *Mercury* obituaries and letters from David Pfuetze dated 1992.

[14] *Polk's Directories of Manhattan, Kansas* for 1939 and later.

[15] Julius Terrass Willard, *History of the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science* (Manhattan, Kansas: Kansas State College Press, 1940), 406.

[16] The university's alumni center and Memorial Stadium currently occupy that land.

[17] Willard, 406.

[18] Willard, 158.

Avenue on the south, Dennison Avenue on the west, and Anderson Avenue on the north. (Figures 1 and 5) County records show that the first lots in the addition sold on April 23.

The city was growing north and west during the early 1910s. The local newspapers, particularly for 1912, are full of information about construction contracts made to pave streets including Seventeenth north of Poyntz and up to Fairchild Avenue, the southern boundary of the Ingraham Addition. This area south and east of the campus was where many college faculty and employees erected houses.[19] Today, the Ingraham Addition includes an assortment of early 20th century single-family dwellings.

Gable-Front-and-Wing Vernacular Architecture

This house form is classified as gable-front-and-wing (as defined in the multiple property nomination), which features a side-gabled wing added at a right angle to a front-gabled section. A one-story porch is often tucked within the "L" where the two masses intersect, as carried out on the Ingraham house. According to the "Late Nineteenth Century Vernacular Stone Houses in Manhattan, Kansas" multiple property document, this house form originated in the northeastern United States and persisted with the expansion of the railroad in the mid-nineteenth century. In Manhattan, "a high percentage of the extant gable-front-and-wing stone houses were built in stages, with the addition of a wing sited perpendicular to a preexisting gable-front or side-gabled building."[20] Indeed, the Ingraham house grew in stages, beginning as a simple gable-front folk house.

The multiple property nomination defines the term "vernacular" as it relates to the construction of early stone residences in Manhattan. The term is "used in its broadest definition to refer to the building practices of a geographic area that used locally available materials and building skills to meet the property owner's immediate construction needs…These buildings were simple, utilitarian designs outside the popular academic architectural mainstream," often reflecting "practices, forms, plans, and treatments associated with the owner's and/or the builder's cultural traditions and experiences."[21] The Ingraham House is constructed of locally quarried limestone, a plentiful local material that was used in the construction of many 19th century buildings in Riley County. The identity of the builder of the Ingraham House is not known, but a skilled stonemason clearly had a hand in its construction. Author Sally Schwenk notes there were plenty of skilled craftsmen in Manhattan from an early date due to the construction work at Fort Riley and Bluemont Central College. As a result, "Manhattan's earliest buildings reflected a degree of sophistication and skill not found in most border settlements."[22]

Summary

The Ingraham House represents an important component in the development of Manhattan as the city grew northwest and the college grew southeast. What began as Ingraham's farm became a thriving 20th century neighborhood – primarily serving the college – within just a few decades. During this period of development, the house itself transitioned from a farmhouse to a city dwelling surrounded by single-family residences. The house is significant for its representation of the evolution of residential architecture in Manhattan and in the region, being both a good example of well-built vernacular stone building built in phases and of new trends in construction during the 20th century.

[19] Schwenk, E16.
[20] Schwenk, E22-23.
[21] Schwenk, E20-21.
[22] Schwenk, E29.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Enrollment Book of Eastside Settlers Association. Manhattan, Kansas, 1900.

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Willard, Julius Terrass. *History of the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science.* Manhattan, Kansas: Kansas State College Press, 1940.

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WWW.kshs.org/p/thematic-nominations/14634; Late 19th Century Vernacular Stone Houses. Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society.

Other:
Interviews, recorded by RCHS staff, with Sam Charlson (abstractor), Dr. A.E, White, Nancy Hause

Ingraham, Jesse, House
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas
County and State

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:

__x__ State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
__x__ Other
Name of repository: **Riley County Historical Museum Archives**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	39.184280 (Latitude:)	-96.584333 (Longitude:)	3	_____ (Latitude:)	_____ (Longitude:)
2	_____ (Latitude:)	_____ (Longitude:)	4	_____ (Latitude:)	_____ (Longitude:)

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
The nominated property includes the house and the lot with which it is currently associated - Lot 7, Ingraham Addition, Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The nomination boundary encompasses the parcel of land historically and currently associated with the resource.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title G. W. Clift
organization _____ date 7-10-2013
street & number 1724 Fairchild Avenue telephone _____
city or town Manhattan state KS zip code 66502
e-mail _____

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

Ingraham, Jesse, House
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas
County and State

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 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.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Ingraham House

City or Vicinity: Manhattan

County: Riley State: KS

Photographer: Sarah J. Martin

Date Photographed: 12 June 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of #:

Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

Ingraham, Jesse, House
Name of Property

Riley County, Kansas
County and State

Figure 1: Contextual Aerial Image. Google Earth, 2013.

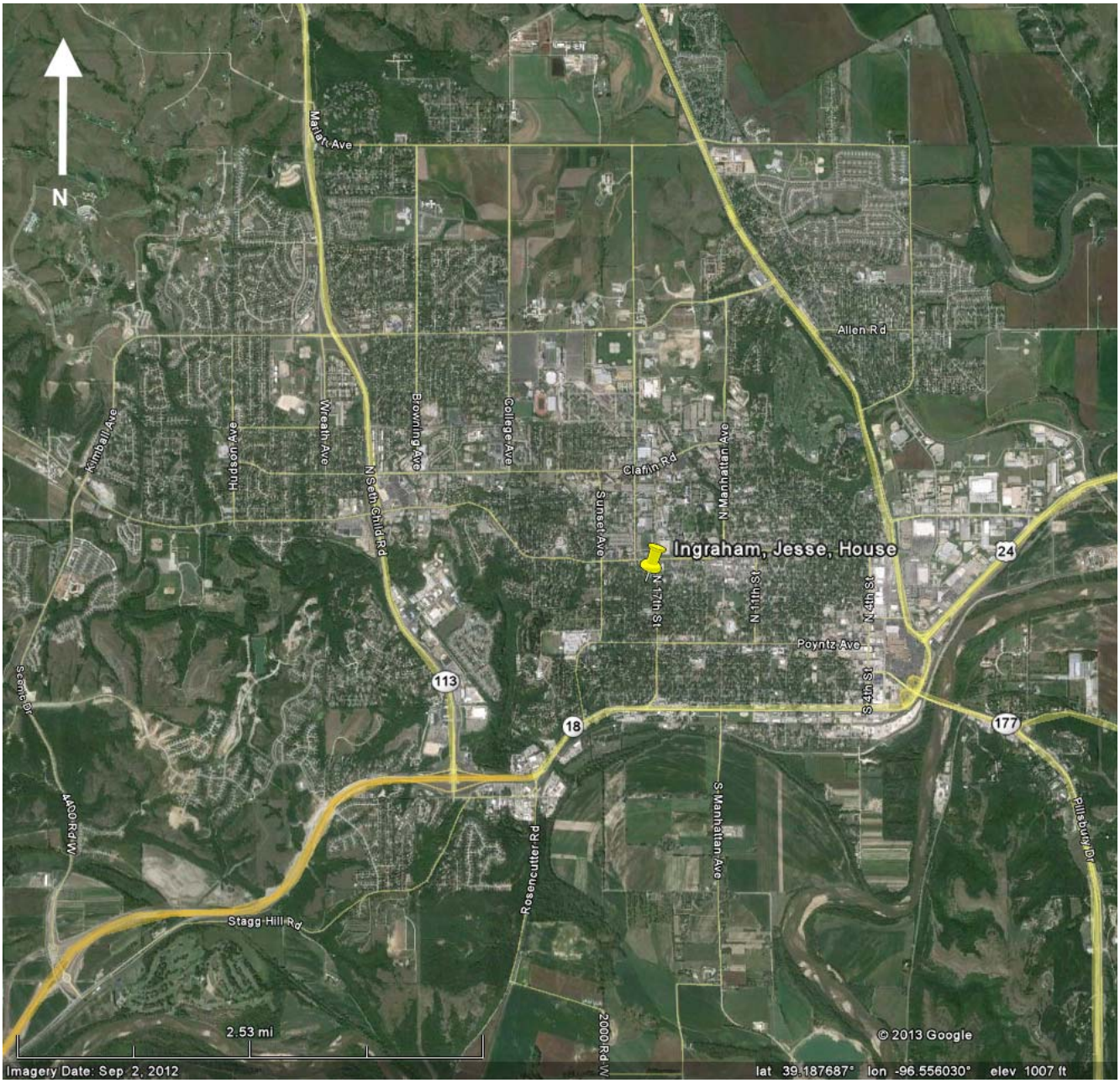


Figure 2: Close-in Aerial Image. Google Earth, 2013.

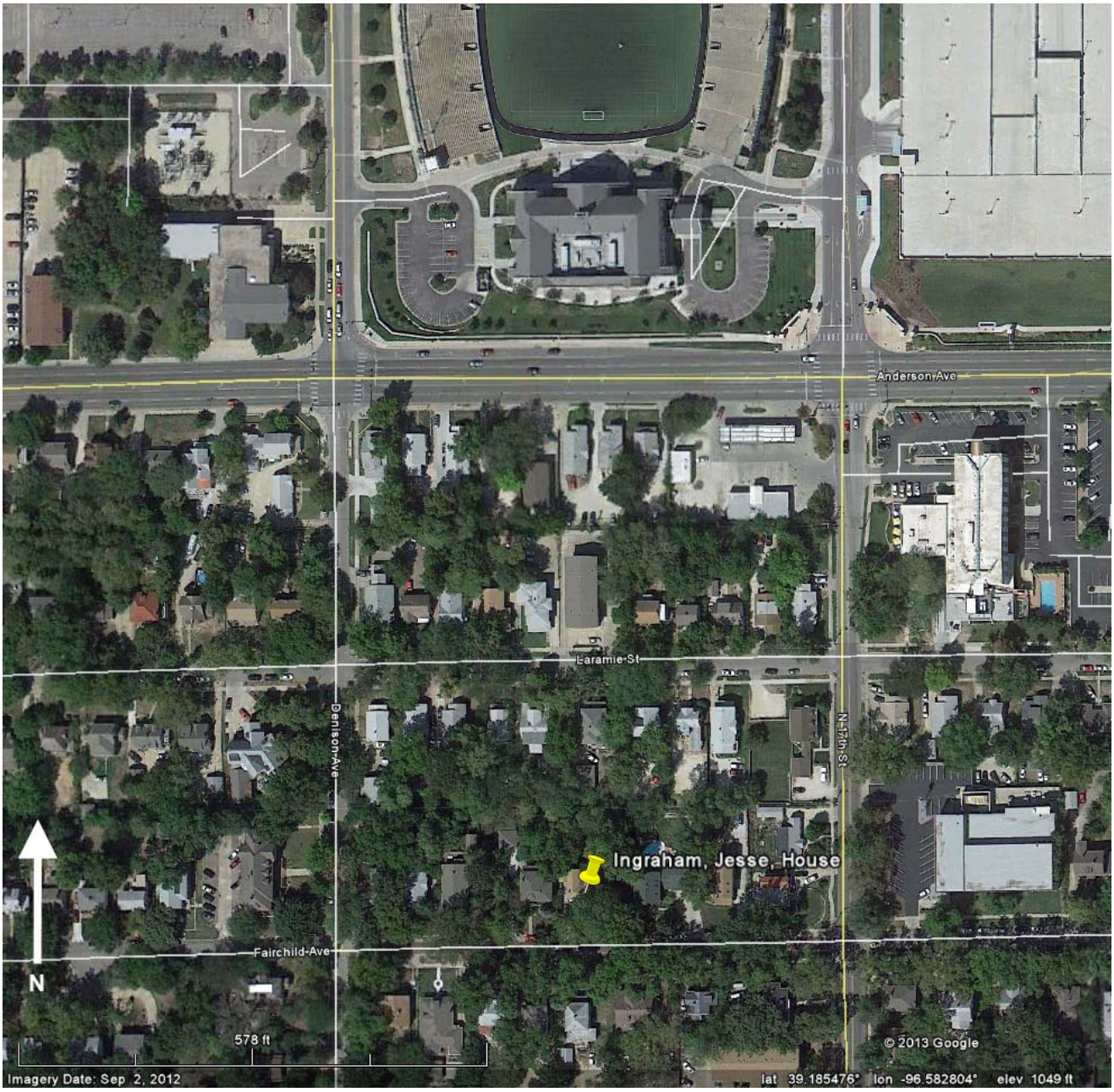
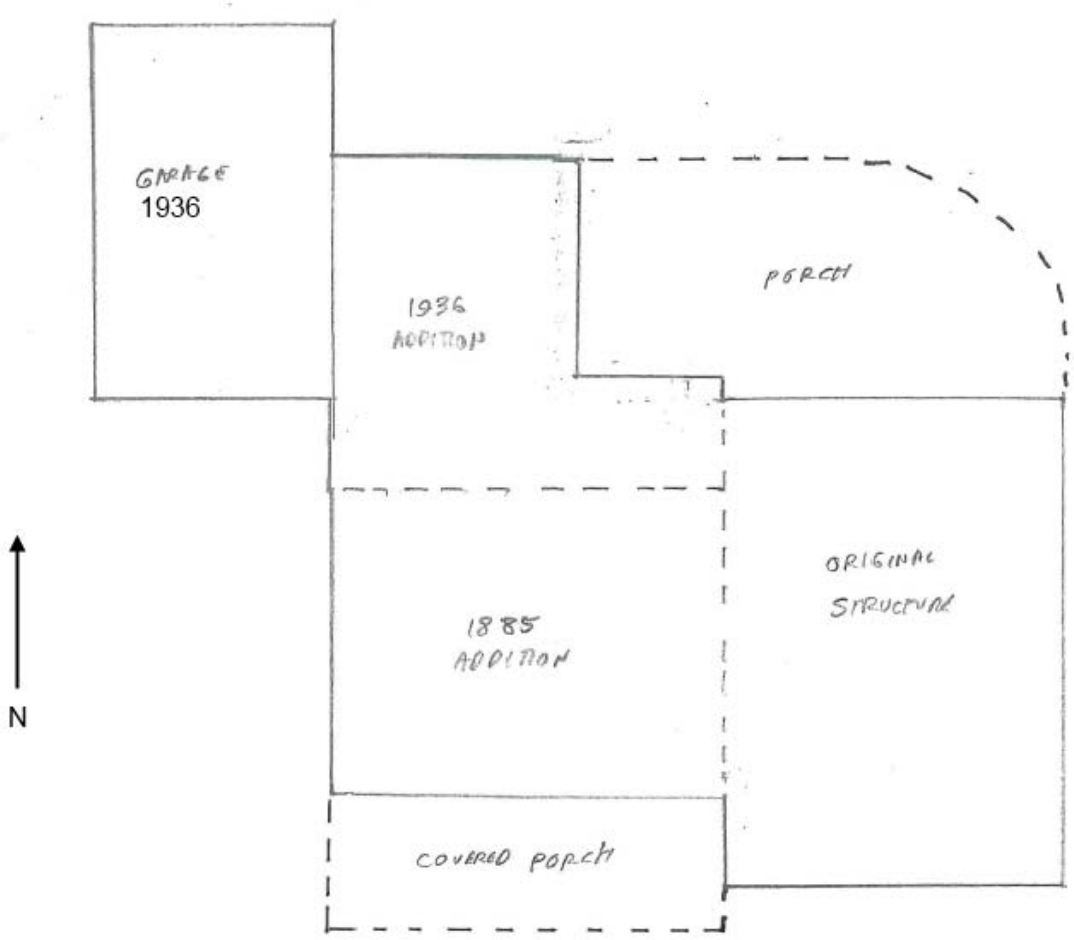


Figure 3: Ingraham House (ground floor plan)



Ingraham House (ground floor plan)

Figure 4: *Standard Atlas of Riley County, Kansas*. Chicago: George A. Ogle and Co., 1909. Accessed online at: http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/209449/page/5. Figure shows the former Ingraham farm subdivided into smaller lots, with some owned by family and descendants of Ingraham, i.e. F. M. Allen; M. W. Ingraham.

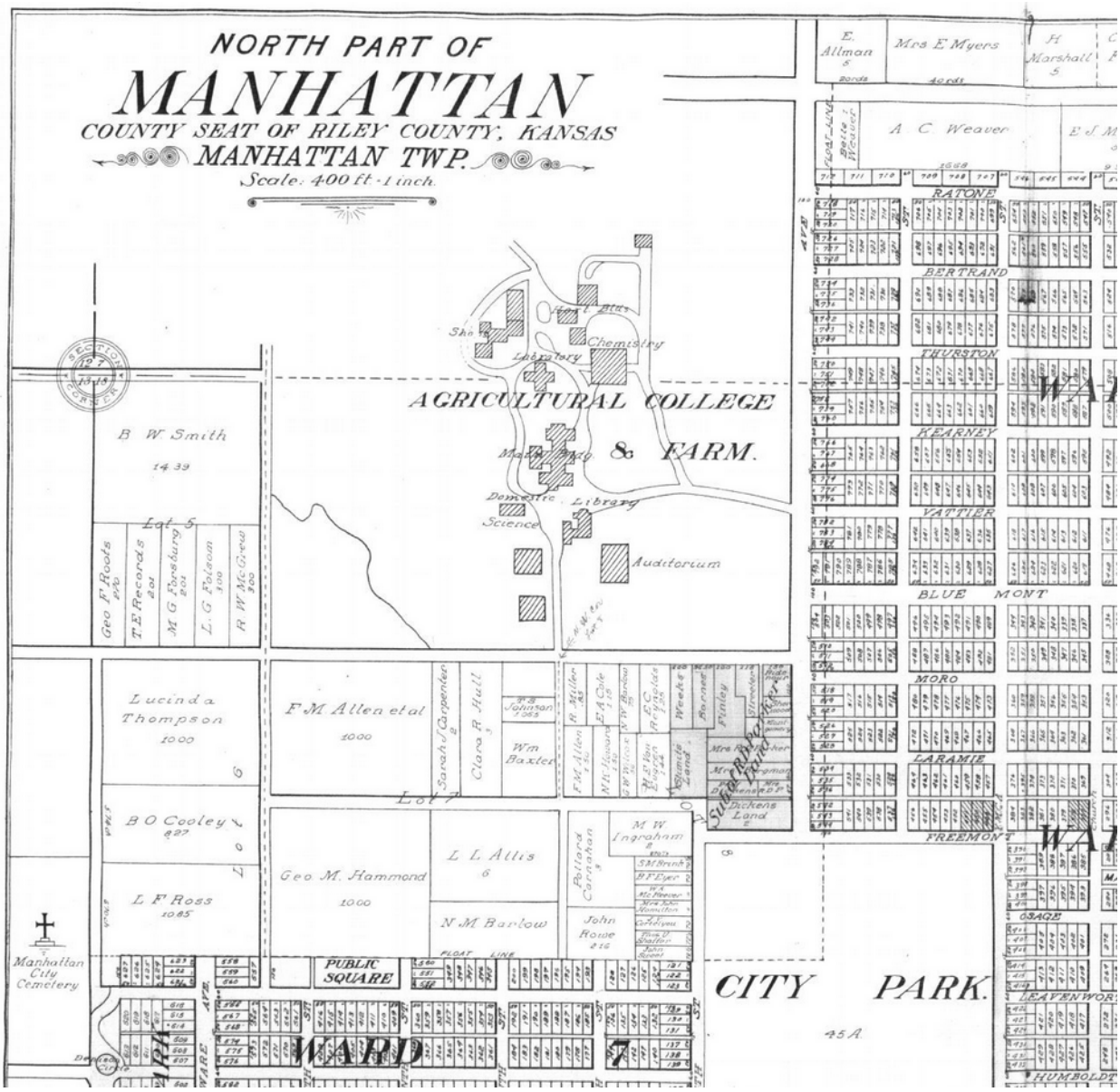
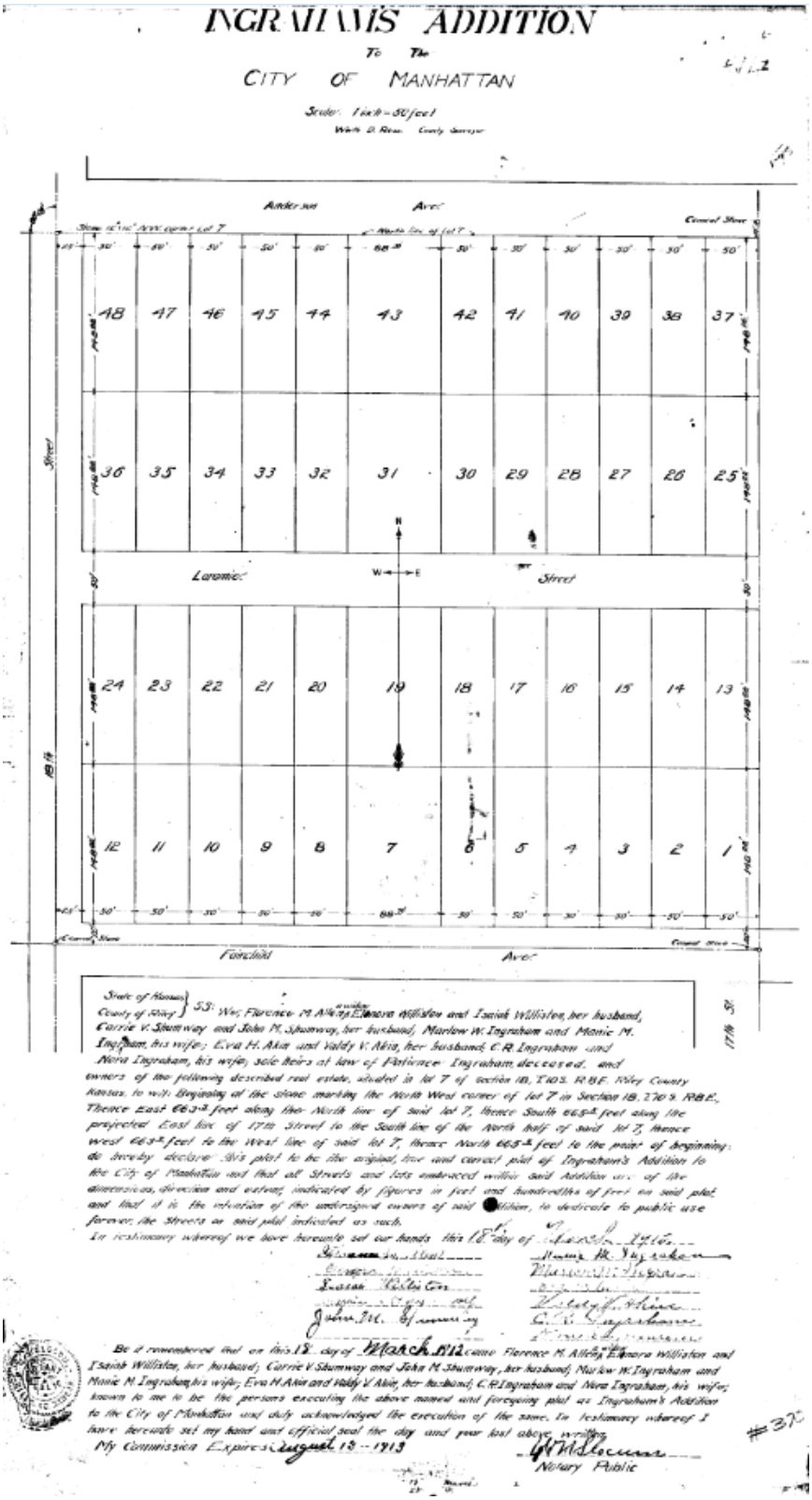


Figure 5: Ingraham Addition Plat. Document notes the transfer of property from the heirs of Patience Ingraham to the City of Manhattan on March 18, 1912. The nominated house is located on lot 7.



INGRAHAM'S ADDITION
To The
CITY OF MANHATTAN

Scale: 1 inch = 50 feet

Anderson Ave.

Laramie Street

Fairchild Ave.

48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37
36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25
24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13
12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

State of Kansas } SS:
County of Riley }

We, Florence M. Allen, Elmora Williston and Isaiah Williston, her husband, Carrie V. Shumway and John M. Shumway, her husband, Marlow W. Ingraham and Manie M. Ingraham, his wife; Eva H. Akin and Valdy V. Akin, her husband, C. R. Ingraham and Nora Ingraham, his wife, sole heirs at law of Patience Ingraham, deceased, and owners of the following described real estate, situated in lot 7 of section 18, T10S. R8E. Riley County Kansas, to wit: Beginning at the stone marking the North West corner of lot 7 in Section 18, T10 S. R8E., Thence East 663.3 feet along the North line of said lot 7, thence South 665.4 feet along the projected East line of 17th Street to the South line of the North half of said lot 7, thence West 663.3 feet to the West line of said lot 7, thence North 665.4 feet to the point of beginning; do hereby declare this plat to be the original, true and correct plat of Ingraham's Addition to the City of Manhattan and that all Streets and lots embraced within said Addition are of the dimensions, direction and extent, indicated by figures in feet and hundredths of feet on said plat and that it is the intention of the undersigned owners of said Addition, to dedicate to public use forever, the Streets as said plat indicates as such.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 18th day of March 1912.

Florence M. Allen — Elmora Williston
Carrie V. Shumway — Marlow W. Ingraham
Isaiah Williston — Manie M. Ingraham
John M. Shumway — Eva H. Akin
C. R. Ingraham — Valdy V. Akin
Nora Ingraham

Be it remembered that on this 18 day of March 1912 came Florence M. Allen, Elmora Williston and Isaiah Williston, her husband, Carrie V. Shumway and John M. Shumway, her husband, Marlow W. Ingraham and Manie M. Ingraham, his wife; Eva H. Akin and Valdy V. Akin, her husband, C. R. Ingraham and Nora Ingraham, his wife; known to me to be the persons executing the above named and foregoing plat as Ingraham's Addition to the City of Manhattan and duly acknowledged the execution of the same. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal the day and year last above written.

My Commission Expires August 13 - 1913

A. W. Slocum
Notary Public

#37

Figure 6: Ingraham House, late 1880s.

Jesse Ingraham, granddaughters Miriam and Amy Allen, and Patience Ingraham. Late 1880s.

Figure 7: Ingraham House, late 1920s or early 1930s.

John M. Shumway & Carrie Ingraham Shumway (late 1920s or early 1930s)

1724

VIXO REWARD
Farm Bureau
MEMBER

1724

KANSAS
MUSEUM · HISTORY
DEDICATION
JUNE
22 23 24 25
happy birthday
JOHNNY
FREEDOM BY THE SWORD
ANDREW McNEILLS American Countryside
ONE RIGHT THING
Chalice Bourque
Making Waves
THE WORLD ALMANAC
PEPPERMINT CHILD

THE LINDISFARNE GOSPELS
THE BRITISH LIBRARY

Buffalo Springfield
The Jack Benny
England
ENGLAND ON $10 A DAY
LONDON LINES
BEATLES VI
SHAKESPEARE'S LIVES

Hefty
39 GAL.
SteelSak

GIFT