



Horton Civic Center  
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
1		sites
2	2	structures
		objects
<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Total</b>

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: marketplace

RECREATION AND CULTURE: fairground

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: marketplace

RECREATION AND CULTURAL: fairground

RECREATION AND CULTURE: dancehall

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Vernacular

OTHER: WPA Rustic

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: limestone

walls: STONE: limestone

roof: ASPHALT, METAL

other: METAL, WOOD

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

### Summary

The Horton Civic Center/WPA Fairgrounds is located at 125 W 7<sup>th</sup> St in Horton, Kansas, and sits on approximately two acres of land. The site is characterized by its WPA-era buildings and structures, as well as the ample open grassy space within the center of the property. All the WPA-era buildings and structures are made of native limestone and feature a rusticated finish with some Craftsman details. Their frame construction and open-air design characterize additional structures on the property. The overall condition of the property is good, with some deterioration in typical places like roofs and windows. The Horton Civic Center retains its historic integrity and character-defining features. It is an excellent example of a WPA fairgrounds in Kansas.

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### Narrative

#### Setting and Site:

Brown County is in the northeastern corner of Kansas, bordering Nebraska. The northeast region of Kansas is within the Dissected Till Plains, which consist of flat to rolling plains with rich and fertile agricultural soils. The town of Horton proper is approximately thirty-six miles south of the Nebraska border. The Horton Civic Center/Brown County Fairground is located at 125 W 7<sup>th</sup> St. in Horton on the south side of town about one-tenth of a mile from the main thoroughfare of Central Avenue. The Civic Center is one block south and two west of City Hall, facing north along the south side of West 7<sup>th</sup> Street. To the north is the center of the commercial district (about three blocks), and further north are residential neighborhoods. To the east is one block of commercial buildings, and across Central Avenue begins the residential areas and agricultural lands.

Historically, to the southwest were the rail line and industry. Currently, the rail tracks have been removed, and the area consists of agricultural fields. There are no significant landscaping features on the Civic Center property, other than a stone wall along the west, north, and east sides. However, the south side doesn't feature the stone wall but instead is lined by many trees. The main arena and hog barn/arena are on the western side which is the flat and low part of the property. Continuing to the east, the property begins climbing up a hill with the maintenance building (a.k.a. the City Barn), and salt storage along the ridge of the hill.

#### General Characteristics:

The Civic Center was built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the City of Horton between 1937-1939. The layout of the Civic Center includes a stone wall with three entrance gates, two exhibition halls, two sheltered areas, and two other buildings. The primary structures are made with native limestone quarried from east of Kennekuk and are in a WPA Rustic style with minimal ornamentation, simple design, and use of permanent/heavy materials. All of the crafting and finishing work was completed by hand.<sup>1</sup> All the structures were designed for utilitarian use and are simple in their layouts. Both arenas are large structures, whereas the other facilities are minimal in scale. The buildings are all positioned to face the interior fairground or open space. So, the sides or rear of the buildings are facing the perimeter stone walls. There are three entrance gates to the property; the north entrance is for pedestrian use; whereas, the west and east entrances are for the trucks and devices used to pull in equipment or livestock for exhibitions and fairs. The west and east gates are at the southern end of the property.

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<sup>1</sup> *The Atchison Daily Globe* (Atchison, Kansas) October 17, 1965.

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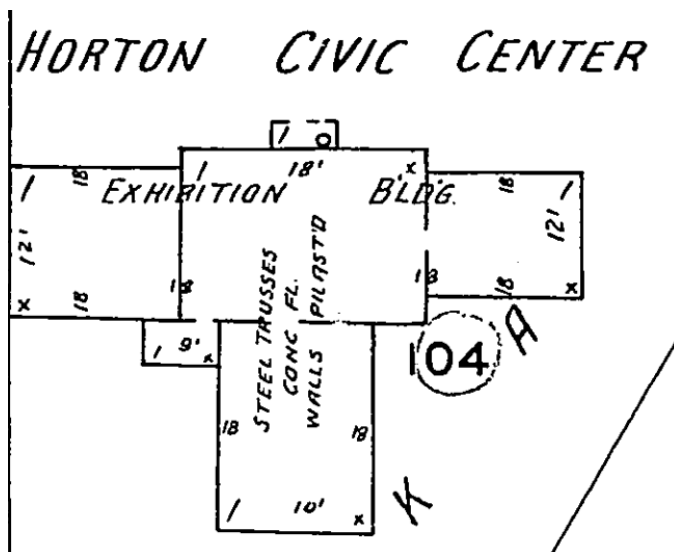
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According to the 1930s Sanborn Map, before the construction of the Civic Center, on the C.K. & N. addition, lots 1-20, contained a single shop building.<sup>2</sup> "Space for the Civic Center was purchased in the 30s with funds provided by the Tri-County Livestock Shipping association."<sup>3</sup> In the 1949 Sanborn map, the shop had been demolished or removed, and the lots combined into one parcel containing the Civic Center. The property has changed little since its original construction by the WPA and continues to be used in the original manner for which it was constructed.

**Inventory:**

Name/Function	Type	Style	Construction	Eligibility
Civic Center Grounds	Site	Stone & Open	1937-1939	Contributing
Main Arena (exhibition building)	Building	Stone-Rustic	1937-38	Contributing
Salt Storage	Building	Stone-Rustic	1937-38	Contributing
Maintenance building (City Barn)	Building	Stone-Rustic	c1938-39	Contributing
Wall & Gates	Structure	Stone-Rustic	c1938-39	Contributing
Hog Barn/Arena (stock shed)	Structure	Open-air	Late-1960s to Early-1970s	Contributing
Small Shelter	Structure	Open-air	Late-1980s	Non-Contributing
Large Shelter	Structure	Open-air	Post-1990	Non-Contributing

The **Civic Center grounds** are comprised of two acres of land with seven contributing properties. The site is a triangle shape with the longest side on the north along W 7<sup>th</sup> St.<sup>4</sup> The east side is bound by W 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue, and the west side by W 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue.<sup>5</sup> The site features open and grassy areas, a stone wall with three gates running along the west, north, and east sides, and several buildings/structures. The site remains in good condition and retains its historic integrity and character-defining features and contributes to the historic district.



The **Main Arena** (exhibition building) is a large one-story, t-shaped stone building (approximately 84'x40') that faces east. It was built as a WPA project between 1937-1938 with the labor of local citizens. There are four distinct portions of the Main Arena to facility the exhibition halls, showrooms and/or animals (approximately 18'x18' each). There is a simple two-column half-height portico on the main façade, a double-door entrance

<sup>2</sup> According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Horton Sept. 1930, Sheet 5.

<sup>3</sup> *The Atchison Daily Globe* (Atchison, Kansas) October 17, 1965.

<sup>4</sup> Horton renamed its streets sometime between 1911 and 1924: 7<sup>th</sup> St was originally called Delaware.

<sup>5</sup> Before 1924, 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue was called Arthur, and 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue was called Grant.

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featuring two original wooden doors with three-horizontal panels on the lower half, and three-vertical lights on the upper half. There is a small (9-foot) non-historic restroom (divided into "Guys" and "Gals") on the northwest corner, which was added c1980s.<sup>6</sup> The Main Arena features a cross-gabled asphalt roof over the showroom and rear holding area and side-gabled roofs over the wings. The whole building is constructed out of limestone with a rusticated finish and has four piers piercing the roofline on the main façade. Every elevation, except the main elevation, features large elbow brackets under the eaves. The south elevation features two pairs of wooden doors and a single wooden-slat vent at the pitch of the eave. The west elevation features the same, but with the addition of a large auto-door that swings upwards.

The building features a unique open steel truss system, concrete floors, smooth-finished walls, and a set of built-in bleachers. Although the main/showroom is one-story, the walls are approximately sixteen-feet tall with the ceiling another ten- to fifteen-feet above,<sup>7</sup> and the main room has a set of concrete bleachers that run the length and height of the east wall. The main façade is divided by six pilasters, four of which protrude through the roof like a chimney. Also, it features a lower level with steel windows (divided into 12 equal lights – three rows of four) that provide light into supply/equipment rooms under the bleachers, and an upper level of steel tripartite windows (four-over-four in each part) acting as a clerestory to the provide light into the showroom. All of the windows open on a louver outward. The wings are articulated by four pilasters and feature the same clerestory windows, one between each set of pilasters. The building features no other ornamentation. The building is in good condition, with some deterioration on the roof, exterior joints, and the steel windows. The building retains its historic materials, workmanship, design, and other aspects of integrity.

The **Salt Storage**<sup>8</sup> building is a single-story, square building with a pyramidal asphalt roof featuring exposed rafter tails, constructed in c1938. It has a concrete foundation, is made of local limestone, and the stone wall meets the structure on the southeast and northwest corners. The north and south elevations feature no openings or ornamentation. The east and west elevations are identical and feature a single metal door on the north edge, followed by three clerestory windows. The building measures approximately 21.5' x 24'. The interior consists of a t-shaped wood wall, with two sections filled with sand and salt. The building is in fair/poor condition with much deterioration and damage on the south side of the roof and structure. There are damage and deterioration on each of the six windows, and rust on both metal doors/entrances. It appears that at some time, the building was repointed with too firm a mortar, as there is much spalling on all elevations, but primarily the east and west sides. It retains all of its historic integrity and character-defining features.

The **Maintenance building** (City Barn) is a single-story, rectangular building with a front-gabled metal roof and elbow brackets. The building was shortly after 1938, but the date is not definite. It is made of local limestone, and the stone wall meets the structure on the northeast and southeast corners. It measures 41' x 58'. The north elevation features two chimneys (one on either corner) and two pilasters with a replacement concrete cap, that divide the elevation into three bays. The central bay features a single piece of plywood where a vent would have been at the pitch of the eave and a replacement metal garage door. Whereas the other two bays feature a single horizontal window opening with a formed-concrete sill, infilled with wood on either side of a contemporary slider window – openings were likely changed in the 1970s. The east and west elevations are identical and feature five pilasters dividing the walls into four bays. Each bay features a large window opening with a formed-concrete sill. The openings have been infilled with replacement horizontal slider windows, and vinyl siding – likely changed in the 1970s.

The south elevation features four pilasters creating three bays. Each of the bays features a garage-door sized opening. The auto-opening on the left bay appears to have been infilled with limestone and a single horizontal window opening infilled with wood on either side of a contemporary slider window. The other two garage-door openings contain replacement metal garage-doors – likely changed in the 1970s. There is a single piece of

<sup>6</sup> The dates are estimated based on oral histories from longtime resident, Keith Olsen, an active participant of the Civic Center.

<sup>7</sup> This is an estimate from Keith Olsen, a longtime resident. A proper measuring tool was not available at the time.

<sup>8</sup> We could not find historic resources documenting the use of the salt building. However, it seems to resemble the standard "bathroom" of the WPA projects. Previous county fair board members remember this building being used for salt storage since the 1950s.

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plywood where a vent would have been at the pitch of the eave. There is a concrete drive that enters from the stone wall up to the maintenance doors. The interior is open with shelving attached to all of the walls. There is a small brick addition in the northeast corner that contains an office space and restroom. The building is in good condition with minimal deterioration. It retains its historic integrity of location, setting, association, feeling, and most of its materials and design.

The **Wall & Gates** are made of local limestone and have a rusticated finish. The north portion of the wall appears in the 1930s photographs and runs from the further west to east corners of the property. The wall measures 4' tall, the gates and chain-link fence both measure 3' tall, and there is one gate area along the north wall. The north gate is made up of two staircases, each accented with two-large columns shaped like battlements (four columns total) and topped with three small-triangular pieces one each side of the column.

The west and east walls and gates are not visible (west wall) or do not appear (east wall) in the 1930s photograph. According to a book from 1974, the "City Barn" or Maintenance building was "another project of the W.P.A. Built at the east end of the Civic Center grounds on 6<sup>th</sup> Street..."<sup>9</sup> However, both the west and east gates are designed uniformly, featuring only four small-square stones capped on each corner of the columns. It is assumed that the west and east walls/gates were constructed around the same time, as they feature the same style that is differentiated from the 1938 north-wall – likely constructed at the same time as the Maintenance Building. When was it built? All the walls remain in good/fair condition with visible repointing and change in the mortar consistency, as there is some spalling along the walls. Deterioration varies from little to a lot. It retains its historic integrity and character-defining features.

The **Hog Barn/Arena**<sup>10</sup> (stock shed) is a large rectangular frame structure with a side-gabled metal roof, exposed rafter and truss system, and evenly spaced Y-posts supporting either side. The entire structure is constructed in the same manner and is located in the northwest corner of the property. However, two-thirds of the structure (hog barn) is open-air and filled with metal stalls for hogs. It was constructed in the late 1960s-early 1970s and measures approximately 40' x 84'. The other one-third (arena) is enclosed with metal siding, has a poured concrete floor, and combination metal/wood stalls. It was added in the late 1980s and measures approximately 40' x 60'. The structure is in good condition and retains its historic materials, workmanship, and most of its design. The existing hog barn replaced a much smaller 9-foot stock shed from the original fairgrounds.<sup>11</sup>

A **Small Shelter** is a rectangular frame, open-air structure with a side-gabled asphalt roof, exposed truss system, and eight evenly spaced Y-posts supporting the roof (three on each side). The structure features no ornamentation and a poured concrete floor. It is located between the set of pedestrian entrance stairs on the north-central part of the property parallel to the wall. Most often used to host the Bingo games, it was constructed in the late 1980s and measures 21' x 28'.<sup>12</sup> The structure is in good condition, with some deterioration on the roof. It retains its integrity of location, setting, design, association, materials, and feeling and does not negatively impact the complex. However, the construction falls outside of the period of significance, so it is non-contributing.

The **Large Shelter** is like the small shelter in its design and construction. It is an open-air design featuring a side-gabled asphalt roof, exposed truss system, and evenly spaced Y-posts with no ornamentation and a poured concrete floor. It is in the northeast portion of the property and positioned diagonally from the wall with a northeast/southwest alignment. Most often used for the food auctions and tracker pulls, the concrete pad has

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<sup>9</sup> "Horton's Jubilee Celebration: History of Horton and Surrounding Communities." *The City Barn. Horton History and Literature Club*. 1974, p 152.

<sup>10</sup> The dates are estimated based on oral histories from longtime resident, Keith Olsen, an active participant of the Civic Center.

<sup>11</sup> According to the 1930-1949 Sanborn Map, a small 9-foot stock shed was in the northwest corner of the property.

<sup>12</sup> The dates are estimated based on oral histories from longtime resident, Keith Olsen, an active participant of the Civic Center.

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been in this spot for many years; whereas, the structure (posts and roof) was added after the 1990s.<sup>13</sup> It measures 40' x 16'. It retains its integrity of location, setting, design, association, materials, and feeling and does not negatively impact the complex. However, the construction falls outside of the period of significance, so it is non-contributing.

### **Integrity**

Overall, the Horton Civic Center/WPA fairgrounds retains excellent integrity of location, setting, association, and feeling. The workmanship is still evident in all the buildings and structures, as seen in their rusticated and smooth finishes, small details (brackets), and skills required to construct the property. The design has been slightly altered with the addition of later structures (shelters). The materials are mostly historic with some changes in roofing materials, and occasionally windows or doors (maintenance building). Although the design and materials have been altered in minimal ways, the changes do not negatively impact the integrity of the site as a whole. The Horton Civic Center retains its historic integrity and character-defining features and is an excellent example of a WPA fairgrounds in Kansas.

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<sup>13</sup> The dates are estimated based on oral histories from longtime resident, Keith Olsen, an active participant of the Civic Center.

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**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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

**Period of Significance**

1937-1970

**Significant Dates**

1937, 1938

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins in 1937 when the construction of the Horton Civic Center began and continues through 1970. The period is estimated at the "50-year guidance" as the property continues to serve in its historic function and use today and retains its historic integrity.

**Criteria Considerations (justification)**

NA

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### **Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

#### **Summary**

The Horton Civic Center in Horton, Brown County, Kansas, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Entertainment/Recreation and Social History. The property meets the registration requirements prepared in the multiple property document, *New Deal-era Resources of Kansas*. Constructed by the WPA initiative during the 1930s-40s, the Horton Civic Center's purpose was to provide Horton and the surrounding communities with a defined location for community events. The Civic Center has been integral to the atmosphere, and experiences of community members since its construction, which is seen through the number of events at the site. Upon its opening, the Horton Civic Center has hosted recreational activities, and entertainment, through county fairs, festivals, concerts, summits, but most important, events with livestock. The location of the building is no coincidence but a result of the need from the local citizens and ranchers. The railroad loading area was directly along the southern boundary of the property, making it a convenient place to shuffle livestock from a selling event at the Civic Center. Also, the children and members of the national and state 4-H Club regularly participate in associated activities at the Civic Center. 4-H, ranching, and agriculture are the primary industry in Brown County and are essential to the life of its citizens. The Horton Civic Center was built as a social and recreational tool with the sole purpose of an exhibition hall and facility for the surrounding community's use. The purpose of the Civic Center still exists today. Over the past eighty-plus years of use, the Horton Civic Center is still a centerpiece of the community.

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#### **Elaboration**



*Figure 1: 1887 image of a Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska locomotive and passenger cars arriving to the new depot under construction at the recently platted city of Horton. 09/20/1887. Image on file at the KSHS.*

#### **Development of Horton, Kansas – A Railroad Town**

Kansas was a popular place for the railroad industry to build, because of its prairie and plains, minimal trees, and vast open space. Before the railroad, agriculture, and farming, accompanied by raising crops and livestock, had been the primary means of subsistence for this area of rural northeast Kansas farms. With the arrival of the Rock Island's Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska (CK&N) railroad in 1886 small Kansas farms could soon trade in other markets across the nation. Such was the case for the town of Horton. The first train arrived in Horton on November 12, 1886, just two months after the city was platted. The railroad essentially built the town and was crucial to the development of the community. "The history of Horton is vitally connected to the

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nation's development of transportation. The decade of the 1880's showed marked increase in the laying of railroad tracks across the nation. The Rock Island Lines, an active participant in the era of expansion, decided to move west of the Missouri River."<sup>14</sup>

CK&N officials organized the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Town Company to sell for profit leftover land purchased by the railroad. "...The new charter for the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railroad (rather than Railway), dated March 14, 1886, called for construction to start at Elwood, Kansas, across the Missouri from St. Joseph, and extend to forty-one miles west to the future site of Horton. ..."15 At the projected site of Horton, the CK&N Town Company purchased 620 acres of farmland in July 1886. The name for the town of Horton came from Albert H. Horton, Chief Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court. The first lots offered for sale were listed on September 20, 1886.

The community grew quickly and provided the citizens with necessities of everyday life via hardware stores, dry goods, clothing stores, drug stores, banks, barbers, and blacksmith. Horton had reached 700 permanent residents within the first three months of settlement.<sup>16</sup> Two owners/editors of the first newspaper in Horton (the Horton Headlight - first issue was October 29, 1886) started a campaign to promote the sale of land in Horton. In numerous advertisements published between October-December 1886 and again between March-April 1887, promotions were made that Horton was certainly the "Wonder of Kansas" and "The Magic City" claiming the city of Horton rose from a cornfield as if by magic.<sup>17</sup>



Figure 2: 08/19/1887. Horton Headlight p2. New CK&N First Addition town lots for sale in Horton.

### Tri-County Fair

Annually small towns across the state of Kansas sponsor and invite 4-H groups' members to exhibit their homemade and agricultural wares and heads of livestock and poultry they raised on their family farms. The Tri-County Fair (as it is still referred to today), in reality, sponsors as many as five northeast Kansas counties. Those counties represented in the Tri-County Fair are Brown, Atchison, Jackson, Doniphan, and Nemaha.

The fair started in 1918 as a horse show with the late Oscar Rompeter as chairman. It was turned into an open show for all breeds of livestock and later converted to a 4-H show. Typically, the fair is organized over the course of three days and provides prizes for the winners of approximately \$2,000. The minimum age for 4-H club and FFA children to participate is ten. Other activities at the fair include free entertainment with music and dancing. Several committees, one for each animal type, and so forth, organize and run the fair each year.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>14</sup> John Ruh, Horton Kansas Centennial 1886-1986: Horton today, ed. Ollie Krebs (Shawnee Mission: Kes-Print, Inc., 1985), 3.

<sup>15</sup> I. E. Quastler. "Emphatically a Rock Island Town: The Railroad Legacy of Horton, Kansas, 1887 – 1946," *Kansas History: A Journal of the Central Plains* 27, no. 4 (Winter 2004): 232 – 249.

<sup>16</sup> "Horton, Two Years Old: What Has Been Done In Twenty-four Months." *Horton Headlight (Horton, Kansas)*, Friday, September 21, 1888

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Horton Tri-County Fair to observe 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary," *Atchison Daily Globe*, February 22, 1953.

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Figure 3: 08/28/1947. Fairview Enterprise p4. 29th Annual Tri-County Fair advertisement.

#### The 4-H Club: National and State Levels

Northeast Kansas 4-H programs hold their annual exhibitions in the Horton Civic Center during the Tri-County Fair. The 4-H clubs in the United States have been in existence since 1902. In Clark County, Ohio, the first such youth program was started by A. B. Graham. Graham's youth club was called "The Tomato Club" or the "Corn Growing Club." Jessie Field Shambaugh developed the nationally recognized 4-H symbol of the four-leaf clover. Each leaf on the clover has an "H" indicating the individual's Head: for good and proper decision making; Heart: having strong personal values; Hands: for volunteering and doing community service; Health: healthy lifestyles, character, ethics.<sup>19</sup>

The passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 created the Cooperative Extension System at USDA and nationalized 4-H. By 1924, 4-H clubs were formed, and the clover emblem was adopted.

"Today, 4-H serves youth in rural, urban, and suburban communities in every state across the nation. 4-H'ers are tackling the nation's top issues, from global food security, climate change and sustainable energy to childhood obesity and food safety. 4-H out-of-school programming, in-school enrichment programs, clubs and camps also offer a wide variety of STEM opportunities – from agricultural and animal sciences to rocketry, robotics, environmental protection and computer science – to improve the nation's ability to compete in key scientific fields and take on the leading challenges of the 21st century."<sup>20</sup>

4-H'ers competing in county 4-H shows are awarded ribbons, and winners of each category are then eligible to compete at the annual Kansas State Fair held in Hutchinson, Kansas. Competitors who do not qualify to show at the state fair could sell their livestock to local businesses on the last day of the fair. 4-H is a learning experience from day one for youth and young adults.

In 1983, the Topeka Capital Journal reported that "...Each autumn 4-H club boys and girls from three counties bring their pets and projects to Horton for exhibition at a fair. That makes the town a 4-H center. Location and equipment for the fair have been a problem. They will not be in the future..."<sup>21</sup> To correct the identified issues with the current locations and equipment for the annual 4-H's fair before 1939, the newly constructed Civic

<sup>19</sup> National 4-H Council. 4-H History. <https://4-h.org/about/history/> [accessed December 10, 2019].

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Chapman, E. B., "Horton refuses to take licking...4-H clubs focus interest," *Topeka State Journal*, May 30, 1938.

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Center was introduced as an option as a new meeting center for 4-H activities. The 4-H clubs from northeast Kansas began holding their 4-H activities in the Horton Civic Center soon after its completion in 1939. 4-H events are still held here today and include other activities such as county fairs, livestock shows, and sales.

#### Champion At Horton Fair--



GRAND CHAMPION baby beef at the Tri-County fair at Horton was this Angus owned and shown by 11-year-old Steve Winter, member of the Mt. Zion Rustlers 4-H club. Steve is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Winter, Hiawatha. He is holding a trophy presented him by Keith Swartz, Everest. He also exhibited the reserve grand champion which was a Hereford.--Photo by Mrs. L. W. Belden.

Atchison Headlight (Atchison, KS) 26 August 1962

Figure 4: Grand Champion Angus calf winner at the Tri-County Fair in 1962, shown by 11-year Steven Winter from the Mt. Zion Rustlers 4-H club. The exterior of the Civic Center's main arena building can be seen in this photograph.

#### Horton Civic Center – Main Arena

All of the original 1930s structures are made of local limestone and finished by hand. Several newspapers have noted that the big events are the Tri-County Fair and Better Beef Day (and others).<sup>22</sup> The Main Area (historically call the Horton Civic Center, as opposed to the entire complex), was built to service 200 cattle, 100 hogs, and 100 sheep at a time.<sup>23</sup> There was ample parking around the Civic Center, and so it was ideal for selling livestock in an open, accessible building sitting next to the rail line. The Tri-County Livestock Shipping association bought the property next to the rail line for access. In Charles Spencer's article published in the Atchison Daily Globe of October 17, 1965, discusses the center:

"The Shipping association arranged for the shipping of livestock by rail out of Horton. When trucks became available for hauling from farms, the shipping organization went out of business.

It used funds on hand to buy the site and a similar shipping association at Mercier donated money for restroom facilities at the Center before that association went out of business..."<sup>24</sup>

Construction on the limestone Horton Civic Center buildings, walls, and gates began in 1937 with local labor through the Work Progress Administration. Native limestone for building material was quarried approximately two miles away near Kennekuk. Construction of the Horton Civic Center was completed in 1939. The city of Horton still maintains and operates the Civic Center. In 1938, an article was published that said the "...unsightly area has been graded down into an attractive site one and one-half blocks long..."<sup>25</sup> The Horton Civic Center transformed the property in south Horton into a community gathering place. The article continues with

<sup>22</sup> Charles Spencer. "Constructed in 1930s: Horton proud of fine Civic Center," *Atchison Daily Globe*, October 17, 1965.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Chapman, E. B., "Horton refuses to take licking...4-H clubs focus interest," *Topeka State Journal*, May 30, 1938.

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"It has been and is providing jobs for men who once toiled every day at the shops [referring to the WPA program and local labor]. Capt. John R. Thompson, former contractor, is in charge.

Where unsightly shacks in which men sought a scant uncomfortable shelter once offended the eye, is a parade and exhibition ground to be covered with crushed rock surfacing. A stone wall, three feet high, is to surround the track. Above that will be a steel fence, four feet in height. While a more suitable name is being found, it is called 'Community Center'..."<sup>26</sup>

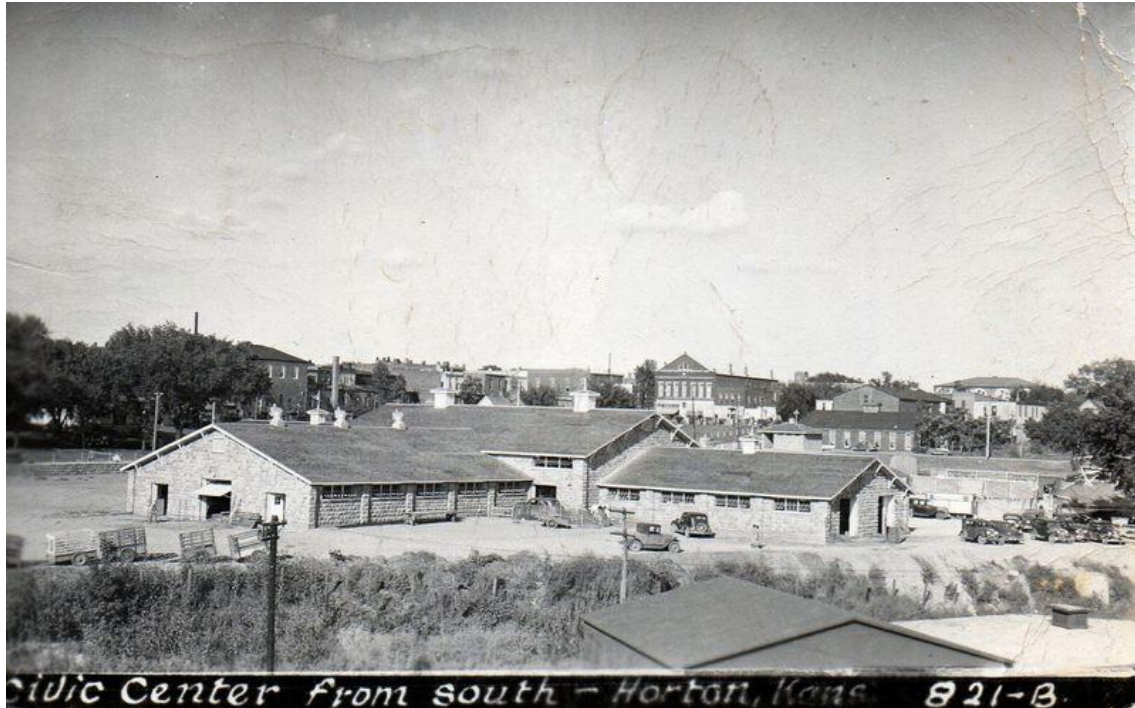


Figure 5: Image on file at the KSHS. 1930s view of the Civic Center from the railroad yards and shops.

On February 24, 1952, an *Atchison Daily Globe* newspaper article cited the Horton Kiwanis International Club sponsored weekly livestock auctions every Tuesday at the Civic Center grounds. The sales auctions "attracts farmers and cattlemen from all over the area." Similarly, the "...Angus breeders in Northeast Kansas will hold their annual spring sale at Horton Civic Center, April 16."<sup>27</sup>

Also, in 1953, the *Atchison Daily Globe* indicated the Horton Civic Center provided venues for "five purebred cattle shows each year, and for a Better Beef Day...sponsored by the Northeast Kansas Better Beef Breeder's Association, organized five years ago to improve livestock in this part of Kansas..."<sup>28</sup> The livestock shows and sales continue there today.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> Goertz, Harvey E. "Over the farm fence," *Fairview Enterprise*, April 9, 1953.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

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Figure 6: Google Earth aerial view of the April 2019 Better Beef Day show being held at the Civic Center grounds showing the layout of the buildings and the numbers of trucks with livestock trailers attending.

An April 17, 1956 description of the 1956 Better Beef Day show and celebration was elaborated upon in the *Atchison Daily Globe* newspaper:

“Members of the committee in charge of the Northeast Kansas Better Beef Day next Saturday ordered 600 pounds of top quality beef to be served at the noon meal that day..., reports a record number of entries have been received for the beef day program this year...Also attracting a large crowd was the square and round dance held on the new platform at the Civic Center...”<sup>29</sup>

#### Horton Civic Center’s other functions:

The Horton Civic Center would occasionally serve as a venue for politicians to meet and address their prospective voters. In a gathering to seek votes for a congressional seat, F. A. Holton announced his “...meeting is called to find out the wishes of the taxpayers.”<sup>30</sup> In the 1946 race for Kansas governor: “Harry W. Woodring, a Democratic candidate for governor of Kansas, made a call in Fairview late Saturday afternoon and gave a short but emphatic political speech. A fairly large crowd was present to welcome him, listen to his remarks. he was en route to Horton, where he spoke at the civic center.”<sup>31</sup> The community still uses the Civic Center throughout the year.

#### Horton Civic Center – Horton City Barn

The WPA constructed other buildings and structures on the Civic Center grounds but little remains of their records. The Horton City Barn was noted in 1974 to have also been constructed as part of the Horton Civic Center WPA project. “The City Barn. Another project of the W.P.A. Built at the end of the Civic Center grounds on 6th Street, it affords a convenient place to house the implements necessary to maintain the city streets...”<sup>32</sup> The building is constructed in the same style, design, and materials as the other WPA era buildings, but there is no exact date of their construction. This building as served many uses, and currently, it is used as a mechanics shop for the City.

<sup>29</sup> Spencer, John. “Farm Folks,” *Atchison Daily Globe*, April 1, 1956.

<sup>30</sup> “F. A. Holton for congress meeting at Horton Sunday,” *Marysville Advocate*, April 29, 1954.

<sup>31</sup> “Harry W. Woodring,” *Fairview Enterprise*, October 24, 1946.

<sup>32</sup> Horton History and Literature Club, *Horton’s Jubilee Celebrations: History of Horton and surrounding neighborhoods* (Horton: History and Literature Club, 1974), 152.

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### Horton Civic Center – Perimeter Limestone Walls and Gates

A limestone wall and gates were also constructed during the WPA project for the Horton Civic Center. All portions of the walls and gates are extant. In 1938, the perimeter limestone wall and fence were described to be constructed in the manner of "...A stone wall, three feet high, is to surround the track. Above that will be a steel fence, four feet in height." <sup>33</sup> (See also Figure 7). In the 1930s photograph, the north wall and gate are present. However, the west and east walls and gates were not yet constructed. The west and east gates are identical in design, style, and materials, and differ from the piers at the north gate. The west and east walls and gates were likely constructed by the WPA but at a later date.

### New Deal-era Resources in Kansas MPDF

By 1929 the American economy had begun to collapse. The failure of thousands of banks and businesses would, in effect, cause millions of Americans to become unemployed in a time when there were no unemployment benefits. Following the presidential election in 1932:

Franklin D. Roosevelt ushered in a new era of hope. The alphabet soup of New Deal programs provided the nation with millions of dollars for public improvement projects and job creation. <sup>34</sup>

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was formed in 1939 and would provide relief until 1943 from federal funds channeled to the states. The WPA oversaw the projects in each state by administrative offices located in each state. Those offices distributed the WPA funds to the local communities. In June of 1933, Congress passed the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA), having two subtitles. Title I addressed labor issues. Title II created the Public Works Administration (PWA). The PWA had three objectives:

- 1.) Prepare a public works program to be undertaken in the event of future necessity.
- 2.) Provide employment for workers in the building trades and in the industries supplying construction materials.
- 3.) Prime the pump of industry by placing large sums of money in circulation and by creating a demand for construction materials.

In Kansas, PWA-funded projects ranged from an art museum in Wichita to a grain elevator in Kansas City. By 1939, the PWA had constructed 35 new buildings in the state and made additions to three other buildings. Comprising 20 of the 35 new buildings, schools dominated the PWA efforts in the state.<sup>35</sup>

Property types associated with the New Deal-era projects include buildings, structures, objects, and sites representing civic, educational, institutional, social, and recreational uses as well as engineered resources related to public utilities and transportation systems. Other projects included designed cultural landscapes and public art components. The Horton Civic Center buildings and structures are representative of the WPA Social and Recreational facilities projects and those having Cultural Landscape Elements.

### Associated Property Type:

As addressed in the New Deal-era Resources of Kansas MPDF Property Types, the Horton Civic Center is representative of WPA Social and Recreational facilities and Cultural Landscape Elements.

<sup>33</sup> Chapman, E. B., "Horton refuses to take licking...4-H clubs focus interest," *Topeka State Journal*, May 30, 1938.

<sup>34</sup> National Register of Historic Places nomination, *New Deal-era Resources in Kansas MPDF*, State of Kansas. Reference number 64500797. On file at the KSHS.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

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Social and Recreational facilities constructed with New Deal funds and labor included large and small parks (municipal, county, and state) often with band shells, picnic facilities (shelters, tables and benches, BBQ fireplaces), toilet facilities and/or camp grounds; fairgrounds; bathhouses and swimming pools; and athletic fields with stadiums and field houses. The configuration of groups of buildings, paths and/or roads (cultural landscape) are often key to the significance and integrity of resources in this category. The styling of these resources varied from rustic to Moderne, and like other resource types, these facilities were generally constructed in a manner that was more labor intensive than might otherwise be typical. For instance, while fairground barns were typically unornamented structures, resting on concrete footings, New Deal edifices...often rested on stone foundations. Likewise, picnic facilities in public parks were constructed of concrete and stone rather than of wood...

New Deal projects that affected cultural landscape elements included everything from construction of sidewalks, curbs and gutters to designed parks, fairgrounds and cemeteries, and reforestation and reclamation projects. These projects included informal natural landscapes as well as highly formal arrangements of paths and structures. In addition to the conservation-related resources described above, landscape elements might include walls or fences [See Figure 7.] and/or designed network of paths or roads that in some cases encircle a natural or manmade body of water. Additional efforts included clearing or planting trees, and other landscaping efforts.<sup>36</sup>

#### Looking Back: an oral history from Keith Olsen

Keith Olsen is a fourth-generation Kansas farmer. He grew up in rural Brown County, Kansas, and was a member of the Willis All-Stars 4-H club. While growing up on his family farm, Keith showed many of the livestock he raised at the Horton Civic Center. Currently, he is a Brown County commissioner and helps with 4-H events and other youth activities around Horton. He shares some of his memoirs of growing up in the 4-H:

"Looking back...A little history of the Horton Civic Center as I remembered when I was young. The County Fair used to be called the Tri-County Fair and changed to the Brown County Fair in the early 80's.

It was awesome to go to a building that felt like a fair-like setting. The stone building was very unique compared to the new metal buildings today. The Civic Center [main arena] was filled up in all the wings with beef cattle, sheep, rabbits, dairy and some horticulture items. The swine were housed in the building west of the Civic Center [main arena]. They had to set up pens for the hog show in the main arena and then we moved our hogs to there to show them. The main arena was where we showed our animals and our showmanship skills with people sitting in old wooden bleachers or in the seating area around the arena to watch us. There would be just a chill up your back when you were showing or on the last night when it was the sale night. As of today, we are still the only county fair in Kansas that has 4-H'ers wear a white t-shirt with a 4-H clover in the upper right corner and dark blue jeans. People know who the 4-H members are from the Horton 4-H club. [Other clubs opt to have more formal attire for their youth to show in.]

I always felt a sense of pride in my community to have a building like this ... The parking lot was filled up with amusement park rides and games during the fair ... There was also lots of people roaming around outside at the amusement park areas and of course inside looking at all the animals.

In early spring there is a beef show and judging contest. With breeders from Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas in attendance. It was and still awesome to see it filled with all breeds

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<sup>36</sup> National Register of Historic Places nomination, *New Deal-era Resources in Kansas MPDF*, State of Kansas. Reference number 64500797. On file at the KSHS.

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of cattle. In the morning would be the judging contests for the 4-H and FFA members. There you would see and meet 4-H'ers and FFA individuals from across the state of Kansas compete against you. The individuals were really professional in grooming their cattle and showing. The FFA members had their dark blue coats on to say where they were from. The competition was very difficult in judging and showing. ... But, these activities are still going strong...Keith Olsen. [December 2019.]

### Conclusion

Constructed by the WPA initiative during the 1930s-40s, the Horton Civic Center's purpose was to provide Horton and the surrounding communities with a defined location for community events. The Civic Center has been integral to the atmosphere, and experiences of community members since its construction, which is seen through the number of events at the site. Upon its opening, the Horton Civic Center has hosted recreational activities, and entertainment, through county fairs, festivals, concerts, summits, but most importantly the events with livestock. The location of the building is no coincidence but a result of the need from the local citizens and ranchers. The railroad loading area is directly along the southern boundary of the property, making it a convenient place to shuffle livestock from a selling event at the Civic Center. Also, the children and members of the national and state 4-H Club regularly participate in associated activities at the Civic Center. The Horton Civic Center was built as a social and recreational tool with the sole purpose of an exhibition hall and facility for the surrounding community's use. This purpose for the Civic Center still exists today. Over the past eighty-plus years of use, the Horton Civic Center is still a centerpiece for the community.



*Figure 7: Landscape walls and gate posts constructed of local limestone ca. 1937-1939. Chain link fence date is unknown. Viewed looking southeast 11/21/2019. KSHS.*

Horton Civic Center  
Name of Property

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

- Chapman, E. B., "Horton refuses to take licking...4-H clubs focus interest," *Topeka State Journal*, May 30, 1938.
- Charles Spencer. "Constructed in 1930s: Horton proud of fine Civic Center," *Atchison Daily Globe*, October 17, 1965.
- "F. A. Holton for congress meeting at Horton Sunday," *Marysville Advocate*, April 29, 1954.
- Goertz, Harvey E. "Over the farm fence," *Fairview Enterprise*, April 9, 1953.
- "Harry W. Woodring," *Fairview Enterprise*, October 24, 1946.
- Horton History and Literature Club, *Horton's Jubilee Celebrations: History of Horton and surrounding neighborhoods* (Horton: History and Literature Club, 1974)
- "Horton, Two Years Old: What Has Been Done In Twenty-four Months." *Horton Headlight (Horton, Kansas)*, Friday, September 21, 1888
- Horton Tri-County Fair to observe 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary," *Atchison Daily Globe*, February 22, 1953.
- I. E. Quastler. "Emphatically a Rock Island Town: The Railroad Legacy of Horton, Kansas, 1887 – 1946," *Kansas History: A Journal of the Central Plains* 27, no. 4 (Winter 2004): 232 – 249.
- John Ruh, Horton Kansas Centennial 1886-1986: Horton today, ed. Ollie Krebs (Shawnee Mission: Kes-Print, Inc., 1985), 3.
- National 4-H Council. 4-H History. <https://4-h.org/about/history/> [accessed December 10, 2019].
- National Register of Historic Places nomination, *New Deal-era Resources in Kansas MPDF*, State of Kansas. Reference number 64500797. On file at the KSHS.
- Spencer, John. "Farm Folks," *Atchison Daily Globe*, April 1, 1956.
- The Atchison Daily Globe* (Atchison, Kansas) October 17, 1965.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** 4.68 acres

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

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Horton Civic Center  
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1	<u>39.658969°</u> Latitude:	<u>-95.530314°</u> Longitude:	3	<u>39.657558°</u> Latitude:	<u>-95.528092°</u> Longitude:
2	<u>39.658946°</u> Latitude:	<u>-95.528079°</u> Longitude:	4	<u>39.658581°</u> Latitude:	<u>-95.530324°</u> Longitude:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)  
The Horton Civic Center is in the C. K. & N. Addition, Lots 1 through 20 & ADJ Vacated Alleys in Horton, Kansas.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)  
The boundary contains the entire parcel that is historically associated with the WPA fairgrounds beginning in 1930 until 2020. The parcel was expanded in the mid-century to include the salt storage building and the maintenance shop.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Keith Olsen (Rick Anderson and Jamee Fiore – KS-SHPO)  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date Fall 2019  
street & number 1438 140<sup>th</sup> St telephone 785-741-0208  
city or town Horton state KS zip code 66439  
e-mail olegold@rainbowtel.net

---

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

name City of Horton  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Figure
- Topographic Map
- Overview Map
- Boundary Map
- Sketch Map
- Photographs Map
- Photos

Horton Civic Center

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**List of Figures:**

**Figure 1:** 1887 image fo a Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska locomotive and passenger cars arriving to the new depot under construction at the recently platted city of Horton. 09/20/1887. Mage on file at the Kansas Historical Society.

**Figure 2:** 08/19/1887. Horton Headlight p2. New CK&N First Addition town lots for sale in Horton.

**Figure 3:** 08/28/1947. Fairview Enterprise p4. 29<sup>th</sup> Annual Tri-County Fair advertisement.

**Figure 4:** Grand Champion Angus calf winner at the Tri-County Fair in 1962, shown by 11-year Steven Winter from the Mt. Zion Rustlers 4-H club. The exterior of the Civic Center's main arena building can be seen in this photograph.

**Figure 5:** Image on file at the KSHS. 1930s view of the Civic Center from the south in the Railroad Shop yards looking northeast.

**Figure 6:** Google Earth aerial view of the April 2019 Better Beef Day show being held at the Civic Center grounds showing the layout of the buildings and the numbers of trucks with livestock trailers attending.

**Figure 7:** Landscape walls and gate posts constructed of local limestone ca. 1937-1939. The chain-link fence date is unknown. Viewed looking southeast 11/21/2019. KSHS.

**Figure 8:** 1888 Railroad Map; 07/28/1888. Horton Headlight. Map shows the CK&N line from St. Joseph, MO to Horton and the split the mainline at Horton to the north and south.

**Figure 9:** 1898-1925 DeGolyer Library Collections at Southern Methodist University. Overhead view of coal ramp and roundhouse looking northeast.

**Figure 10:** The nationally recognized 4-H symbol with the four-leaf clover and the 4 "H's."

**Figure 11:** 05/07/1953: Public auction of 50 Registered Herefords at the Horton Civic Center Building.

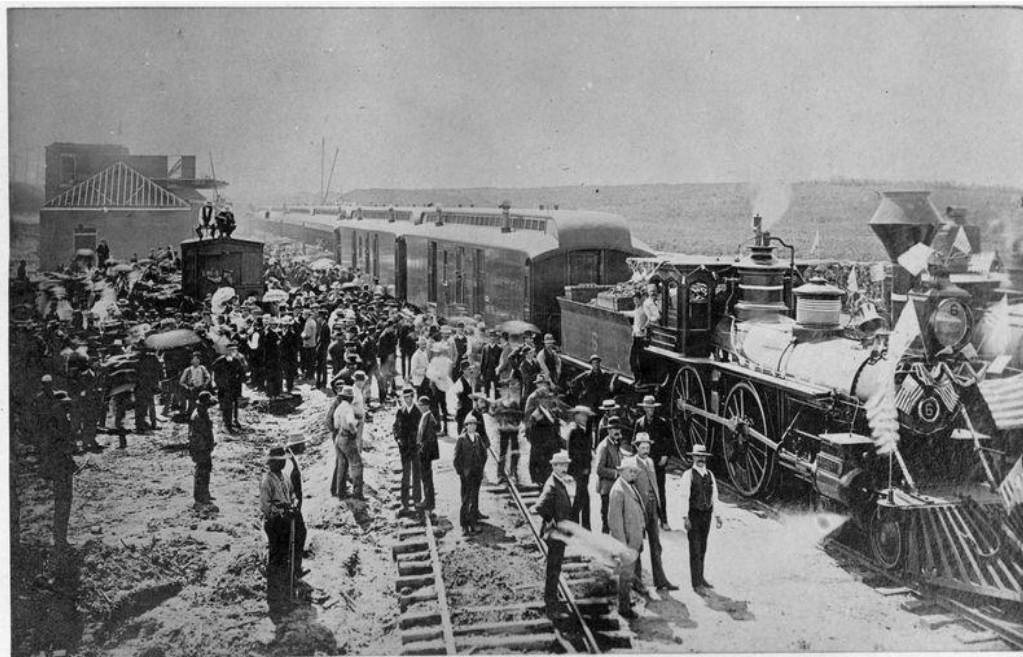


Figure 1

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**NEW C. K. & N. ADDITION!**

The C., K. & N. Town Company have recently platted and put on the market the first Addition

**To the City of Horton, Kans.**

The Lots in this Addition are surpassingly beautiful. No finer were ever sold in any city. On high rolling ground where a splendid view can be had of the city and surrounding country. Lots are selling very rapidly, and now is the time to

**BUY IF YOU DESIRE TO REAP A GOLDEN HARVEST.**

Parties are buying every day and selling within less than 24 hours at an advance of 25 per cent.

Business Lots on Main and Front streets sell for \$1,000 inside and \$1,200 corner, and are going fast. On Delaware and other side streets \$400 inside and \$500 corner. These are all fine business lots and there is big money in them. Residence Lots in the finest location anyone could wish, sell for \$225 inside and \$259 corner. They are going fast. Now is the time to buy. Call on or address,

**E. W. SANDISON, Agent C., K. & N. Town Co., Horton, Kans.**

Figure 2

TWENTY NINTH ANNUAL

**Tri-County Fair**

**Sept. 3-4-5 Horton, Ks.**

AT HORTON CIVIC CENTER

PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED FOR

Baby Beef—Dairy Calves—Heifer—Swine—Sheep  
Domestic Science—Art

OPEN COMPETITION IN

Agricultural Products—Flower Show

ENTERTAINMENT — CARNIVAL

All professional talent with a complete change in program each day. The carnival has finer, more entertaining attractions

J. A. Bourquin, Secretary—J. J. Lindsay, Concessions  
George Hamilton, Chairman

Figure 3

Horton Civic Center  
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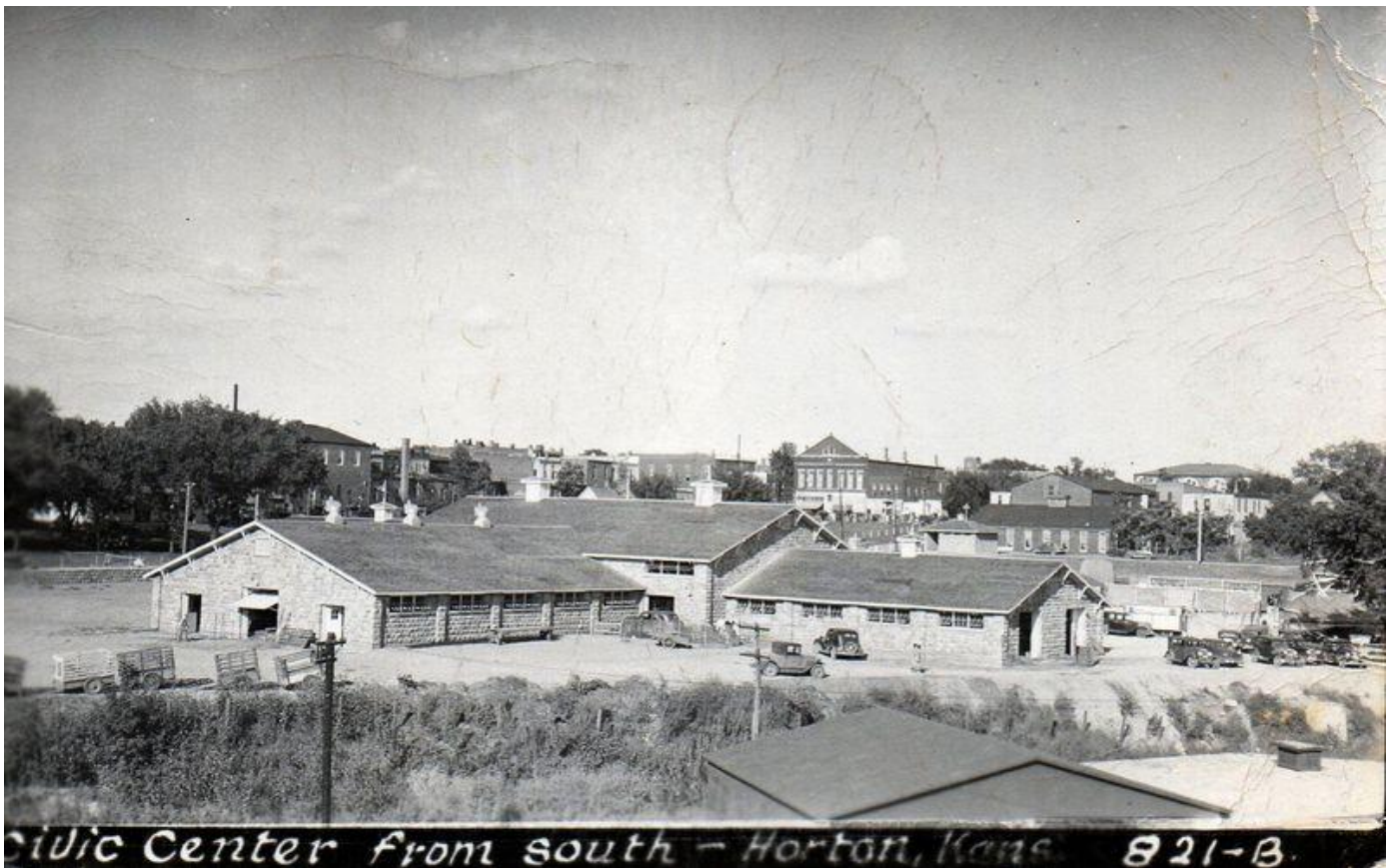
### Champion At Horton Fair--



GRAND CHAMPION baby beef at the Tri-County fair at Horton was this Angus owned and shown by 11-year-old Steve Winter, member of the Mt. Zion Rustlers 4-H club. Steve is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Winter, Hiawatha. He is holding a trophy presented him by Keith Swartz, Everest. He also exhibited the reserve grand champion which was a Hereford.--Photo by Mrs. L. W. Belden.

Atchison Headlight (Atchison, KS) 26 August 1962

Figure 4



Civic Center from south - Horton, Kans. 821-B.

Figure 5

Horton Civic Center  
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Figure 6



Figure 7

Horton Civic Center

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Figure 8

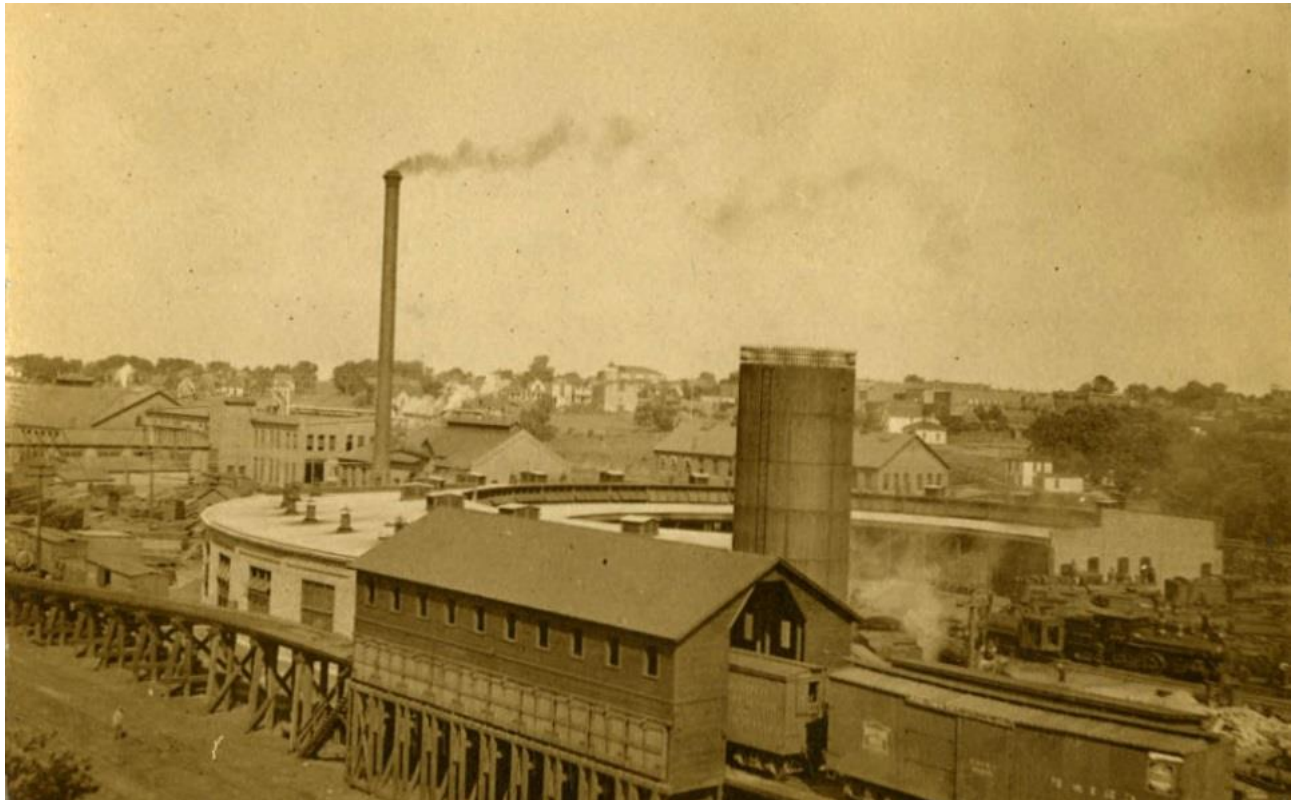


Figure 9

Horton Civic Center  
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Figure 10

**50 Registered Herefords 50**  
PUBLIC AUCTION — CIVIC CENTER BLDG.  
Horton, Kansas, May 9, 1953 at 1:00 P. M.  
18 HEAD BULLS  
32 HEAD OF COWS & HEIFERS, SOME WITH  
CALVES AT FOOT.  
Featuring the Get of Royal Treadway 55th &  
Battle Mixer 15th  
AL J. SCHUETZ WILLIAM BELDEN  
Mercier, Kans. Horton, Kansas

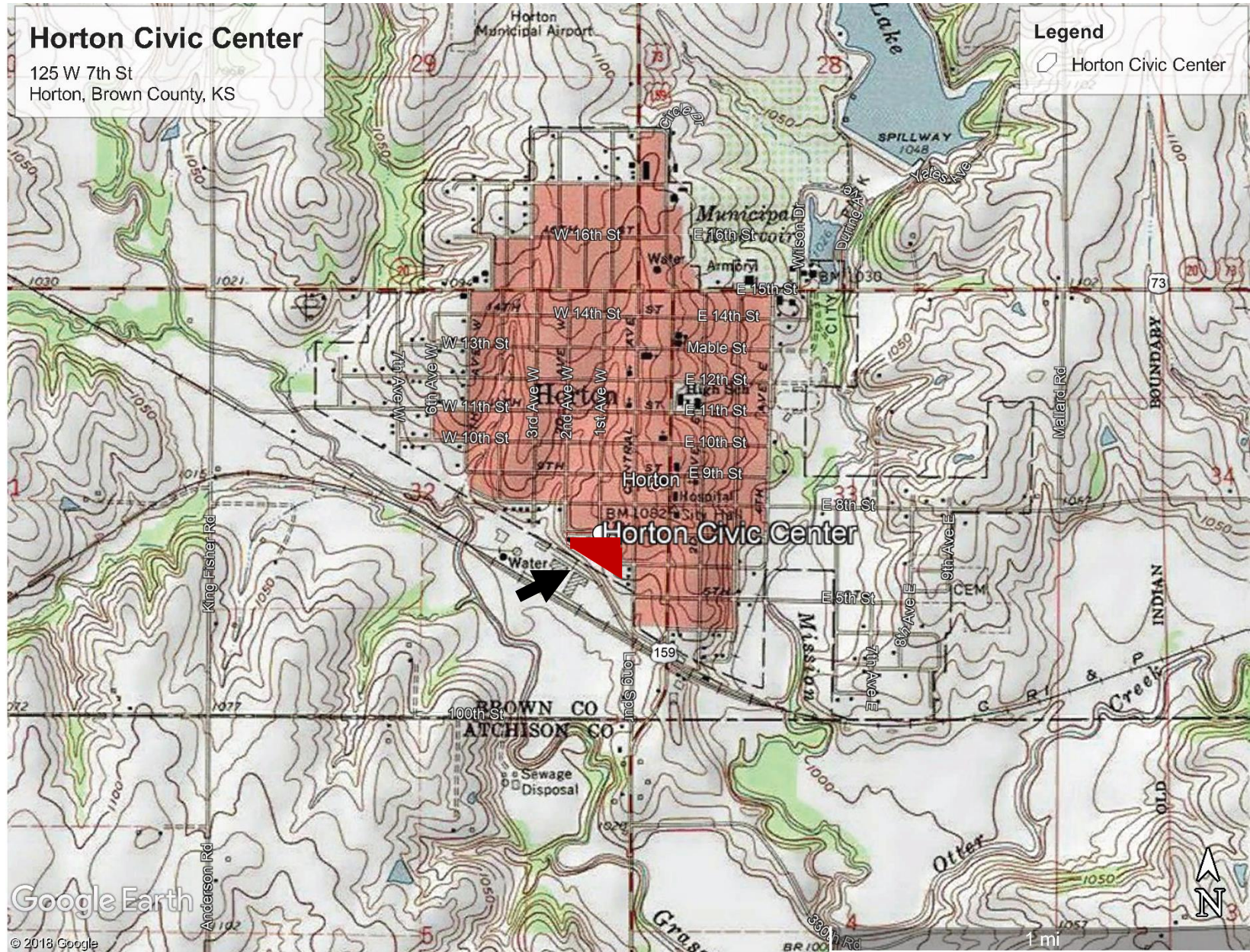
Figure 11

Horton Civic Center

Brown County, Kansas

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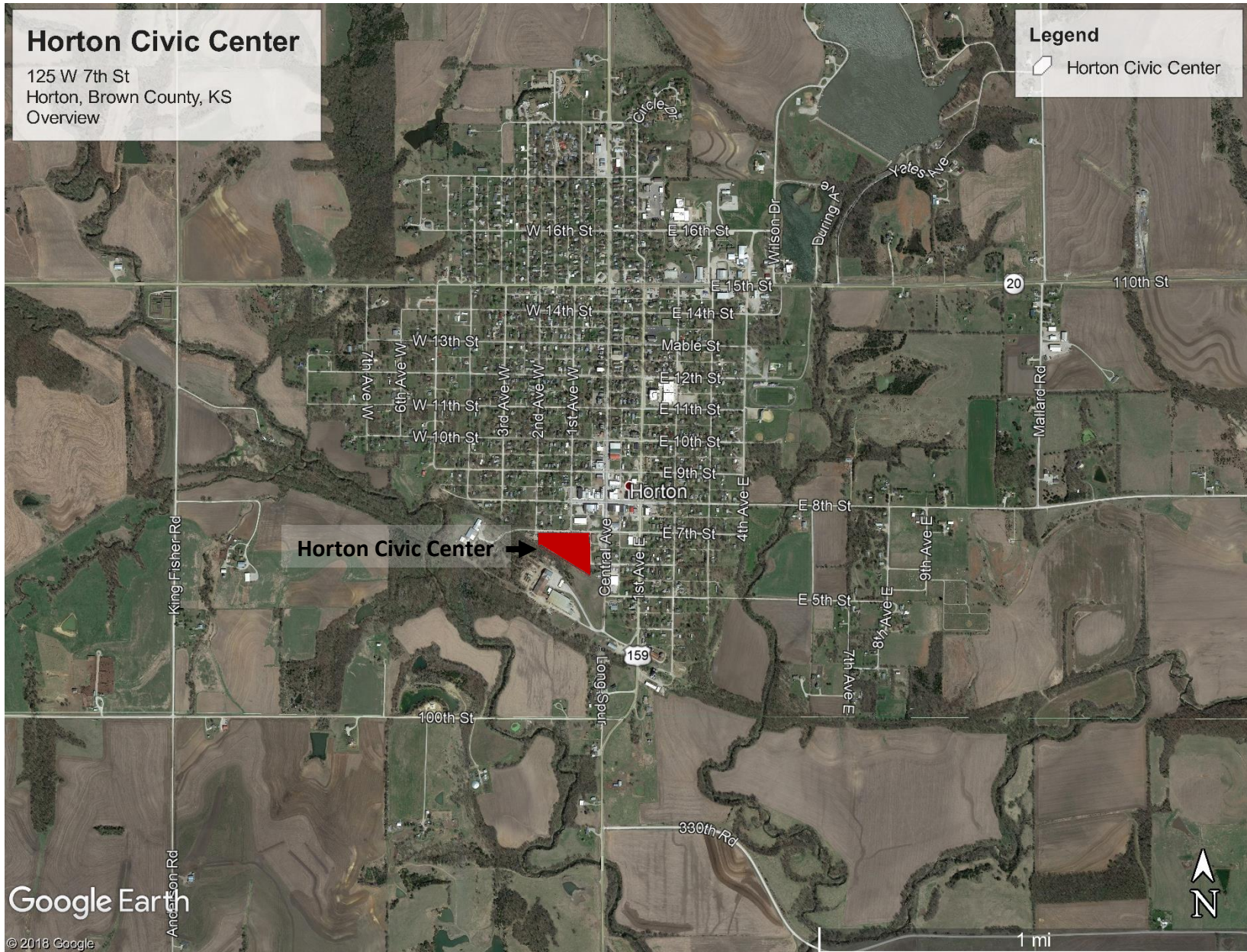


**Horton Civic Center**

**Brown County, Kansas**

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**Horton Civic Center**

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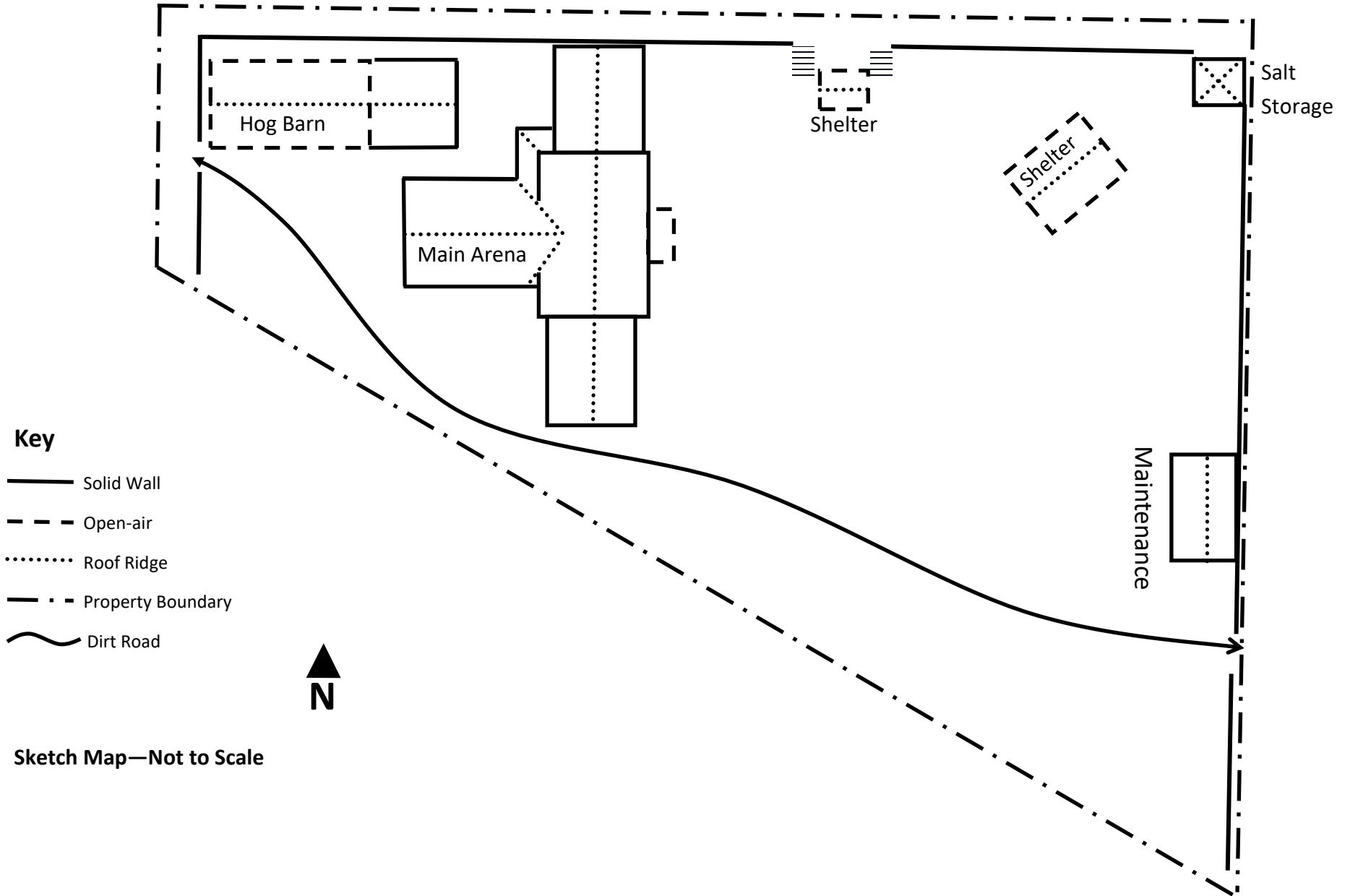


Horton Civic Center

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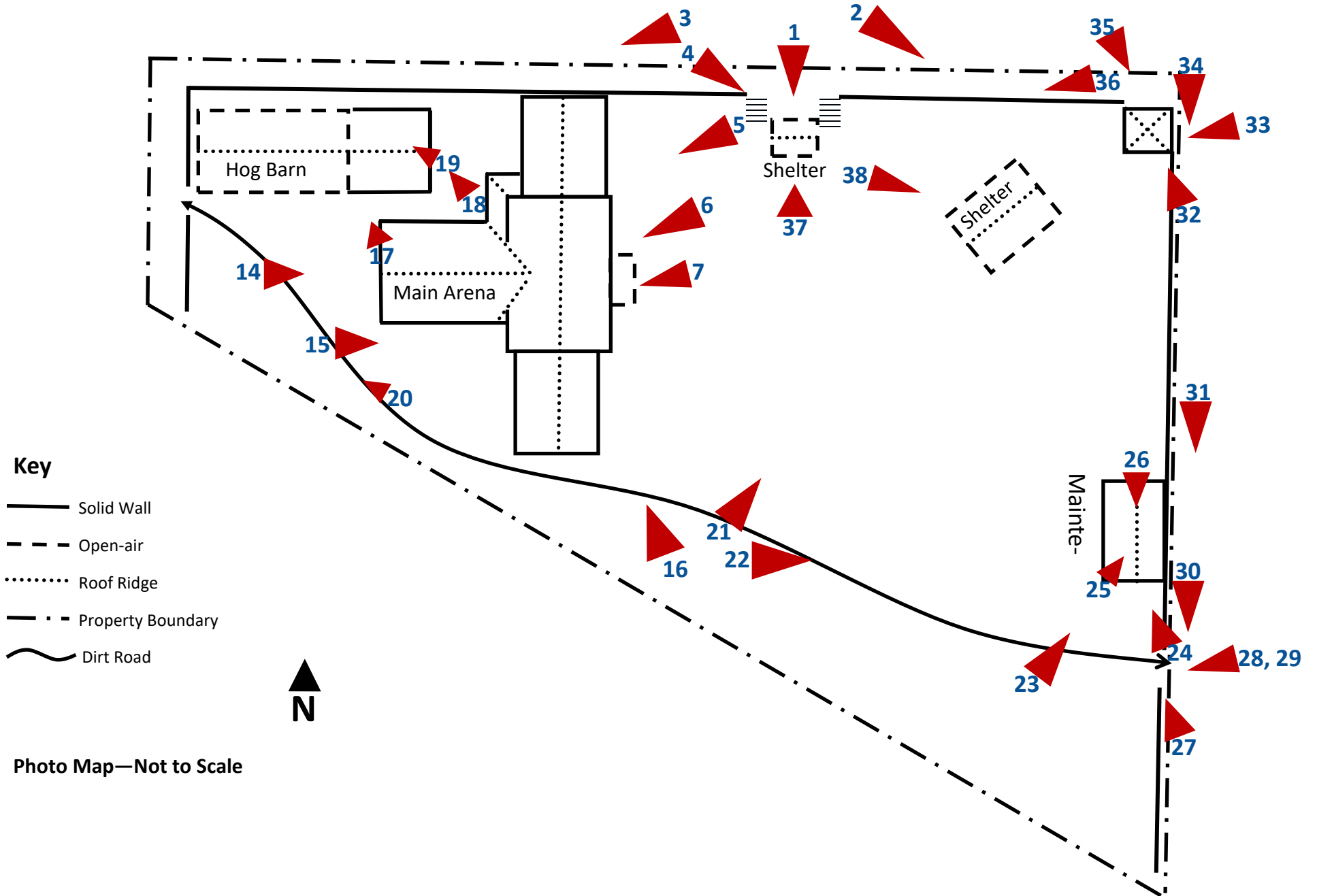


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
Horton Civic Center

Brown County, Kansas

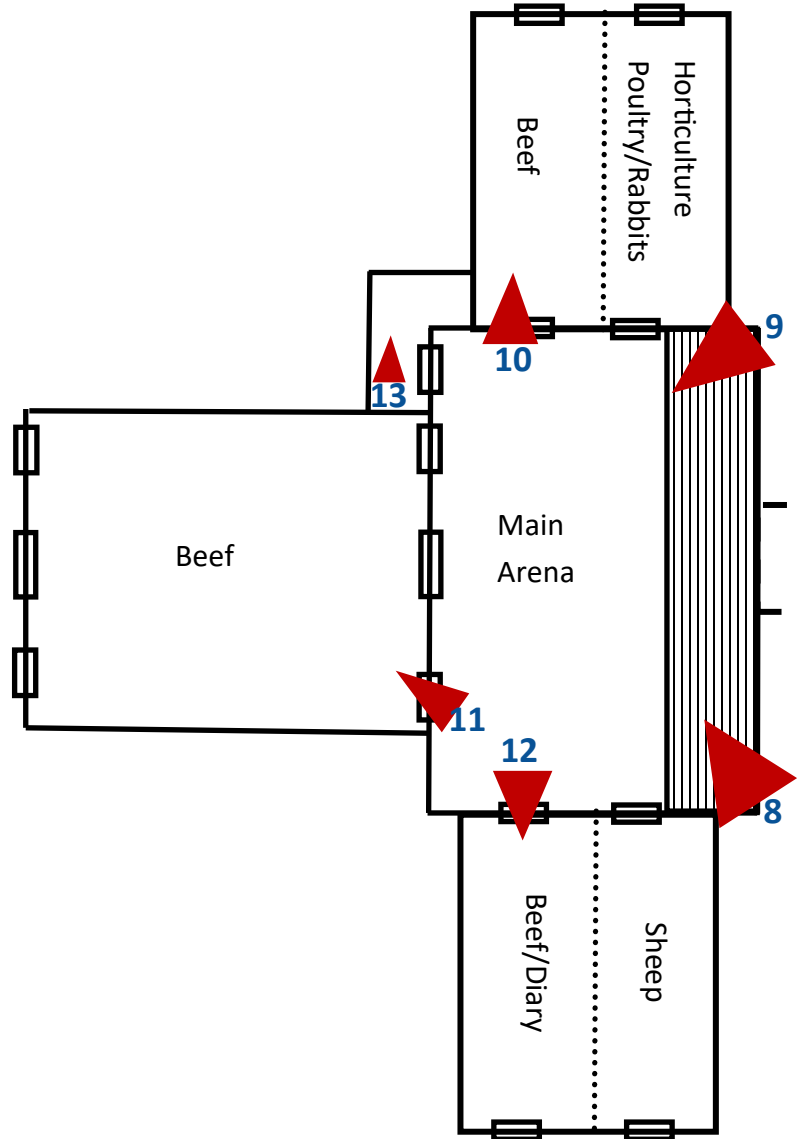
Name of Property

County and State

**Key**

-  Solid Wall
-  Portico
-  Room divides (non-permanent)
-  Door Opening
-  Bleachers

**Main Arena Sketch Map—Not to Scale**



**Horton Civic Center**  
Name of Property

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**Photographs**

**Name of Property:** Horton Civic Center  
**City or Vicinity:** Horton  
**County:** Brown **State:** Kansas  
**Photographer:** Jamee Fiore – KS-SHPO  
**Date Photographed:** November 19, 2019

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

Photo Number	View	Description
#1	S	View of pedestrian entrance and Horton Civic center sign
#2	SE	Overview of the property
#3	SW	Overview of the property
#4	SE	Closeup of one pedestrian gate
#5	SW	Overview of the Main Arena (east façade)
#6	SW	Closeup of the portico on the Main Arena
#7	SW	Closeup of the entrance doors to the Main Arena
#8	NW	Interior view of the main interior of the Main Arena
#9	SW	Interior view of the main interior of the Main Arena
#10	N	Interior view of a beef and horticulture room
#11	W	Interior view of a beef room
#12	S	Interior view of a beef/dairy and sheep room
#13	N	Interior view of the small addition
#14	E	View of the west elevation of Main Arena
#15	E	View of the Southwest elevation of the Main Arena
#16	NW	Overview of the Main Arena east façade
#17	NW	View of the Hog Barn (stock shed)
#18	NW	View of the Hog Barn (stock shed)
#19	NW	Interior view of the Hog Barn (stock shed)
#20	NW	Overview of the property
#21	NE	Overview of the property
#22	E	Overview of the property
#23	NE	View of the south and west elevations of the Maintenance Building
#24	NW	View of the south elevation of the Maintenance Building
#25	NE	Interior view of the Maintenance Building
#26	S	Interior view of the Maintenance Building

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#27	SE	Closeup of the east gate and wall
#28	W	View of the east entrance gate
#29	W	Closeup of the WPA Project plaque
#30	S	View looking along the east wall
#31	SW	View of the north and east elevation of the Maintenance Building
#32	N	South elevation of the Salt Storage
#33	W	East elevation of the Salt Storage
#34	S	East elevation of the Salt Storage and view looking along the east wall
#35	SE	North and west elevations of the Salt Storage
#36	W	View of the north elevation and looking along the north wall
#37	N	Looking into the small shelter
##38	E	Looking into the large shelter

**Horton Civic Center**

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Photo 1



Photo 2

**Horton Civic Center**  
Name of Property

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Photo 3



Photo 4

Horton Civic Center  
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas  
County and State



Photo 5



Photo 6

Horton Civic Center  
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas  
County and State



Photo 7



Photo 8

Horton Civic Center  
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas  
County and State



Photo 9



Photo 10

Horton Civic Center  
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas  
County and State



Photo 11



Photo 12

Horton Civic Center  
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas  
County and State



Photo 13



Photo 14

**Horton Civic Center**

Name of Property

**Brown County, Kansas**

County and State



Photo 15



Photo 16

Horton Civic Center

Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas

County and State



Photo 17



Photo 18

Horton Civic Center  
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas  
County and State



Photo 19



Photo 20

Horton Civic Center

Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas

County and State



Photo 21



Photo 22

Horton Civic Center  
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas  
County and State



Photo 23



Photo 24

Horton Civic Center  
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas  
County and State



Photo 25



Photo 26

**Horton Civic Center**  
Name of Property

**Brown County, Kansas**  
County and State



**Photo 27**



**Photo 28**

Horton Civic Center  
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas  
County and State

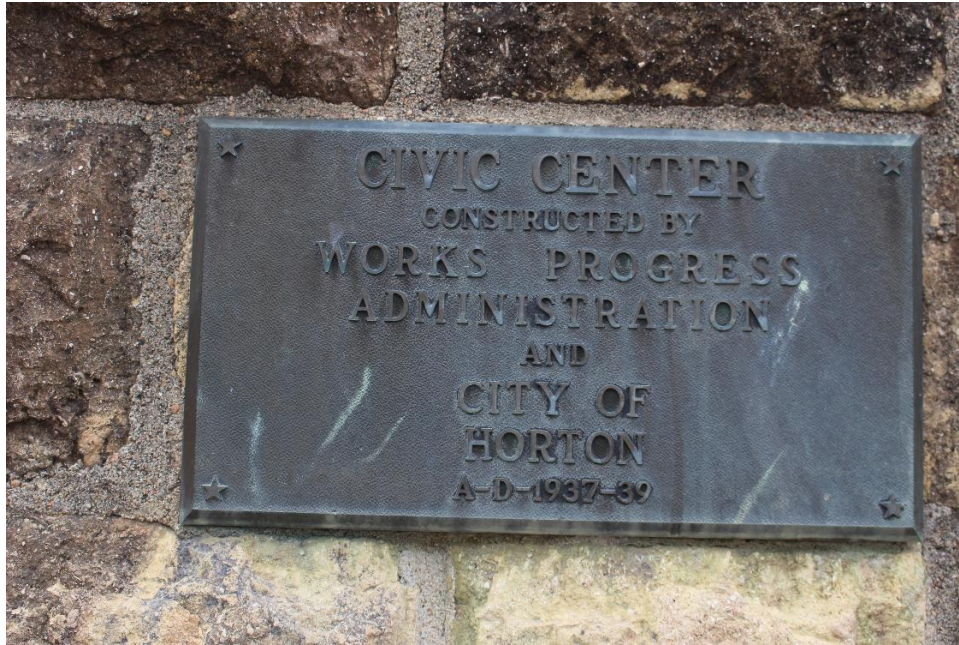


Photo 29



Photo 30

Horton Civic Center  
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas  
County and State



Photo 31



Photo 32

Horton Civic Center  
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas  
County and State



Photo 33



Photo 34

Horton Civic Center  
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas  
County and State



Photo 35



Photo 36

Horton Civic Center  
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas  
County and State



Photo 37



Photo 38