NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

JAN 07 2010

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Barton, Welborn 'Doc', House

other names/site number 069-9

2. Location

street & number 202 S Edwards Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Ingalls ☐ vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Gray code 069 zip code 67853

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ 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 for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zehner DSHPO 11-24-09

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Office, Kansas Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
  - ☐ See continuation sheet
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Barton, Welborn 'Doc', House
Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas
County and State

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5		buildings
		sites
2		structures
		objects
7	0	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
Domestic: Secondary structure
Agriculture / Subsistence: storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant / Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Folk Victorian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete Block
walls Wood: Clapboard
roof Asphalt shingle
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 N/A
(Mark "x" in all 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

Circa 1880-1946

Significant Dates

1896

Significant Person
(complete if Criterion B is marked)

Barton, Welborn 'Doc'

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- ☐ 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:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:
Kansas Historical Society, SHPO Office

Barton, Welborn 'Doc', House
Name of Property

Gray County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.29 acres

UTM References
(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	372060	4187285	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ida Lorene Hazelton
organization _____ date _____
street & number PO Box 71 telephone 505-718-8283
city or town Serafina state NM zip code 87569

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 0r 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Ida Lorene Hazelton
street & number PO Box 71 telephone 505-718-8283
city or town Serafina state NM zip code 87569

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Barton House is an 850 square foot, single-story wood-frame building that was originally erected circa 1880 in the northern part of the city of Cimarron, Kansas. The house is where Welborn 'Doc' Barton, his wife Belle, and their infant daughter made their home, and it functioned as the Barton Brothers Cattle Company's headquarters until 1886 when a blizzard wiped out their cattle business. The Bartons continued to live in this house and make Cimarron their home until the mid-1890s, while Doc Barton served two terms, from 1890-1894, as the first elected sheriff of Gray County.

In 1896, Doc and Belle Barton purchased several blocks of land in the township of Ingalls, Kansas, and moved their house, sawn into three sections and loaded on horse-drawn wagons, to its present location at the southern terminus of Edwards Street, 202 South Edwards, Ingalls, Kansas. Evidence of where the house was sawn into sections and nailed back together can be seen in the attic.

The house sits in the northeastern part of a block of land that measures 8.29 acres, and is surrounded by a grove of aging Chinese elm trees. It is flanked by a wood-framed garage and feed bin structure to the northeast, and by a concrete food cellar/storm shelter, a washhouse with attached foundational remains of a tool shed, and an outhouse direction east of the residence. A water well, with a cast iron pitcher pump, of W. I. Davy Pump Corporation, is located on the east side of the house in close proximity to the kitchen door which exits onto the south porch. A hand-dug, concrete-lined irrigation well remains on an extension of the property several yards to the north near the east of the property line.

The acreage around the house was used for a home garden, grazing milk cows and beef cattle, and for pasturing their horses. The Bartons continued to live out their lives in this house in Ingalls while they were involved in agriculture and various retail businesses.

House Description

Exterior

The Barton House is a unique example of Folk Victorian rural architecture. Its perimeter outline is that of a cross. The house faces west with projecting bays to the west, north, and south. The projecting bays in each direction have end-walls set with 45-degree angled walls for corners. In total, the house as it was originally constructed has five rooms: from west to east, down the center

axis of the house are a front room, a dining room, and a kitchen. One bedroom lies to the north of the front room, and the other bedroom to the south.

The measurements of the outer dimensions of the house are as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner, the east wall extends 36 feet 1 inch to the southeast corner, then westerly 21 feet 4 inches forming the south wall, thence south 5 feet 8 inches, thence southwesterly 5 feet 8 inches, thence west 5 feet 8 inches, thence northwest 5 feet 8 inches, and then north 12 feet forming the south bay. From that point the wall extends west 4 feet, thence northwesterly 5 feet 8 inches, thence north 5 feet 8 inches, and thence northeasterly 5 feet 8 inches, thence 4 feet east enclosing the west end of the front room. From that point the wall extends north 12 feet along the west wall of the north bedroom, thence northeasterly 5 feet 8 inches, thence east 5 feet 8 inches, thence southeasterly 5 feet 8 inches to enclose the north bay and to join the main axis of the house on the north side, and thence east 21 feet 4 inches back to the northeast corner, the beginning point of the measurements.

The house has four exterior porches: Two porches face west along the projecting bays which make up the north and south bedrooms, one porch runs along the south side of the main axis of the structure, and one along its north side. All of these porches need reconstructive repair.

The roof is hipped over the projecting bays and extends east back along the main axis of the house, which holds the dining room and kitchen. The roof is protected with asphalt shingles. The exterior of the house is constructed of white-painted weatherboard, which had been protected since 1957 by asphalt siding. The asphalt siding has been removed to reveal the original wood clapboard siding. The enclosures of the north and south porches will be deconstructed to restore the outer original appearance of the house, and to return the house to its original five-room floorplan.

Particularly unique to the house are the original eight exterior wooden doors. Every room in the house has one or more outside exits: two doors exit from the front room, one door exits from the north bedroom, the south bedroom has two outside exits, the dining room has two outside exits, and the kitchen one. Each door is still hung with the original metal hinges, and each has the original porcelain or metal knobs and locks. One door will require repositioning from the outside wall of the enclosed north porch to its original position on the exterior wall of the dining room after deconstruction of the enclosure of the porch has been made. Reconstructive repair to the bottom wood section of this door will be required.

The house has fourteen original, wood sash windows; two windows will need reconstructive repairs. It appears most of the windows contain the original glass. The ornamental wooden applications above the windows and the doors are intact, except on the door that requires repositioning and repair.

The foundation of the house is made up of concrete blocks, which have a convex molded appearance. The concrete steps and sidewalks, poured by Doc Barton, are in their original locations

and are in good condition. Each set of steps has a tread between 16 inches to 18 inches, with a rise between 3 inches to 7 inches. The steps are 3 feet 4 inches wide. The sidewalks extend 15 feet and are 29 inches wide.

Interior of House

The original footprint of the interior of the house remains as it was when it was built. It contains five rooms, which are laid out in the shape of a Gothic cross, with a front room, a dining room, and a kitchen running west to east down the main axis. One bedroom lies to the north of the front room, and one bedroom to the south.

The inside walls are constructed of fiber board that is covered with various shades of paint. No changes have been made to the layout of the interior walls, except for the widening of a doorway to the north porch, which now contains the added kitchen and bathroom. This widened doorway will be reconstructed to contain the original outside door when the deconstruction of the north porch occurs.

Water plumbing installations have never been placed in any of the original five rooms of the Barton house. Initial electrical wiring was placed in the house during the era of early wiring applications, in the mid- to late- 1920s. It is believed that during the wiring process the lath and plaster of the walls and ceilings were replaced with fiberboard and battens. During the 1960s, new electrical wiring was placed in the house. No electrical outlets, switches, or ceiling fixtures were moved. Sometime during the 1980s, an application of white fiberboard tiles was applied to the front room ceiling, along with a new ceiling light and fan. No other ceiling alterations have been made. The height of the ceilings is ten feet.

All interior doors are original, as well as the metal hinges and knobs, and the framing woodwork around them. No changes have been made to the interior structure of the windows, and the wood framing is original. The wood wainscoting around the lower walls of each room has not been altered, except where the north dining room doorway was enlarged.

The house contains three original interior chimney structures, encased in lath and plaster. One chimney is shared by the front room and the north bedroom, with projecting openings for stovepipes in each of these rooms. The south bedroom has one projecting chimney structure, and the kitchen contains one. No alterations have been made to these structures.

In 1957, pine wood flooring was placed over the original wood flooring of the two bedrooms and the front room. New linoleum was later placed over the original wood floors of the dining room and kitchen.

Description of Outlying Buildings and Structures

Garage and feed bin (pre-dates 1929, contributing building)

The garage and feed bin structure is located northeast of the house at the end of a tree-lined driveway. It is constructed of weathered board siding with weathered wood shingles on the roof, and is rectangular in shape. The wall height of the structure is 9 feet. The west-facing front wall masures 12 feet 3 inches wide, and contains two double-hinged doors, each measuring 4 feet by 8 feet, that open from the center outwardly. The south wall measures 34 feet 3 inches, and contains one window measuring 22 inches by 27 inches, located 8 feet from the west wall and 4 feet 8 inches from the ground. The east and north walls have corresponding measurements to the west and south sides of the building. The building is divided into a garage section, which takes up the first 18 feet of the interior space, and has a concrete floor. The remaining interior space, 16 feet 3 inches, is divided into two feed bins, separated by a wooden plank wall. The doors to the feed bins are made of wood. The metal hinges and hasp locks on each of the doors are original to the building, and date its construction to the early history of the property. The peak of the building can be seen in a picture of Belle Barton, which pre-dates 1929. The Chinese elm trees, in the same picture, appear to be at least 20 years old. The trees completely shade the Barton house.

Storm/Food Cellar (1908, contributing building)

The construction of the concrete storm/food cellar is featured in an article printed in the Cimarron *Jacksonian* newspaper, dated October 22, 1908. The west face of the cellar is 8 feet wide and it extends eastward 15 feet. The stairway, located on the west face, extends 7 feet to the west, and is 2 feet 1 inch wide, with 8 steps to the bottom landing. The stair treads vary around 7 inches with a 7-inch rise. The height of the doorway at the bottom is 7 feet. The highest ceiling point inside the cellar measures 9 feet 4 inches. The above-ground profile of the top of the structure, looking from either the west or east end is a rounded arch that rises 2 feet 10 inches from the ground.

Washhouse (Circa 1900, contributing building)

The washhouse is constructed of wood siding with a wood shingle roof. It is very old and weathered in appearance, and is believed to have been constructed soon after the house was moved to this location in 1896. The flooring of the structure is a mixture of concrete and small stones. A small remnant of an electrical wiring application and a ceramic insulator remain attached to the exterior of the structure. The west face of the building measures 10 feet 2 inches wide. It contains a wooden door, which measures 2 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet 2 inches high, hung on original metal hinges. The south wall extends eastward 12 feet 3 inches, and the wall height is 8 feet. A window on the east wall measures 2 feet by 2 feet and is 5 feet 8 inches from the ground. Sometime after its construction, a lean-to tool shed was attached to the south elevation. The foundation of the tool shed

measures 4 feet south, then 12 feet 3 inches to the east, then back north 4 feet to the south wall of the washhouse. The foundation of the tool shed remains, but the walls and roof of this structure have fallen down.

Outhouse (Circa early 1900s, contributing building)

The walls of the outhouse are constructed of weatherboard and the peaked roof is constructed of wood shingles. The exterior measurements of the outhouse are 4 feet 3 inches wide by 4 feet 3 inches deep. The west wall contains the door, which measures 2 feet by 6 feet 2 inches. The height of the interior walls is 7 feet. It is a two-holer outhouse with a wood plank floor.

Water Pump (Circa 1900, contributing structure)

The water well would have been dug and the cast iron pitcher pump installed in the early history of the property. It is located approximately 3 feet from the east side of the house and to the left of the south porch steps. The pump stands approximately 3 feet above ground. It was constructed by the W. I. Davy Pump Corporation, of Rockford, Illinois.

Irrigation Well (Circa early 1930s, contributing structure)

The irrigation well is remembered by people who are in their 70s and 80s to have been hand-dug by Barton and used for irrigation purposes when they were children, and it lies in the narrow northeastern neck of the property. It is lined with concrete and its top measurements are 4 feet by 6 feet 2 inches. The depth of the shaft is approximately 25 feet. The shaft was filled with dirt in 1957. Excavation will occur during the reconstructive process to reveal at the bottom of the shaft, the original water pumping equipment.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Welborn 'Doc' Barton House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B in the area of agriculture for its association with a person of local historical significance (Welborn 'Doc' Barton), and Criterion C for the house's distinctive late Victorian-era architecture. This property meets the registration requirements outlined under Criteria Consideration B for moved properties. The original owner, Doc Barton, moved the residence from its original location in 1896 and located it in Ingalls, Kansas, where it has existed for over 100 years. The property's period of significance dates from circa 1880 when the house was constructed to 1946 when Doc Barton died.

Elaboration[1]

The history of open-range cattle ranching in the western third of Kansas began in 1872 when Doc Barton and his brother Al drove 3,000 head of cattle from Texas, though parts of New Mexico and Colorado, and on into the Arkansas River Valley in southwestern Kansas. There, near present day Pierceville, they established the first working ranch in the western part of the state, making their headquarters in a dugout on the south banks of the Arkansas River.

The Barton brothers' herd flourished on the rich, belly-deep, prairie grass growing in the Arkansas River basin, and increased in number. The cattle, marked with the OS brand, grazed a vast area of open range, which extended as far as 75 miles east and 300 miles south of the headquarters, and west to the Colorado border. When the Barton brothers began producing high grade registered Herefords, they built a fence to protect them reaching south from Cimarron twelve miles, then west into Haskell County, and north to Pierceville. They employed several cowhands, including some reputed desperados such as Ben Hodges and a young man nicknamed "Slaughter Kid". Barton described both as "good cow hands". It was rumored outlaw Billy the Kid once worked on his southwest Kansas ranch.[2]

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[1] Doc Barton' s biography is recounted in several sources including: H. Allen Anderson, "Barton, D. Wilborn [sic]," The Handbook of Texas Online (Texas State Historical Association). Accessible at: http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/. See also: William E. Connelley, *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1919). Accessible online at: http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/1918ks/. See also: Kelley, E. E. "Some Southwest Kansas Pioneers" in *Kansas Historical Quarterly*. Vol. 6, No. 1 (Feb. 1937): 87-93. Accessible online at: http://www.kshs.org/publicat/khq/1937/37_1_annualmtg.htm E. E. Kelley of Garden City served on the board of directors of the Kansas State Historical Society. His speech to the board is printed in this report of the annual meeting. It is titled "Some Southwest Kansas Pioneers" and discusses Barton and was read by Charles M. Corell.

[2] Kelley, 89.

Doc Barton wanted other cattlemen to share the open range, and many came at his urging. This meant better marketing facilities and better protection from gray wolves and cattle rustlers. Not wanting to continue the long, dangerous cattle drives to the railroad market in Great Bend, Barton successfully promoted Dodge City as a cattle center. Barton was instrumental in organizing a cattlemen's association in April of 1883. Since the land over which they ranged was the unorganized part of five states, they themselves made the rules.

In 1877, Barton returned to Texas to marry the girl he left behind. When he returned to Kansas with Belle and a baby daughter, he made Cimarron his home, and the house they lived in, which collective common knowledge reputes Doc Barton built, became the headquarters for the Barton Brothers Cattle Company. In 1885 their cattle company owned approximately 12,000 head of cattle, including 800 registered Herefords, valued then at a quarter of a million dollars. Their thriving business was devastated by the "great blizzard of 1886" which "dealt the cattle industry a mortal blow."[3]

In 1896, the Bartons bought land in the township of Ingalls, six miles west of Cimarron, and moved their house to its present location. The man who was once known as the Cattle King turned to farming and various retail businesses to earn a living for his family. Barton was elected sheriff of Gray County in 1889 and served in that position for four years.[4]

Development of the Bartons' property in Ingalls

In 1896, when the Bartons bought their property in Ingalls, it was a small town of few buildings nestled on the open prairie alongside the tall, cottonwood tree-lined, meandering banks of the Arkansas River. The Barton blocks of land, in the southeast part of town, had not been built on or seen improvement of any kind.

However, once the Bartons' house was sited on the land, obvious development of the property began. An early water well was dug near the house. Various outbuildings were constructed, including a washhouse, a garage and feed bin structure, an outhouse, and later a storm and food cellar and an irrigation well. These structures still stand, but a long row of clotheslines, to the south of the house, is gone. An old stable and chickenhouse were still on the property directly east of the house, right along the east property line, until the late 1980s, but have now fallen to ruin.

When the Bartons moved to Ingalls, they made their property a home. Chinese elm trees were planted around the house to shade it during the hot summers. These trees also lined both sides of the driveways. The Bartons planted flowering vines that adorned their porches, and ornamental shrubs, which were remarked upon by a journalist when he wrote about a visit to their home for an interview

[3] Kelley, 88.
[4] Connelley, *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans.* Accessible online at: http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/1918ks/.

with them in 1927. This journalist, J. Marvin Hunter, writing for *Frontier Times Monthly*, described their home as a "cottage surrounded by trees and vines". Lilac bushes and wild roses still grow to the north of the house, across the driveway to the garage. Two ancient, gnarled mulberry trees, barely alive, grow along the eastern property line near where the old stable used to stand. An old peach tree, north of the kitchen, died years ago. Currant bushes still thrive and reproduce in the yard. Irises still grow east of the house. In their pretty, white painted home, the Bartons lived a country estate life.[5]

The fenced acreage west of their home provided grazing for their milk cows and beef cattle. The fenced block of land to the north pastured their horses. A barn has been constructed on this northern block, but a bolt of lightning, sometime during the 1930s, set it on fire. Barton and his neighbors had been unable to save the barn from burning down. It was never rebuilt. When the automobile replaced the need for a horse and buggy, the Bartons used the northern pasture for a large food garden.

The property remains today much the same as the Bartons improved it, though in a state of neglect. The acreage around the house is still used for agricultural purposes.

History of Ingalls, Kansas

Long before Ingalls was a permanently settled community, wagon trains headed for Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the Santa Fe Trail, passed through the present day town site and crossed the Arkansas River at a nearby shallow, wide stretch of the river known as the Cimarron Crossing. Two small, red stone markers in Ingalls, erected in 1906 by the Daughters of the American Revolution, mark the route of this great frontier passage. Ida Ellen Rath, in her book, *Early Ford County*, writes that the place where the Barton House stands today was once a campground for the wagon train, when the river was running too deep to be crossed. Ingalls was sited at the Cimarron Crossing of the Arkansas River, along the Santa Fe Trail.

Ingalls was founded in 1884 by Asa T. Soule, a New York millionaire and early Kansas investor. He named the town for John J. Ingalls, then a US senator from Kansas, who created the state motto *Ad Astra per Aspera.*

Soule had grand dreams of building a canal from Ingalls to Spearville, a community east of Dodge City, to take water from the Arkansas River and use it for irrigation. It was a failed endeavor, and Soule sold his interest in the Eureka Irrigation Canal for one million dollars. Traces of the canal can still be seen, and the southern boundary of the Barton property runs along part of the northern, meandering bank of the canal. One of the giant water pumps, which Soule bought to transfer from the Arkansas River into the canal, is on display in front of the local museum in Ingalls.

[5] J. Marvin Hunter, "Their Honeymoon Trail in 1874," *Frontier Times Monthly* (Bandera, TX), March 1927.

Ingalls was engaged in a long and violent struggle with nearby Cimarron over which town should be the county seat of Gray County. Ingalls lost the last gun battle in 1886 and gave up the struggle.[6]

Ingalls is located along the Atchison, Topeka, and the Santa Fe Railroad line. In the 1910 census, the population of the community numbered 250. At that time, the town included a number of stores, telegraph and express offices, and a money order post office.[7]

Well-known early cattle rancher, Doc Barton, lived in Ingalls for much of his life, from 1896 to 1946, after the great blizzard of 1886 bankrupted his cattle business. The Bartons – Doc, Belle, and their children – lived in the house, which was moved from Cimarron and once served as the headquarters of the cattle company. While living in Ingalls, the Bartons were involved in various retail businesses, including a butcher shop and a bakery. A *Jacksonian* newspaper article, dated May 14, 1908, noted that "Barton will build a two-story business house of cement blocks on south Main Street", and another article, dated August 20, 1908, maked reference to "Doc Barton's two small business houses".

Barton was also successfully involved in farming. Another *Jacksonian* article dated July 16, 1908, reads as follows: "Miss Maud Barton has a quarter of section 14, 3 miles south of Ingalls, which would make a good example of what a Gray county farm can do. Her father, D. W. Barton, has the place rented, and has made money on it right along. Here is what they have on the farm at present in good condition: wheat, vegetables, Irish and sweet potatoes, about 2 kinds of cane, corn, also Kaflir and Jerusalem, pop-corn, water melon, pie melon and cantaloupes."

Barton also used his land in Ingalls for agriculture, and he hand dug his irrigation well. This concrete lined well is located on the northeast side of the Ingalls property, near the land Barton used for a food garden. E. Blair, editor of the Ingalls Department of the *Jacksonian* writes on September 3, 1908, "D. W. Barton came into our Ingalls office Tuesday morning and presented your honor the Ingalls editor with a head of cabbage weighing 12 pounds raised right here in Ingalls. Mr. Barton has potatoes that will weigh 1 ½ pounts and plenty of them as well as cabbage. The secret key to this success is work, grit, determination and more work. Ever try it?"

Barton remained a person of high interest throughout his life. During the 1930s and 1940s, he experienced resurgence in popularity as one of the few surviving cattlemen from the 1880s. In 1939, the movie "Dodge City" brought him once again into the spotlight, as he was honored by the movie

[6] For additional information about this struggle, see: Christy Davis, Old Gray County Courthouse National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2009 (pending NPS approval). On file at the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office, Topeka, KS.
[7] Frank W. Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History*...(Standard Publishing Co., Chicago: 1912), 937.

producers and asked to lead the celebratory parade in Dodge City for the premier showing of the movie.[8]

Barton died in January 11, 1946 at the age of 95. Of his nine sons and four daughters, only four were living in 1946: W. Barton of Dodge City; Elizabeth O'Neill of Dodge City; Jack Barton of Ingalls; Charles Barton of Los Angeles. He was survived by twenty grandchildren, twenty-three great-grandchildren, two brothers, and two sisters.[9]

Architecture

The Barton House is significant under Criterion C for its architecture as a unique example of Folk Victorian rural architecture. (See Figure 2.)

In terms of American architectural history, the National Folk form precedes the Victorian style. Beginning at the time of initial settlement up to the 1850s, houses in rural areas were generally constructed with locally available materials such as logs, hand hewn heavy timbers, stone, or sod. They exhibited locally identifiable National Folk forms such as the I-house, central hall, or bent house, all of which are based on the rectangle with simple gable or pyramidal roofs.[10] Windows, doors, walls, and cornices on National Folk houses typically feature simple detailing, with the only decoration being handcrafted functional construction elements. As the name suggests, the National Folk forms are widespread throughout the United States. (See Figures 3 and 4.)

After the 1850s, railroads spread west and made it possible to ship large building materials long distances. Sawmills located in heavy timber regions could ship their products and new lumberyards were established in many burgeoning small towns. All types of building materials became available including dimensional lumber, siding, and sawn wood stylistic elements. Building materials no longer had to be local and they were no longer worked by hand. However, folk house forms did not change drastically with the availability of new materials.[11] The new stylistic elements were merely applied to the old forms. It was during the decades between the 1870s and 1900 that the Folk Victorian house was commonly built in Kansas.

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[8] C. C. Isely, "Doc Barton Revisits Dodge City, Recalls Heyday of Cow Capital," *Kansas City Star*, March 29, 1939. In anticipation of the film, the Dodge City *Daily Globe* issued a special thirty page edition March 29, 1939. Included among the articles of historical interest published in this issue were: "Stage Routes Raided Early"; "Soule Ditch Caused Stir"; "An Art to Hit Buffalo"; "Caches Lure Gold Hunters"; "No Myth in Dodge Claims," by F. A. Etrick; "[Dodge City's] Four Eras of History"; "Round Up to 20,000"; "Politics Not a Pink Tea"; "Kinsley Woman [Mrs. M. J. C. Rhoads] Saw Sacking of Lawrence"; "Dodge City History Linked to the Santa Fe Trail," by Jay B. Baugh; "'Doe Barton,' the Last of the Cattle Kings," by C. C. Isely; "This Baton [a revolver] Got Results" and "Cowboy Preacher Found Junction City Tough."

[9] "Doc Barton is Dead at Age of 95," Dodge City *Daily Globe*, 12 January 1946.

[10] Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002), 309.

[11] Howard Wight Marshall, *Folk Architecture in Little Dixie: A Regional Culture in Missouri* (University of Missouri Press: Columbia, 1981), 22.

Houses often feature details from different forms and styles of architecture, depending on the taste and experiences of the builder. The Barton House is an interesting combination of National Folk form and Victorian form and style. The National Folk form is expressed in the symmetry and in the multiple exterior doors. The Victorian form is expressed in the chamfered exterior walls. The Victorian style is expressed in the interior and exterior wood trim and the original front porch details. A true Folk Victorian house would feature an identified National Folk form with applied Victorian ornament, but the Barton House borrows from Victorian form as well, making it an interesting example of the form/style combinations that can be found in rural architecture.

Unfortunately, sufficient data has not been collected regarding National Folk forms in Kansas to establish a pattern that relates to the Barton House. However, many of the features of the Barton House are also found on specific houses in the Ozark region of Arkansas, referred to as "prow houses".[12] The prow house form is thought to have roots in National Folk and Victorian forms. It can be described as a double-pen folk house with a third room added to the front or as a stripped-down Victorian cottage of a type illustrated in pattern books of the early 1880s.[13] Both descriptions have merit and are plausible explanations for the combinations of form and style. (See Figure 5.)

Versions of the prow house can be found throughout the Midwest as one and two-story examples with varying degrees of stylistic decoration. The character-defining features of the prow house (as identified in *Ozark Vernacular Houses*) are all related to form: bi-lateral symmetry; multiple front doors; one front door that opens into the side of the prow and one into each of the lateral rooms; wrap-around porches with chamfered edges; and projecting front room, also often chamfered at the

[12] Jean Sizemore, *Ozark Vernacular Houses: A Study of Rural Homeplaces in the Arkansas Ozarks 1830-1930 (University of Arkansas Press: Fayetteville, 1994),* 102.

[13] This idea is illustrated in *Ozark Vernacular Houses*, which states that the builder did not copy the pattern book, but rather "drew upon what had become a familiar image." 104. William T. Comstock, *Victorian Domestic Architectural Plans and Details*, 1881 (Dover edition, 1987) Plate 52 illustrates a small Victorian seaside cottage, a double-pen house with a front projecting room and wrap-around porch.

edges.[14] The Barton House has all of these characteristics with the exception of the wrap-around porch.

One of the most unique features of the Barton House is the presence of eight exterior doorways within the original configuration, a five-room, 850 square foot plan. Each room has at least one door to the outside. It was common for some types of Folk buildings to feature two front doors including the double-pen, the dogtrot, and the I-house, although the reasons for the multiple doors varies with the region and type of house.[15] The Stokenbury House (Figure 1), also features eight original exterior doors and the reason for this is unknown. Neither the Barton House nor the Stokenbury House have a central hall so one could speculate that the residents desired to be able to come and go from each room without disturbing those in other rooms.

[14] Sizemore, 105.

[15] Several specific examples are offered for the two front doors present in Kentucky versions of the saddlebag house in William Montell and Michael Morse, *Kentucky Folk Architecture*, (University of Kentucky Press: Lexington, 1976), 26. Numerous other volumes about folk architecture relate the presence of multiple front entries including Marshall, Sizemore, and *Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States* by Henry Glassie, among others.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A tract of land totaling 8.29 acres in the Northeast Quarter (NE ¼) of Section 2, Township 26 South, Range 29 West of the 6th P.M described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the south line of the right of way of the A.T.&S.F. Railway and the east line of Main Street in the City of Ingalls, thence east on the south line of said right-of-way to the northeast corner of Lot 4 in Block 26 in the City of Ingalls, thence south at right angles to the southeast corner of said Lot 4 for a place of beginning; thence west at right angles 70 feet, thence south at right angles 160 feet; thence west at right angles 220 feet; thence south at right angles 50 feet; thence west at right angles 300 feet; thence south at right angles 435 feet to the northwest corner of Lot 10 Block 41, City of Ingalls as formerly platted, but now vacated, thence east parallel with the south line of said block a distance of 150 feet; thence south a distance of 105 feet to the center line of Turner Avenue as formerly platted, but now vacated thence west at right angles 10 feet; thence south at right angles to the Eureka Irrigating Canal; thence following the meanderings of said ditch to a point directly south of the place of beginning; thence north to the place of beginning; as formerly platted.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the land, buildings, and structures historically associated with the Bartons and the Barton House.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Property: Barton House
Location: 202 S Edwards, Ingalls, Gray County
Digital Negatives on File with the Cultural Resources Division, Kansas Historical Society

Photo 1: West, front elevation showing central bay and two flanking porches, facing E (Photograph taken by Kim Smith on July 9, 2009)

Photo 2: West, front elevation showing central bay and south porch, facing NE (Photograph taken by Patrick Zollner on August 26, 2009)

Photo 3: South, side elevation showing south polygonal-shaped bay and enclosed porch, facing N (Photograph taken by Patrick Zollner on August 26, 2009)

Photo 4: North, side elevation showing north polygonal-shaped bay and kitchen addition, facing S (Photograph taken by Patrick Zollner on August 26, 2009)

Photo 5: South, side elevation (left) and east, rear elevation (right) showing enclosed south porch, facing NW (Photograph taken by Patrick Zollner on August 26, 2009)

Photo 6: Northwest corner of the house showing the north front porch, facing SE (Photograph taken by Patrick Zollner on August 26, 2009)

Photo 7: West elevation of outhouse, facing E (Photograph taken by Patrick Zollner on August 26, 2009)

Photo 8: Concrete irrigation well (Photograph taken by Sarah Martin on April 3, 2009)

Photo 9: West, front elevation (left) and south, side elevation (right) of the garage and feed bin building, facing NE (Photograph taken by Patrick Zollner on August 26, 2009)

Photo 10: South, side elevation (left) and east, rear elevation (right) of the garage and feed bin building, (Photograph taken by Patrick Zollner on August 26, 2009)

Photo 11: Concrete storm/food cellar with wood door, facing SE (Photograph taken by Patrick Zollner on August 26, 2009)

Photo 12: Interior, standing in front room looking at north door to exterior and north bedroom, facing northwest (Photograph taken by Sarah Martin on April 3, 2009)

Photo 13: Interior, standing in dining room looking at 4-panel wood door to south porch on the left and the 4-panel wood door to front room, facing southwest (Photograph taken by Sarah Martin on April 3, 2009)

Photo 14: Interior, looking at a 4-panel wood door on left that leads to the south porch and looking through the dining room into the front room at the far end, facing west (Photograph taken by Sarah Martin on April 3, 2009)

Photo 15: Interior, standing in the enclosed south porch looking at two 4-panel wood doors - the left leads to the south bedroom and the right leads to the dining room (Photograph taken by Sarah Martin on April 3, 2009)

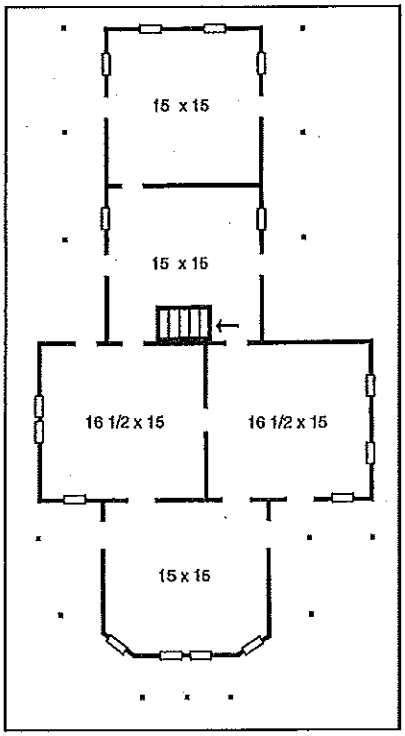


FIGURE 1: Above - Floor plan of Stokenbury House (1895), Washington County, Arkansas. From *Ozark Vernacular Houses* by Jean Sizemore; drawn by *Stacy Rennhoff*

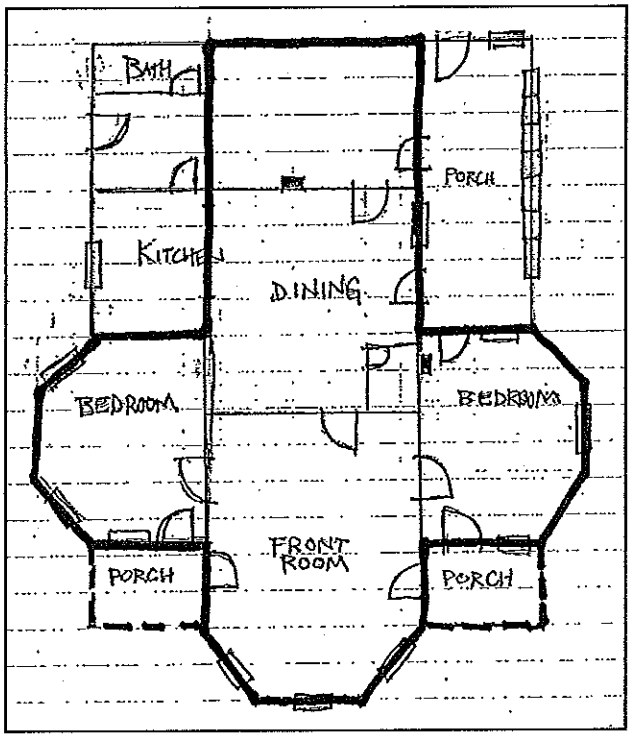


FIGURE 2: Above - Floor plan of the Barton House (1880) Dark line indicates original floor plan (not to scale) Drawing by KSHS Staff

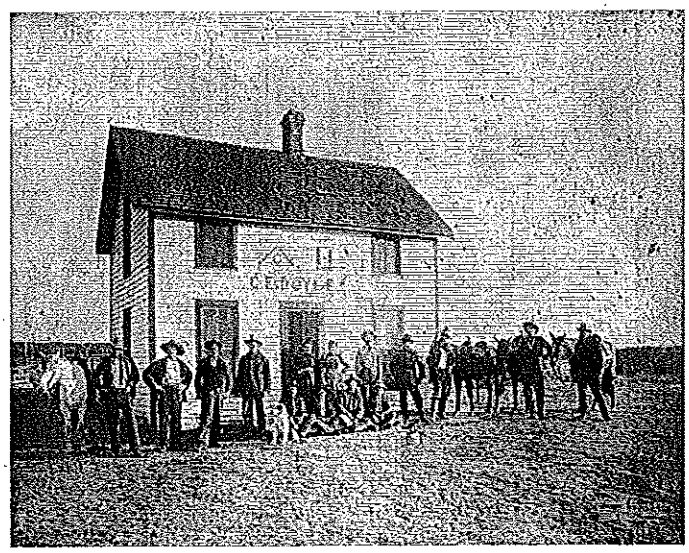


FIGURE 3: Traditional National Folk I-House (*Kansasmemory.org*)

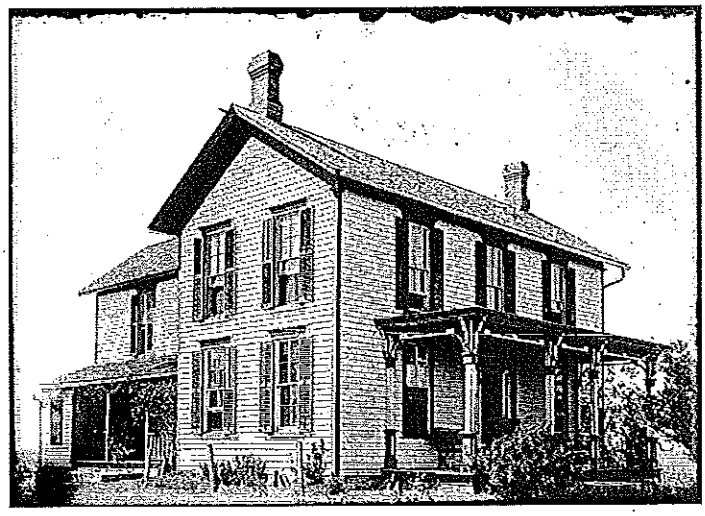


FIGURE 4: Folk Victorian I-House with rear ell (*Kansasmemory.org*)

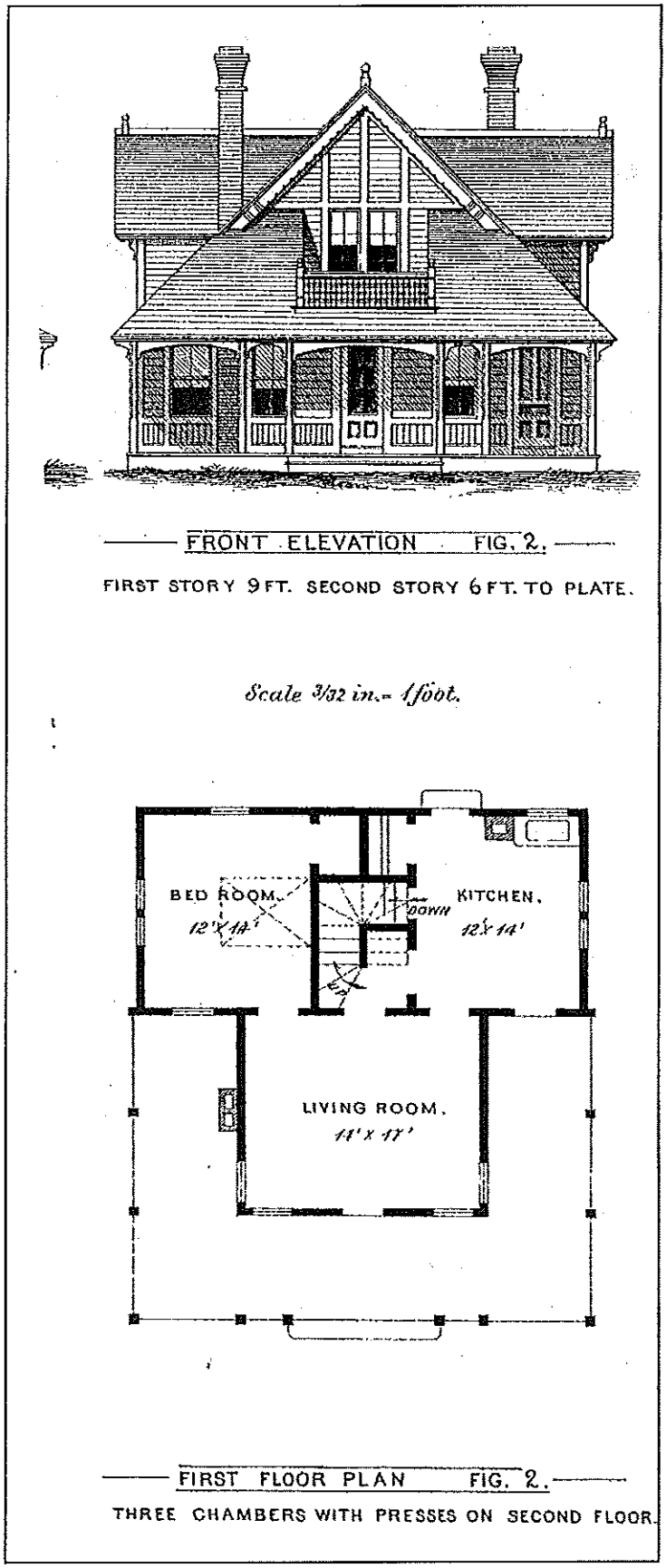
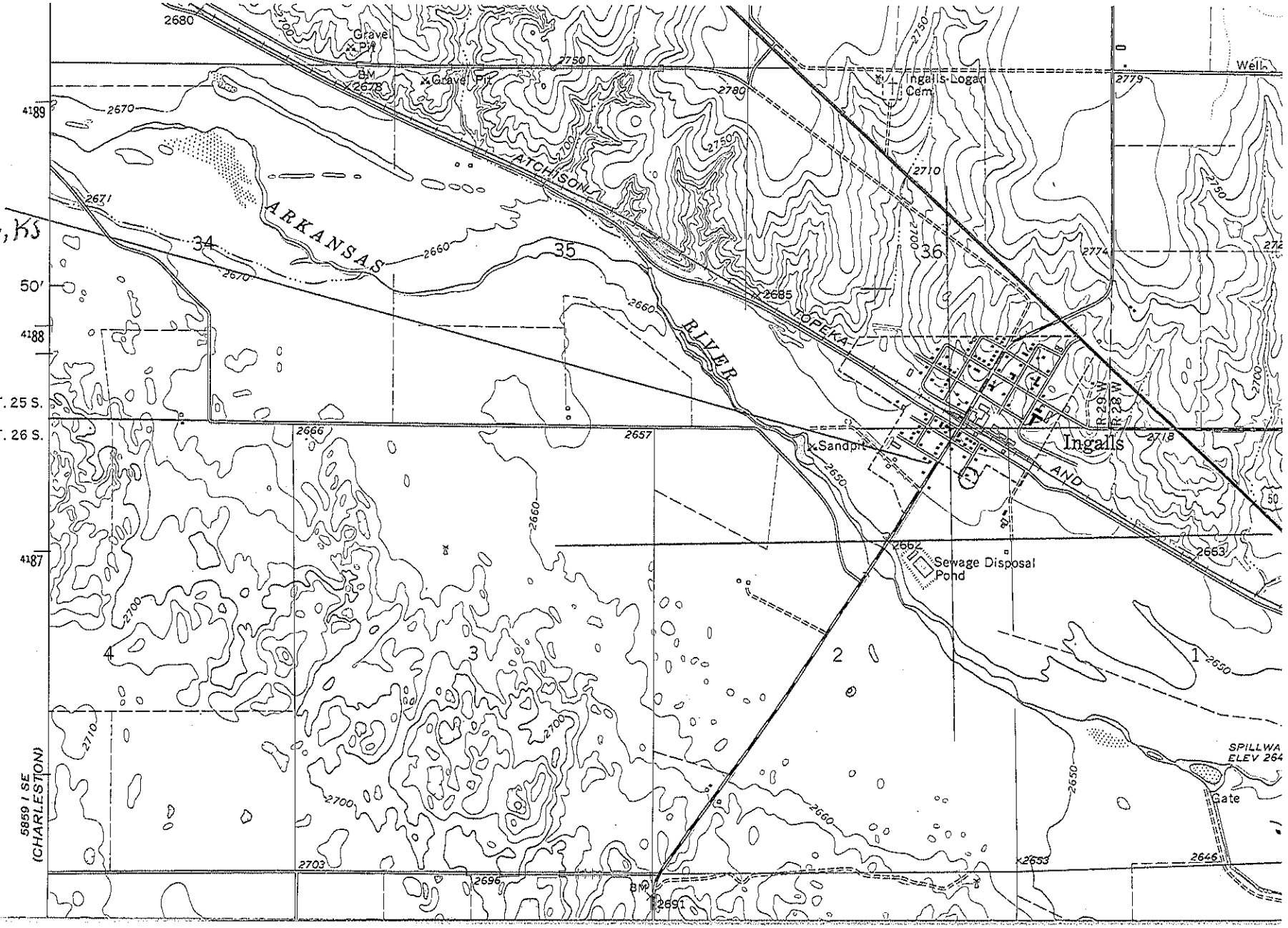


FIGURE 5: House plan for a small Victorian seaside cottage, a double-pen house with a front projecting room and wrap-around porch. From William T. Comstock, *Victorian Domestic Architectural Plans and Details*, 1881 (Dover edition, 1987) Plate 52.

Barton House
Ingalls, Gray Co, KS
Zone 14
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N- 4187285