NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

JAN 2 2 2009

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 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Shoemaker, J. A., House

Other name/site number

2. Location

Street & number 1434 SW Plass Avenue ☐ not for publication

City or town Topeka ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Shawnee Code 177 Zip code 66604

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 forth 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 Zollner 12-8-08

Patrick Zollner, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Kansas State 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 commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I herby 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:)

Shoemaker, J. A., House
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
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	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	total

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

NA

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)

19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Tudor Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Stone
Walls: Frame and stucco
Wood; Stucco
Roof: Asphalt
Other:

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

Shoemaker, J. A., House
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
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

- ☐ **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 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 it 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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1925

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Glover, Walter E. (architect)

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):
- ☐ 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:

Shoemaker, J. A., House
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one-acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	264940	4324585
2			
3			
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 Mona Gambone

Organization _____ Date June 3, 2008

Street & number 1434 SW Plass Ave Telephone 785-357-4843

City or town Topeka State KS Zip code 66604

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 SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name Mona Gambone

Street & number 1434 Plass Ave Telephone 785-357-4843

City or town Topeka State KS Zip code 66604

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

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The single-family residence at 1434 SW Plass Avenue in Topeka is an example of the Tudor Revival architectural style, which was popular in Kansas during the 1920s. It is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of 15th Street and Plass Avenue in the College Hill neighborhood north of Washburn University and southwest of downtown Topeka. College Hill residences reflect the common architectural styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Prairie, and Bungalow/Craftsman residences. A portion of the College Hill neighborhood is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, but the Shoemaker House is not included within its boundaries.

Elaboration

Built in 1925, the cement-based stucco-over-frame construction was used as the exterior finish. This finish was used in a smaller percentage of Tudor Revival homes in Kansas, compared to brick and stone finishes. The house features numerous elements both inside and out that exemplify the style including decorative half-timbering; tall, narrow windows in multiple groups and with multi-pane glazing; a steeply pitched roof with cross gables; and a massive chimney topped with a decorative chimney pot. Composition shingles covers the roof, just as it was when it was built.

The house is nicely situated on the northeast corner of the intersection of 15th Street and Plass Avenue, with the principle façade facing south. Both the south and west elevations serve as primary, street-facing facades. The house features a dominant high-peaked gable with a small louvered vent in the peak on the south end. There are several double- and triple-grouped casement windows; one pair is set at the half-story, which is on the stair landing.

The central focus of the west elevation is a recessed rectangular open porch supported by groups of wood pillars. The ground level of the west elevation includes a large outer-wall chimney that is faced with stucco flanked by a single window and a multi-paned door. This single door was originally a set of French doors. The steeply pitched side-gable roof on this west elevation includes clipped gables and extends over the porch. There is a hipped-roof dormer with a group of three casement windows. The chimney pierces the roofline above the dormer and is topped with a round undecorated ceramic chimney pot. There is another, shorter chimney toward the east side of the roof that is of the same fashion.

There is a smaller side porch set back from the main porch that shelters the building's primary entrance on the south elevation, which leads into a foyer at the center of the house and at the base of the staircase to the second floor. The original solid wood door is paneled and painted with small, four-paned arch window. The south elevation faces 15th Street and includes groups of casement windows on both the first and second stories and half-timbering. A flat roof extends off the southeast corner of the house – functioning much like a large porch or carport. This was added in the 1960s and connects this entrance to the garage. The ground at the southeast corner of the property near the garage was filled with concrete to prevent water from "pouring" into the basement door. Two basement windows were also filled in at that time.

The east elevation of the house includes the secondary (rear) door leading from the driveway into the kitchen, a pair of casement windows on the first floor, and a group of five casement windows on the second floor. The back door originally had a small porch with railing. The porch has been removed, but the porch overhang remains. The original freestanding garage is only a few feet from the house to the east.

The north elevation is long and largely unadorned. There are two triple-grouped casement windows and one single casement window on the first floor; the group at the west end of the north façade being half-windows. There is some half-timbering present between the first and second story windows. There are three triple-grouped casement windows on the second floor.

The garage was completed when the house was built and displays the same Tudor Revival characteristics as the house. A small, but attractively finished garden shed was attached to the east side of the garage, probably in the 1970s, and restyled in 2000.

Interior

The residence's main entrance is tucked beneath a recessed porch on the south elevation and faces west. It opens into a small reception hall or foyer. A very small half-bathroom was added in next to the staircase the 1960s and replaced built in cabinets and a window seat. The reception hall provides access to the living room, dining room, a short hallway to the kitchen, and the staircase to the second floor. The stairs go up one-half floor to a landing with a nice casement window on the south façade of the house before turning up to the second floor. With the exception of the kitchen, there are original wood floors and trim throughout the house. Off the foyer is a short hall into the kitchen, including the door to the basement. The kitchen features south and east casement windows, as well as the back door on the east wall. The kitchen was completely refurbished in 2007, with new hardwood floors and kitchen cabinets, appliances and lighting fixtures. No changes were made to the kitchen layout.

The dining room has a triple wood casement window facing north. This room also retains the original light fixture, a "crystal basket". Off the dining room, to the northeast, is the small office, which was called the "den" in the original blueprint.

An arched pass through leads from the dining room into the living room, which is located on the west side of the house. The living room features a brick fireplace along the west wall that is flanked by a single window and a multi-paned door leading to the exterior porch. There is a triple window on the south wall and a triple group of half-windows on the north wall.

There are three rooms and a bathroom on the second floor that are accessed of a short central hallway. In the hallway there is a pull-down staircase providing access to the unfinished attic, a large clothes closet, and a large linen closet – all original spaces. The large eastern-most room was called the "sleeping porch" in the blueprint. Its many windows (eleven) make the room very light. There are two triple-grouped casement windows on the north and south walls and a group of five casement windows on the

east wall. The room does not have a closet. The second bedroom opens off the sleeping porch and hallway. It has a triple group window on the north wall and a large closet. The master bedroom and its very small "study" are on the west side of the house. It has a triple group of windows on the north wall and a group of four windows on the south wall. Two doors once accessed the study, but one of them has been removed. The bedroom's original decorative fireplace is not longer extant. The bedroom has two small original closets in the northeast and southeast corners of the room, and there are two small storage closets off the study.

The residence's main bathroom is on the second floor. This was the only bathroom in the house when it was built. The bathroom has been completely redone and retains little historic material. The bathroom's arrangement is somewhat different from the original, but still features a toilet, sink, and bathtub.

The basement, which was "finished" in the 1960s, is not currently used as living space. It is used for laundry and storage.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Shoemaker House at 1434 SW Plass Avenue is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an architect-designed Tudor Revival residence. The house and garage were designed by well-known Topeka architect Walter E. Glover and erected in 1925 in the College Hill neighborhood north of Washburn University. The property's period of significance is 1925 – the year the house and garage were built.

College Hill Neighborhood Context

The Shoemaker House is located in the College Hill residential neighborhood north of Washburn University and southwest of downtown Topeka. The neighborhood evolved in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries under the sponsorship of then-Washburn College. Washburn College began as Lincoln College in 1866. With no public transportation available to access the site, the college trustees opted instead to temporarily locate the school near the state capitol grounds. In 1865, John Ritchie, a well-known Congregationalist, free-state advocate, and Topeka investor, donated a 160-acre tract of land for a college site about one-and-a-half miles from town. In 1868, Ichabod Washburn donated $25,000 to form an endowment for the college and the trustees renamed the institution in his honor. By 1871, the college trustees began developing the new campus on Ritchie's donated land.

Under the direction of President Peter McVicar, the college's trustees initiated speculative development on land owned by the college in an effort to raise money to support the institution. Following Washburn's donation and Ritchie's gift of a quarter section of land, the assets of the college had increased to an endowment of over $60,000, and 480 acres of land valued at $700 per acre. This property would serve as a revenue source for the college. The college trustees leased some of the land, setting other parcels aside for campus growth and others for sale to residential developers.

In addition to the revenues that the sale of lots would provide to the college, President McVicar hoped the platting of residential neighborhoods near the college would attract people who were associated with or interested in supporting the college, including sharing their homes with students who needed room and board. It was a matter of general practice for the trustees to compensate professors by deeding them lots, further stimulating home building. All of the houses on both sides of College and Boswell Avenues between 17th and Huntoon Streets occupied lots initially owned by the college. For nearly thirty years, proceeds from the sale of lots in what became generally known as "College Hill" helped balance the institution's budget, added to the endowment, and attracted new residents.

College Hill residences reflect the common architectural styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Prairie, and Bungalow/Craftsman residences. The single-family residences range in size from small houses of six rooms or less to large two-story

residences. A portion of the College Hill neighborhood is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, but does not include this Plass Avenue residence.[1]

Property History

The house at 1434 SW Plass Avenue was built in 1925 for J. A. Shoemaker, a traveling salesman, and his wife, Nora. The Shoemakers only lived together in the house for a few years. Mr. Shoemaker died in 1928 and Mrs. Shoemaker lived there only another two years.

In 1931, the house was purchased by Ernest Hemus, an assistant general claims agent for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and his wife Lutie. They lived there together until 1941, when only Ernest Hemus is shown (in city directories) as the owner. He lived there until 1951, when Edward Amsbaugh, a salesman for Dee Erickson Sporting Goods, and his wife Elizabeth, purchased the house.

The Amsbaughs lived there until 1958, when Judge Sam and Ruth Crow purchased the house. Sam Crow, a native Topekan, was working as an attorney in the firm of Chaney, Dickinson, Prager and Crow when he and Ruth moved to 1434 SW Plass Avenue. Ruth Crow had worked as a registered nurse before marriage and having a family. Mr. Crow served in Korea as a U.S. Navy Seaman from 1944-1945. After graduating from the University of Kansas in 1949, he attended and graduated from the Washburn University School of Law (1949-1952). From 1953-1954, he served in the U.S. Army Reserves as a Colonel in the JAG Corps. He then worked in private practice until 1975 when he was appointed to be a U.S. Magistrate Judge with the U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas. President Ronald Reagan then appointed him to serve as a federal judge in 1981. He assumed senior status on the bench on November 15, 1996. In 2000 Judge Crow was elected to the Topeka High School Hall of Fame.

Judge and Mrs. Crow loved the house and enjoyed the College Hill neighborhood for many years. Judge Crow told me one of his favorite memories is of watching his sons walk down the street, kidding and teasing each other, going to their Topeka High graduations, then held at Washburn University. The Crows sold the house to James, an engineer, and Julie Franks in 2001. They sold it to current owner Mona Gambone, a paraprofessional with USD 501 of Topeka, in 2004. She is a native Kansan and graduated from Washburn University in Topeka. Mrs. Gambone has completed restoration work on the home, both interior and exterior, and improved the landscaping. She is involved in neighborhood affairs and serves as secretary to the Board of the College Hill Neighborhood Association.

Architect

Walter Earl Glover was a prominent architect in Topeka for nearly 50 years. He was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, on May 29, 1889, and his family moved to Topeka when he was fourteen. He graduated from Topeka High School in 1909, and he attended Kansas State University for three semesters before transferring to the University of Illinois. He studied architecture and engineering, and graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in architecture in 1915. Glover was employed by the Atchison, Topeka &

[1] Sally Schwenk, "College Avenue Historic District National Register Nomination". Listed April 18, 2007

Santa Fe Railroad in Topeka from 1915 to 1918. He opened his own architecture office, which eventually became Glover & Newcomb, in Topeka in 1919.

Glover designed commercial buildings in Topeka and northeast Kansas, including several for Security Benefit Association including the original main office at 700 Harrison and the complex west of Topeka, known as SBA Hill.[2] The historic Tower Building known by many locals as the Menninger Clock Tower, is the centerpiece of this campus and was patterned after Independence Hall in Philadelphia. He also did work on the original Stormont Hospital. He designed many residences in Topeka, specializing in the Tudor Revival style. An outstanding example of his work in that genre, specifically known as Jacobethan Revival, is the Chi Omega sorority house at the University of Kansas campus in Lawrence, which is listed in the state register.

Glover designed the Disney School, built in 1926, which is southeast of Topeka. He also designed the Wabaunsee County Courthouse that was built in 1931-32 in Alma. The courthouse was built in the Modern Movement/Art Deco style, a departure from his usual style of design.

Glover was a member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and the Kansas Society of Architects. He served as the president of the AIA from 1935-1936. He was also a member of several social service organizations, such as the Civitan Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Rotary Club.

Never formally retired, Glover died on July 12, 1969 at a Topeka hospital after a short illness. At the time of his death, he was residing with his wife of 49 years at 1626 MacVicar in the College Hill neighborhood not far from 1434 SW Plass Avenue.

Tudor Revival Architecture[3]

The Tudor Revival style is associated with the residential building boom Kansas experienced in the 1920s. One of the dominant residential movements during this period, Tudor Revival is often used as a composite term to capture a variety of medieval English revival styles. While pre-World War I and post-Great Depression examples of the Tudor Revival exist in Kansas, most of the architecture associated with this style was constructed during the 1920s.

Brick veneer with stone trim applied over a wooden frame is the most common building construction employed for this group. A much smaller percentage of Tudor Revival houses employed cement-based stucco applied over frame construction.

Kansas features an array of landmark Tudor Revival properties, including the Chi Omega Sorority House (c 1925) at the University of Kansas campus in Lawrence. Designed by the Topeka architect Walter E. Glover, the sorority house was listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places on January 5, 1983. Other

[2] The Security Benefit Association Hospital Building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.
[3] Martha Hagedorn-Krass, "Tudor Revival Reaches Popularity Peak in 1920s" in *Kansas Preservation* newsletter (July/August 2003), p. 13-14.

Tudor Revival-style properties in Kansas include the Mattie Elliot House (1927-1928) in Manhattan, the Stackman Court apartment building (1928-1929) in Wichita, and the Glick-Orr House in Atchison (1873 and later remodeled from High Victorian Gothic to Tudor Revival).

Although noted for its distinctive and unique architect-designed buildings, the Tudor Revival style offered design elements that were incorporated into mail-order design books. Using an eclectic mix of features, homes could achieve the semblance of the Tudor Revival and became available as mail-order bungalows and foursquares. The Tudor Revival style remained popular in this country until the Second World War.

Tudor Revival characteristics found on the Shoemaker House include decorative half-timbering; cement-based stucco applied over frame construction; tall, narrow windows in multiple groups and with multi-pane glazing; steeply pitched roof with cross gables; and a massive chimney topped with a decorative chimney pot.

Summary

The Shoemaker House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an architect-designed Tudor Revival residence. It is a significant part of the College Hill neighborhood and anchors the northeast corner of 15th Street and SW Plass Avenue.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Connelley, William. A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans (1919), 2304-2305.

Hagedorn-Krass, Martha, "Tudor Revival Reaches Popularity Peak in 1920s" in Kansas Preservation (July-August, 2003),13-14.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses (Random House, 1984), 354-371.

Schwenk, Sally. College Avenue Historic District National Register Nomination. 2007

Seale, William. Security Benefit Association Hospital Building National Register Nomination, 2005.

Topeka State Journal, July 14, 1969. Obituary.

Topeka Daily Capital, July 14, 1969. Obituary.

Topeka Capital Journal, Feb. 24, 2007. by Diane Lawson, "Lessons in Remodeling."

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Shoemaker House is located at 1434 SW Plass Avenue. The property's legal description is as follows: COLLEGE PLACE, Lot 458 + , 15TH ST S 1/2 OF W 5 FT LOT 458 & S 65 FT OF LOTS 460 462 464 466 468 470 COLLEGE PLACE SECTION 01 TOWNSHIP 12 RANGE 15.

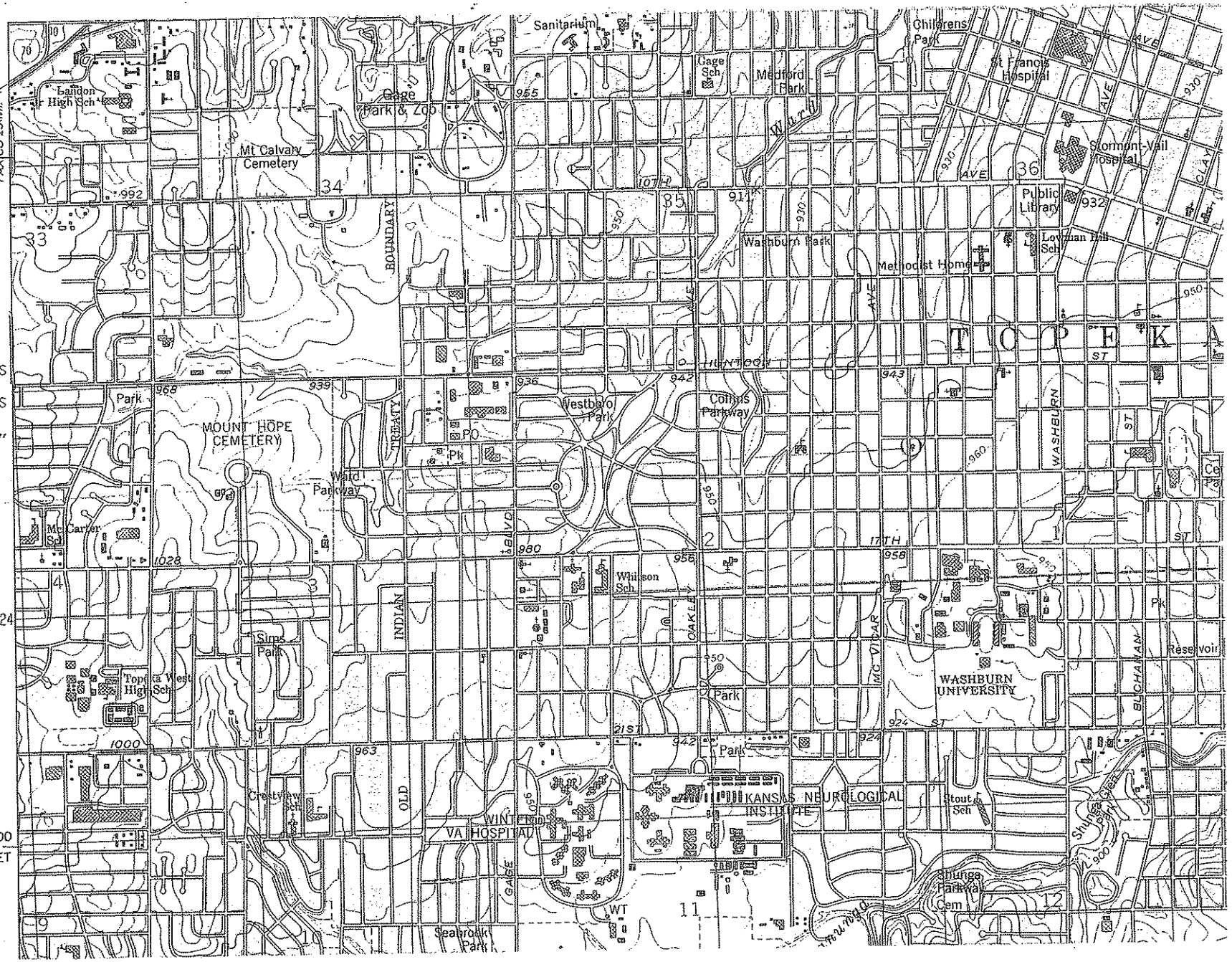
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the parcel historically associated with the Shoemaker House.

PHOTOGRAPIC INFORMATION

Property Name: Shoemaker House
Location: 1434 SW Plass Avenue
Photographer: Sarah Martin
Date: September 3, 2008

Photo 1: South elevation that fronts 15th Street, facing N
Photo 2: Northwest corner that faces Plass Avenue, facing SE
Photo 3: East elevation and outbuilding, facing W
Photo 4: Garage and addition, south elevation, facing NW
Photo 5: Covered walkway on south elevation, facing W
Photo 6: Interior, front door, facing W
Photo 7: Interior, view of living room from dining room, facing W
Photo 8: Interior, living room fireplace on west wall, facing W
Photo 9: Interior, staircase between first and second floors, view from first floor, facing S
Photo 10: Interior, staircase between first and second floors, view from second floor, facing S
Photo 11: Interior, second floor hallway, facing W
Photo 12: Interior, second floor sleeping porch, facing N



JUNCTION CITY 60 MI.
PAXICO 23 MI.
T 11 S
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260 000
FEET
Sanitarium
Childrens Park
St Francis Hospital
Gage Sch
Medford Park
Landon Jr High Sch
Gage Park & Zoo
Mt Calvary Cemetery
Stormont-Vail Hospital
Public Library
Washburn Park
Lowman Hill Sch
Methodist Home
T O P E K A
Westboro Park
Collins Parkway
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY
Ward Parkway
Mc Carter Sch
Whitson Sch
Sims Park
Topeka West High Sch
WASHBURN UNIVERSITY
Reservoir
Crestview Sch
WINTER VA HOSPITAL
KANSAS NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE
Stout Sch
Shunga Parkway Cem
Seabrook Park
BOUNDARY
TREATY
INDIAN
OLD
GAGE
OAKLEY
MC VICAR
WASHBURN
BUCHANAN
10TH
17TH
21ST
HUNTOON