NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 REDEL HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number 091-5230-0004

2. Location

street & number 16310 MISSION RD., 3950, 3970, 3990, 4010 W. 163rd ST. ☐ not for publication

city or town STILWELL ☐ vicinity

state KANSAS code KS county JOHNSON code 091 zip code 66085

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Richard Rankin D-SHPO, July 12, 1996
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of 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: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ 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:)

REDEL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS
County and State

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	
5		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
5		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: QUEEN ANNE REVIVAL

OTHER: T-plan, cross-gable

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD, ASBESTOS

roof COMPOSITION

other

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

REDEL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1906-1937

Significant Dates

1906, 1932, 1937

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

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

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other

Name of repository:
JOHNSON COUNTY MUSEUM

REDEL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.538 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	358380	4299267
2	15	358500	4299267
3	15	358380	4299240
4	15	358500	4299240

☐ 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 DALE NIMZ AND RICHARD BIPPINCOTT

organization JOHNSON COUNTY MUSEUMS date

street & number 6305 LACKMAN ROAD telephone 913-631-6709

city or town SHAWNEE state KANSAS zip code 66217

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

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 SEE ATTACHED

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. 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 20503.

The Redel Historic District (c. 1906-1937) is located in rural southeastern Johnson County, Kansas, on the southeast quarter of section 16, township 14, range 25. Redel is southeast of the Stanley community and north of the small town of Stilwell. The district is bounded by Mission Road on the east, the Missouri-Pacific Railroad line on the west, and a bend of the Blue River on the south. The five houses comprising the district are arranged in a row. Four of the five houses face a cul-de-sac which is now known as West 163rd Street. At the end of the row, another house faces the corner of Mission Road and 163rd.

Three different, but related building types are represented in the district. All of the houses were built at the same time in 1906. The houses were constructed of wood frame and weatherboard with brick foundations and brick chimneys. Four of the houses are two-storeys in height and one at the end of the street, closest to the railroad embankment is just one storey. Each of the three building types has an entrance porch aligned with the interior plan. The location, size and alignment of each building reflects the districts design and construction as a single unified group of houses. The rhythm of rooflines, building facades, and porches create an ordered, yet varied streetscape, when viewed from the southeast and southwest.

The district includes five single-family residences. Four are two-storey and one is a single-storey building. All are wood-frame construction with brick foundations. The general character of the district is that of an urban street set in a rural landscape. From the intersection with Mission Road, the houses are regularly arranged on generous lots with a uniform setback. Because of its historic function, the district is oriented toward the Missouri Pacific railroad line to the west and the old Prairie pipeline pumping station to the southwest; Mission Road to the east and railroad track to the west, elevated above the houses on an embankment; providing the defining boundaries of the development. To the south, the houses open to a flat floodplain and the banks of the Blue River and form the southern boundary.

The Redel Historic District retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, and association. The integrity of materials and workmanship in individual buildings has been diminished by the installation of asbestos shingles on four of the buildings and the replacement of weatherboard with modern weatherboard on one of the buildings. According to the present owners, the original wooden weatherboard sheathing was so saturated with oil emitted from the pumping station that it could not be painted and consequently the clapboard on the houses have been covered with a different material. In addition, the original porches on all the houses have been repaired and altered over the years.

Exterior

Four of the five houses in the row face West 163rd Street to the south. The three center houses have identical plan forms. This is a T-plan with a main side entrance, an integral shed bay in the corner of the southwest ell, and a projecting shed rear entrance bay to the west. These are two-story houses with medium gable roofs. Another house with similar elements faces Mission Road at a right angle to the row. The two-story building has an overhanging central second-story bay in the front and a rear T-wing with projecting shed bay. It has a side gable roof. The fifth house in the row next to the railroad embankment, has a different plan form. It is a one-story rectangular building with a side entrance, a rear end bay with a low shed roof, and a main hipped roof. All of the houses are wood-frame construction with brick foundations. All have similar hexagonal asbestos roofing.

Generally, the houses are unornamented. The three center houses have side entrance porches with shed roofs in the southeast ell. There are two entrances from the porch. Only the porch at 3990 W. 163rd is relatively intact; it has turned wooden posts and wood flooring. The Mission Road house has a central entrance porch with columns supporting the overhanging bay. The house at 4010 W. 163rd had a projecting porch with a gable roof supported on three square posts. There is a bay window beside this porch. Generally, the historic windows have 2/2 double-hung sash. The remaining historic wooden entrance doors have five horizontal raised panels and glazed wooden storm doors. The exterior door and window openings have plain sills and trim with a slightly projecting hood molding. The three center houses have brick chimneys in the south, east, and west gable ends. The Mission Road house has two brick interior chimneys in the main ridge. The house at 4010 163rd has a front and rear brick interior chimney. The chimneys have corbeled tops. Only the Mission Road house has dormers; there are two gable wall dormers on each side of the main block.

Interior

The three center houses have a similar interior plan. On the first floor, there is a front parlor, a rear parlor, and a rear kitchen. A smaller side room opening from the kitchen and parlor is located in the southwest ell. The rear side bay opening from the kitchen originally served as a secondary entrance and utility room. There is a hall between the rear parlor and kitchen with an ascending stair and landing leading to the second floor above lower stairs descending to the basement. On the second floor there are three bedrooms and a bathroom arranged around a central landing. The bathroom is located in the rear flanked by two side bedrooms with another bedroom in the front wing. The house has a full basement only under the kitchen with crawl spaces under the front and side wings.

The Mission Road house had been remodeled, but it appears to have a center hall plan. The house at 4010 W. 163rd has a front parlor and flanking bedroom with a second parlor, bathroom, and bedroom and a rear kitchen.

Common interior features in the houses include wood flooring, lath and plaster walls, interior raised panel wood doors, and wood moldings. In the parlor, there is a wide baseboard with molded cap. The door openings have base blocks and unornamented trim with rounded edges surmounted by a label molding and projecting crown molding. The window openings have similar trim. The house at 4010 W. 163rd has an ornamental mantelpiece with tile surround and decorative columns.

Outbuildings

There are two remaining outbuildings that appear to be historic, although not as old as the houses, and two modern outbuildings. The garage behind 3970 W. 163rd is a rectangular wood-frame building with a pent gable roof. It has paired hinged entrance doors and hexagonal asphalt siding. The garage behind 4010 W. 163rd is a small rectangular wood-frame building with a gable roof. The garage is sheathed with horizontal weatherboard and it has a modern overhead garage door. There is a modern rectangular wood-frame garage behind 3990 W. 163rd with a side gable roof. A modern rectangular wood-frame garage with a shed roof and several bays is located north of the house at 16310 Mission Road.

Alterations

The major exterior alterations to the Redel houses are the modern sheathing materials. According to local residents, the four houses on 163rd were covered with asbestos shingles in the early 1960s because the original weatherboard was so impregnated with oil from fumes and oil saturated smoke from the pumping station that paint would not adhere to the siding. The weatherboard on the Mission Road house was removed and replaced with new clapboard in a recent remodeling. The only unaltered porch in the Redel district is located at 3990 W. 163rd is relatively unaltered. The columns on the Mission Road house have been replaced. The porches on 3950 and 3970 W. 163rd have modern floors, railings, and posts. The wooden porch railing and posts on 4010 W. 163rd appear to be modern.

The interior of 16310 Mission Road has been substantially remodeled. In the three center houses, a rear window opening has been converted into a rear entrance. Also in these houses, the small corner room and rear entrance bay on the first floor have been remodeled--3950 has a laundry in the entrance bay and 3970 has a bathroom in the corner room. Modern paneling and carpeting have been installed in 3970.

Typology

I. T-plan with Gable roof (3 examples)
II. Center-Hall plan with Side gable roof (1 example)
III. Linear Plan with Hipped roof (1 example)

Inventory

1. 16310 Mission Road (1906) Contributing
Two storey, one room deep, side-gable roof, wood-frame house with brick foundation. Modern weatherboard covers the house. The central entrance is sheltered by a large overhanging second-floor gable bay, supported on modern columns. The projecting bay is flanked by two gable wall dormers. The wing centered in the rear has an attached shed entrance bay. Windows have modern 1/1 double hung sash. There is a modern picket fence marking the Mission Road and 163rd Street boundaries of the house lot. North of the house, there is a modern gravel driveway and a wood frame outbuilding with a low shed roof.

2. 3950 W. 163rd (1906) Contributing
Two-storey, gable roof, wood-frame house with brick foundation. Asbestos shingles cover the house. The house has two main entrances from a shed-roofed porch in the southeast ell. The porch floor, posts, and steps have been altered. A second entrance is located in a shed bay attached to the west wing and there is a central rear entrance. The west wing has an integral shed bay occupying most of the southwest ell. The original windows have 2/2 double-hung sash. Each of the gable wings has an interior brick end chimney. The house has a modern wood deck in the rear. There is a modern gravel driveway on the south side of the house.

3. 3970 W. 163rd (1906) Contributing

Two-storey, gable roof, wood frame house with brick foundation. Asbestos shingles cover the house. The house has two main entrances from a shed-roofed porch in the southeast ell. The porch floor, posts and steps have been altered. A second entrance is located in a shed bay attached to the west wing and there is a central rear entrance. The west wing has an integral shed bay occupying most of the southwest ell. The original windows have 2/2 double hung sash. Each of the gable wings has an interior brick end chimney. The house has a modern wood deck in the rear. There is a modern gravel driveway on the west side of the house. This leads to a modern wood-frame garage with a low gable roof.

4. 3990 W. 163rd (1906) Contributing
Two-story, gable roof, wood-frame house with brick foundation. Asbestos shingles cover the house. The house has two main entrances from a shed-roofed porch in the southeast ell. The porch has original turned wooden posts and floor with modern steps. A second entrance is located in a shed bay attached to the west wing and there is a central rear entrance. The west wing has an integral shed bay occupying most of the southwest ell. The original windows have 2/2 double hung sash. Each of the gable wings has an interior brick-end chimney. The house has a modern wood deck in the rear. There is a modern gravel driveway on the west side of the house. This leads to a modern wood-frame garage with a low gable roof.

5. 4010 W.163rd (1906) Contributing
One storey, hipped roof, wood-framed house with brick foundation. Asbestos shingles cover the house. There is a half-width gable-roofed side entrance porch on three posts to the west and a bay window with 2/2 double-hung windows to the east. The house has a rear end bay with a low shed roof attached to the main block. There is a bank of three modern windows in the west wall toward the rear. Other windows in the side walls appear to be modern replacements in the original openings. The house has to two brick interior chimneys. There is a modern gravel driveway on the east side of the building and a wood-frame garage with a gable roof.

The Redel National Historic District (c.1906), located on the southeast quarter of section 16, township 14, range 25, is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C for is architectural significance as a rare example (probably unique for Johnson County) of early twentieth century company housing for industrial workers constructed in a rural setting. The district may be eligible under criterion A for its historical significance by the local context for social history in Johnson County has not been established.

The district includes five single-family residences. Four are two-story and one is a one story building. All are wood frame construction with brick foundations. The general character of the district is that of an urban street set in a rural landscape. From the intersection with Mission Road, the houses are regularly arranged on generous lots with a uniform setback. Because of its historic function, the district is oriented toward the Missouri Pacific railroad line to the southwest. Mission Road to the east and the railroad tracks to the west and the old Prairie pipeline pumping station to the southwest. Mission Road to the east and the railroad track to the west which is elevated above the houses on an embankment provide the defining boundaries of the development. To the south, the houses face a flat floodplain and the banks of the Blue River.

The Redel Historic District retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, and association. The integrity of material and workmanship in individual buildings had been diminished by the installation of asbestos shingle on four of the buildings. According to the present owners, the original wooden weatherboard sheathing was so saturated with oil emitted from the pumping station that it could not be painted and consequently the houses were covered. In addition, the original porches on all the houses have been repaired and altered over the years.

The period of significance and significance dates associated with the Redel Historic District refer to the construction of the houses in 1906 by the Prairie Oil and Gas company and the sale of four houses in 1906 by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company and the sale of four houses
to individual residents by the Sinclair Refining Company in 1937. The Prairie Oil Company was a regional subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company and the Prairie pipeline was sold to the Sinclair Company in 1932.

Redel

The residences at Redel were constructed as workers housing. The residents of Redel maintained the pumping station on the other side of a railroad embankment. The Pumping station was located to the Southwest of the workers housing. The Olathe Mirror reported January 5, 1905 that:

"The Standard Oil company is building a large pumping station on its pipe line just south of Mastin in this county. Four large boilers will be installed and the smoke stack will be 115 feet high and built of concrete. The boiler houses are of cement blocks. All together the plant will represent a large investment and will employ several men permanently. Strange to say crude oil will not be the fuel, but it will burn coal."

Earlier the Mirror commented August 25, 1904 that about 150 men were at work between Mastin and Stilwell laying the pipeline connecting the Kansas oil fields with the Standard Oil Company refinery at Independence Missouri. According to the Mirror, " The work is progressing rapidly. They expect the line to be in the operation by the first of October." The crossroads settlement of Mastin, a stop on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was renamed Kenneth later in the twentieth century.

One year after the pumping station was constructed, housing for the workers was provided. The Mirror, commented in the "Redel" community news column April 26, 1906 that "the Prairie Oil and Gas Company are building the foundations of the houses they are preparing to build for their regular employees." On May 3, the newspaper announced that "six carpenters began work on the dwelling at the oil station Monday morning." Because of the similarity and simplicity of the designs, the work progressed rather quickly. By May 10 the columnist had noted that " Work was rather dill at the oil this week except the carpentry work. The houses are nearing completion rapidly."

First covered as South Mastin in the individual columns of local news published in the Mirror, then Woodland after the nearest school and church in the vicinity, then the community associated with the pipeline and pumping station was identified as Redel from the time the houses were constructed in the spring of 1906. Details of daily life recorded in these weekly columns suggested patterns of the communities social history. The Redel correspondent reported September 3, 1908 that Mr. Wright had moved into a house and was gulling up the store room with a new lot of groceries. Later a July, 15, 1909 column reported the Mrs. Wright of the Redel grocery store was seriously burned in a fire caused by filling a gasoline stove. While the Wrights used part of their homes as a neighborhood store, other houses were used as more than single family housing. The April 22, 1909 column commented that " Otto Sargent and family will move into the house occupied by Mrs. Hays and run a first class boarding house." Other news items mentioned workers departing on

Colorado vacations, illnesses and accidents at the station, and changes in personnel including a succession of superintendents at the pumping station. The weekly round of news in Redel included events such as:

"Harry Barker has resigned his position at Redel and with his wife will move to St. Louis; Will Canal, employed at the oil station, has left for a Colorado vacation; John Wilson, one of the telegraph operators at the oil station is spending his vacation in Illinois; Superintendent Morris and his wife were Christmas shopping in Kansas City; Superintendent Murrin of the oil station and family are moving to Marcellain [sic], MO, where he will have charge of the station there; Mr. Foster, superintendent of the oil works at Redel, is sick".

All the houses except that of the superintendent were sold to the individual residents in 1937. The Mirror reported May 27, 1937 that "employees of the Sinclair Refining Company at Redel have purchased the houses in which they have been living. They are A.K. Shiplet, W.E. Beard, F.J. McCabe, and O.G. Dalton" However, the superintendent's house was not sold to a private owner until 1953.

Prairie Oil and Gas Company

Fuel for the pumping station was supplied by shipments carried on the Missouri Pacific Railroad which paralleled the oil pipeline at this location. This north-south line was constructed in 1887 as the Kansas City Southwestern Railroad. The pumping station was located in one of the lowest places in southeastern Johnson County, a valley next to a bend of the Blue River between two high ridges. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company first acquired 22.5 acres where the pumping station was located on October 8, 1904. The houses were located on two tracts to the northeast comprising approximately forty acres that were purchased October 25, 1905.

The Prairie Company was an operating company of Standard Oil in what was known as the Mid-continent oil field of southern Kansas and Oklahoma. As Richard L. Douglas recounted in 1910, oil from this rich district was transported to the 8000-barrel Sugar Creek refinery east of Kansas City, Missouri which was completed in September and received oil October 20, 1904. This eight-inch line through Kansas connected with the trunk-line of the Standard pipeline system to Whiting, Indiana which was completed early in 1905. In a 1906 report one observer noted that the Prairie Oil Company had been compelled "to fairly network the field from Tulsa to Kansas City to take care of the tremendous production. In order to force the oil through these pipe lines pumping stations are necessary, and last year the Prairie built nineteen, making the total number now forty-three."

Presumably, the Redel pumping station was one of those constructed to force the oil to Sugar Creek.

In the early twentieth century, the Standard Oil Company dominated the Mid-continent oil field. As the 1906 report stated,

"the Prairie last year took up more than three-fifths of all the oil produced in Kansas and Oklahoma, its estimates for its pipe-line runs for the year being over thirty-three million barrels. The other two pipe-line companies, the Gulf and the Texas, each handled a little over five million barrels."

In a spirit characteristic of the time, that observer concluded that "without the vast amount of capital that it turned into Kansas and Oklahoma from 1902 to 1905 there would have been hundreds of oil wells sealed up indefinitely waiting for a demand for the oil."

In 1915 the Prairie Pipe Line Company was established to hold and operate the Prairie Oil and Gas Company's facilities. By 1920, the Sinclair-Standard trunk system connected the Kansas fields with markets and refineries as far east as Chicago. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company sold the land and improvements at Redel to the Prairie Pipeline Company May 5, 1915. Eventually, the company name was changed to the Sinclair Prairie Pipe Line Company in 1932. Finally, the Sinclair Company sold to the Mid-State Pipe and Supply Co. Rogers and Wright, Inc. and River Construction Company in 1953. By that time, improved technology had eliminated the need for so many pumping stations. Two large rusticated concrete block buildings at the station remain standing, but they are now vacant.

Architecture

According to a map dating from 1927 and local recollections, there was once a double row of buildings on either side of what is now 163rd Street. Mrs. Irene Beard, who lived in Redel after her marriage in 1946, recalled that some of the buildings on the south side of the street were duplexes. Also, there were gardens, tennis and croquet courts on the south side. On the north side, another house between 16310 Mission Road and 3950 W. 163rd burned, probably before the Sinclair Refining Company sold four house lots to W.E. Beard, A.K. Shiplett, O.G. Dalton, and F.J. McCabe on May 13, 1937. Sale of the properties to individual owners may have been related to company reorganization as a result of the Depression, but evidently there was no longer a need to house as many workers or have them on call near the station. A fifth house lot, which had been reserved for the superintendent of the pumping station, was deeded to Robert and Verna Parman on July 16, 1953.

The Redel Houses are arranged in an overall design calculated for efficiency and a dramatic effect. Three similar houses form the center of the district. These have a front facing T-form with a side entrance. At the entrance to the district, another house facing Mission Road also has a T-plan with a rear wing and a central entrance accentuated by a prominent overhang bay on columns. These larger houses could accommodate more than one family or a family with boarders. At the other end of the row closest to the pumping station, the former superintendent's house is a single-family residence with a gabled side entrance porch. Slightly lower than the present railroad embankment, the height of this rectangular one-story structure may have been designed for some protection and privacy from passing trains.

Since the Redel houses are relatively unornamented they are best classified according to plan form type, rather than architectural style. The three house types represented in the district are relatively late examples of the National Folk style. According to Virginia and Lee McALester, the style was most important during the period form c.1850-1890. The McAlesters argued that railroads changed the traditional building materials and construction techniques of folk dwellings over much of the nation, but many "shapes" or planforms persisted even though the houses were built by different techniques.

The Redel houses represent variation of general building types described in the McAlesters' typology. They are relatively late examples of planforms typical in the region. For example, the front facing t-building type is a variation of the gable front and wing family. This type became common only in the northeastern and Midwestern United States. Although most were constructed in the nineteenth century, there were examples illustrated in McAlesters' guide form the first decade of the twentieth century. Examples of this type often had entrances through a side porch in the ell as in most of the Redel houses.

In the single Mission Road house, the T-plan was reversed so that from the front the building appears more like the vernacular I-house plan. The I house was an extremely common vernacular form, from the early 1800s until the early 1900s. An I house is characterized by a two story profile, generally with a central entrance passage and extended the depth of only one room. At times a rear extension ell was located off the rear facade.

The superintendent's house is also a National Folk style variation of the pyramidal plan form. In this example, the basic square plan was extended under a hipped roof. So each of the three building types at Redel were based on folk house types adapted for the industrial housing needed at the oil pumping station.

References

Atlas of Johnson County (Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1922).

Beard, Irene, Overland Park, Kansas. Telephone interviews, April 19 and May 4, 1995.

Douglas, Richard L. "A History of Manufactures in the Kansas District," Kansas Historical Collections XI 1909-1910 (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1910), pp. 81-215.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984).

Schruben, Francis W. Wea Creek to El Dorado: Oil in Kansas, 1860-1920 (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1972).

Olathe Mirror 1-05-1905; 3-25-1909; 4-22-1909; 7-15-1909; 7-29-1909.

Johnson County Register of Deeds, Olathe, Kansas.
Deed book 92-186. October 8, 1904. Jesse and Donna Elder to Prairie Oil and Gas Company.
Deed book 91-236. February 24, 1905. J.T. Elder to J.H. Schrader.
Deed book 91-477. October 25, 1905. Schrader and Jesse and Donna Elder to Prairie Oil and Gas Company.
Deed book 114-257. May 5, 1915. Prairie Oil and Gas to Prairie Pipeline.
Deed book 154-248. May 31, 1932. Prairie Pipeline to Sinclair Prairie Pipe Line Co.
Deed book 163-298. May 13, 1937. Sinclair Refining Company to W.E. Beard.
Deed book 163-310. May 13, 1937. Sinclair Refining Company to A.K. Shiplett.
Deed book 163-492. May 13, 1937. Sinclair Refining Company O.G. Dalton.
Deed book 167-135. May 13, 1937. Sinclair Refining Company to F.J. McCabe.
Deed July 16, 1953. Sinclair Refining Company to Robert and Verna Parman.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property stands on the SE4, NE4, NE4, N2, S16, T14S, R25E in Oxford Township, Johnson County, Kansas. The property is comprised of five adjacent lots that together form a contiguous rectangular tract that from the northeast corner measures 154' S, 399.6' W, 166.2' NE, and 349.5 to the point of beginning. The nominated property is bounded by Mission Road to the east, the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks to the west, W. 163rd Street to the south, and adjacent property lines to the north.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary included the five remaining residential properties associated with the Redel community, a community which at one time included non-extant industrial structures, a store and post office, and several more residences covering a larger acreage than is part of the Redel Historic District.

PROPERTY OWNERS

James J. Eldridge and Julie L. Huyett-Eldridge
16310 Mission Road
Stilwell, Kansas 66085

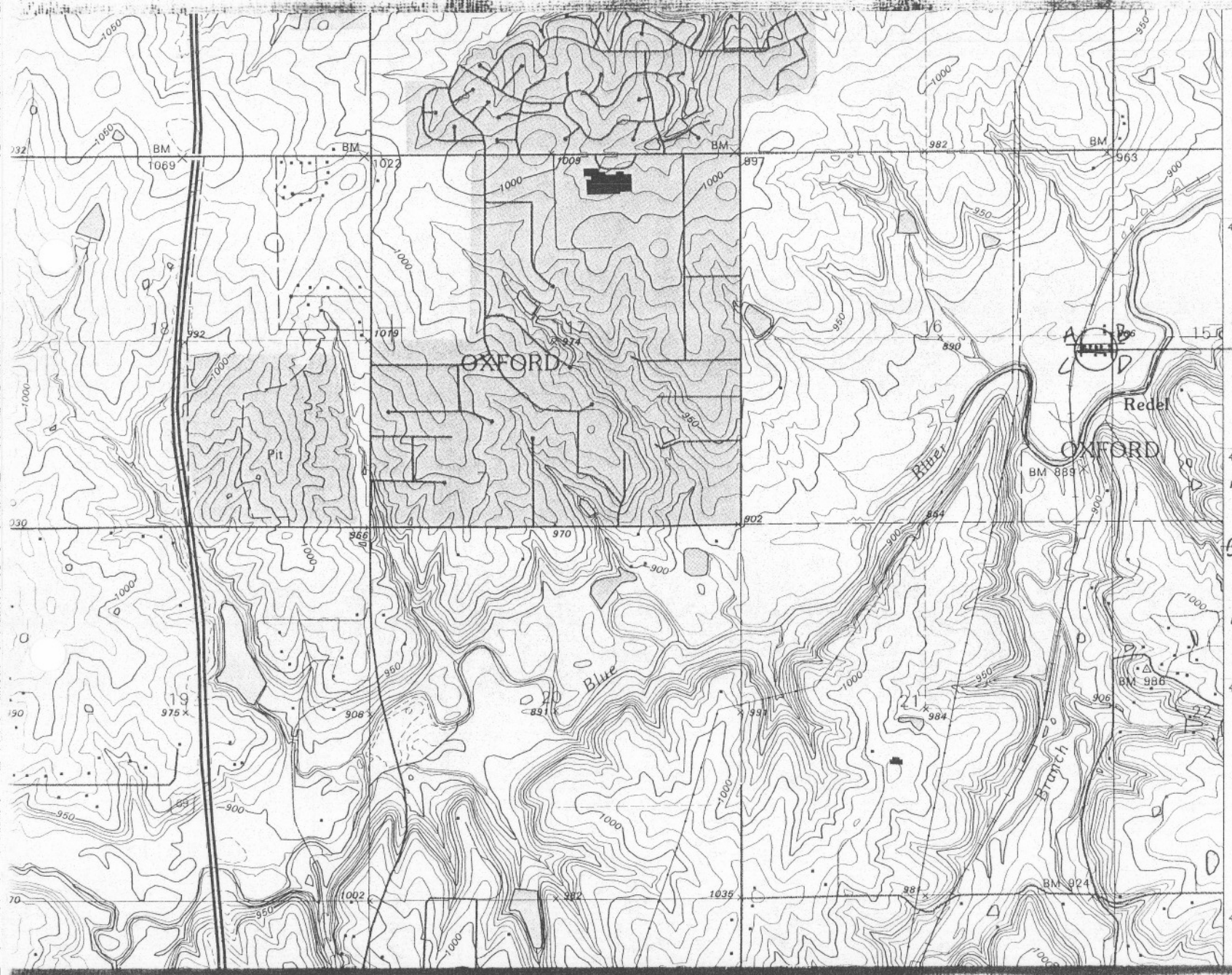
Mark J. and Julie K. Miller
3950 W. 163rd Street
Stilwell, Kansas 66085

Terry M. and Rene E. Husberg
3970 W. 163rd Street
Stilwell, Kansas 66085

Joseph A. Kobularcik, Jr.
3990 W. 163rd Street
Stilwell, Kansas 66085

Orville M. and Carolyn M. Matney (own 4010 W. 163rd Street)
9325 Ballentine Street
Overland Park, Kansas 66214-2810

MISSOU
7F251416-3003
395.0
107.3(s)
349.5(r)
40
30
54.8
61.0
62.0
97.0
92.0(r)
20
30
188.2
7F251416-4009
154.0
7F251416-4005
7F251416-4012
154.0
7F251416-4007
154.0
7F251416-4006
154.0
112.8
61.0
62.0
97.0
92.0(r)
399.6(s)
MISSOURI PACIFIC RRD
7F251416-4008
MISSION ROAD
825.0
Scale: 1"=100'
N


OXFORD
Redel
OXFORD
Blue
River
Branch
Pit
BM 1069
BM 1022
BM 897
BM 963
BM 889
BM 986
BM 924
4300
4299
4298
4297
50' 00"
A
B
C
D
REDEL HISTORIC DISTRICT
UTM COORDINATES
A) 15 358 380
4299 267
B) 15 358 500
4299 267
C) 15 358 380
4299 240
D) 15 358 500
4299 240