

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register Listed April 7, 2014

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Minier, Abram M., House
 Other names/site number KHRI # 043-2460-00051
 Name of related Multiple Property Listing Historic Resources of Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas

2. Location

Street & number <u>307 South Avenue</u>		not for publication
City or town <u>Highland</u>		vicinity
State <u>Kansas</u> Code <u>KS</u> County <u>Doniphan</u> Code <u>043</u> Zip code <u>66035</u>		

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
 I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
 In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide x local Applicable National Register Criteria: A B x C D

SEE FILE

Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date _____
Kansas State Historical Society
 State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

 Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Minier, Abram M., House
Name of Property

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5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Shingle

roof: Asphalt
other: Chimney/Porch: Brick

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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 Minier House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under criterion C, as an excellent example of the Bungalow/Craftsman style of architecture. The Minier House is located at 307 South Avenue in a residential neighborhood two blocks south of Main Street in Highland, Kansas. Highland is a college town of approximately 1,000 people set within the rolling agricultural topography of Doniphan County. The house was built from the plans of Gustav Stickley, whose design philosophy espoused making use of the decorative properties inherent in a building's construction. The architecture of the Minier House embodies this devotion to honesty in architecture and sincerity in design.

Elaboration

The Minier house is a side-gabled, two-story Craftsman-style residence with full basement. The heavily massed wood frame house features coursed wood shingle siding and wide, unenclosed eaves with exposed rafters and roof beams. The prominent, high-pitched, asphalt shingle roof is oriented east/west and broken by centered, shingle-clad, near full-width shed dormers. The continuous, east, street-facing pitch extends to cover a full-width front porch supported by four brick columns. Windows are original, double-hung and of varied size and light configuration ranging from 4/4 to 15/15. Contemporary aluminum storm windows provide protection. Shingles protrude over the head of some windows into the form of a hood which acts as a watershed. A brick chimney emerges through the roof's eaves on the north side and a smaller, off-centered chimney is associated with the boiler furnace. The southwest corner of the exterior has been altered over time. The original interior plan's kitchen/pantry space was changed to include a small, open porch. It has since been closed-in with incongruent vertical board siding.

On the **east-facing, primary façade**, the roof extends to cover a full-width porch. Wide red brick steps are framed at the ground level by brick wing walls and coping. The porch is skirted with red brick. Four, square red brick piers with subtle, stylized brick plinths support two, heavy 2x10 wood cross beams that span the width of the porch and support the roof. The porch deck is concrete and three four-course tall brick planters serve a dual purpose of railing/planter. The porch roof is bead board. The original paneled entry door is centered and contains two, narrow, vertical panels rising to an eight-light, horizontally-oriented window. The door is flanked by sidelights containing vertically-oriented twelve-light sash above a double, vertically-oriented paneled base. Three windows appear on both sides of entry. On each side, one, double-hung 15-over-1 sash is flanked by two narrower, 9-over-9 sash. The centered, near-full width dormer is clad in shingle and has exposed rafter tails. Within the dormer, two 4-over-4 double-hung sash are centered over entry. On each side, one, horizontally-oriented 10-over-10 double-hung sash is flanked by two, vertically oriented 4-over-4 sash.

The **north elevation** is dominated by the chimney. The large, protruding brick chimney is characterized by a gentle, staggered taper at the mid-point of its west side. At the top, it pierces the peak of the eave to extend above the roofline. The wide, lower portion of the chimney is flanked by two, wide, 18-over-1 double-hung sash above which hang a large, gently sloped shingled hood to drive water away from the sash. Original, four-light storm windows protect the 18-over-1 sash. On the upper façade, two pairs of 4-over-4 double-hung sash flank the chimney. Contemporary aluminum storms protect the upper windows. A 2x6 beam spans the upper gable, acting as a chimney brace. Fascia boards cover the rafter tails on the north façade.

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The **west elevation** is organized just as the primary façade, but is without porch. A small brick, concrete-topped staircase leads to a rear entry protected from the elements by wide eaves braced with triangular supports. The door is a faded, narrowed version of the main entry door design and a contemporary aluminum storm door offers protection. To the door's north, there are three windows, a wider 15-over-1 double-hung sash flanked by two, vertically-oriented 9-over-9 sash. To the door's south, there are two, smaller, 8-over-1 windows elevated to account for the kitchen counters inside. A former open porch, within the original footprint on the southwest corner has been filled in with narrow, vertical boards, 2x4 bracing and an oddly placed 4-over-4 sash. The shed dormer's size, materials and fenestration mirrors the dormer on the primary façade. A brick chimney associated with the HVAC extends through the roof, off-centered, near the gable peak.

The **south elevation** is characterized by asymmetrical fenestration and deteriorated shingle cladding. At the southwest corner of the ground level, a small, concrete-topped, brick staircase leads to an entry into the formerly open porch. The door is of vertical boards and a deteriorated, wood storm door offers little protection. A rough transom above the door is composed of two tinted aluminum windows. To the right of the door, there is a 9-over-9 double-hung sash. At the east end of the lower-level, a fixed, 16-light, horizontally-oriented window is flanked by two, vertically-oriented 9-over-9 sash. There is a void beneath the horizontal window to create a square arch pattern. The upper-level has a centered, vertically-oriented 4-over-4 sash flanked by two horizontally-oriented 8-over-8 sash. Two, 4-over-4 windows are situated high in the gable. Aluminum storms protect the windows.

Interior

The interior, with the exception of the kitchen and enclosed built-in porch, remains in its original state. The main entry opens to a small vestibule containing a built-in wood bench to the south and decorative wall-mounted coat hanger opposite. This space leads to a landing area that faces a straight-run staircase and ties together the southeast dining room and the spacious northeast living space. A ground-floor corridor runs parallel and south of the staircase and leads to the kitchen/pantry area. The southwest rear portion of the interior contains a small bathroom off of rear hall space, a kitchen directly behind stairs and a narrow pantry in the southwest corner, adjacent to the unused former porch space at southwest corner. The rear kitchen space also connects to the west end of living area, creating full circulation between formal and utilitarian spaces.

Original hallmarks of the Craftsman aesthetic are abundant throughout the formal ground-floor spaces, particularly the living space. It includes a large, brick fireplace centered on the long, north wall and two, low, wall-to-wall built-ins, a bookcase and a built-in bench, that face each other from opposite ends of the rectangular living space. The dining room contains a unique, stylized, textured-plaster and wood trim wainscoting. There is a minimally decorated lattice frame opening at the base of the staircase that enhances the sense of openness in the living space. Original, stained, old-growth pine trim, plaster walls and heavy wood beams characterize formal interior finishes. Virtually all original Craftsman paneled doors, hardware, light fixtures and trim remains.

The stairwell to the second floor leads to the back side of a wide corridor that bisects the east/west length of the second floor and connects four bedrooms and a bathroom. The northeast and southeast bedrooms contain large, corner closets and in both of rooms, in the recess formed by the front dormer, there is a long seat built in beneath the windows. The bathroom is centered between the northeast and southeast bedroom at the front of the upper floor. A similar built-in seat is also located in the northwest bedroom. Access to the attic is located in the smallest, southwest bedroom. The corridor floor is carpeted while the bedrooms have hardwood floors.

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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

Architecture

Period of Significance

1917

Significant Dates

1917

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Undetermined

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is 1917, the year the house was constructed.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

N/A

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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 Minier House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C, as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The Minier property is an excellent example of the Bungalow/Craftsman style as envisioned by furniture maker and promoter of Arts and Crafts ideals, Gustav Stickley. Though the identity of the builder remains elusive, the house was built from plans published in Stickley's *The Craftsman* magazine with only slight modifications to suit the owner's tastes. The Minier House is a rare Kansas example of a Stickley design and embodies a level of subtle craftsmanship absent in common 'kit' bungalows.

Elaboration

Bungalow/Craftsman Style

American Craftsman Bungalows evolved from the philosophy of the Arts and Crafts movement that began in England in the mid-1800s. Led by the socialist writer and artist William Morris, the movement responded to the increasing industrialization of society by encouraging the production of hand-crafted and individually-produced decorative objects. The Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, of which Morris was president, held exhibitions throughout the late 19th century that had a profound impact on spreading Arts and Crafts ideals throughout England and the world.¹ As a social movement, the arts and crafts sought to reunite the worker with his product in an era of rapid mechanization.

Architecturally, Arts and Crafts thinkers espoused simplicity of form as a reaction to Victorian excess. Morris' own "Red House", designed by Phillip Webb in 1859 and considered the first Arts and Crafts building in England, was designed with an emphasis on natural materials and with an interior plan based on how the rooms related to each other. In general, Arts and Crafts inspired houses were stripped of excessive ornamentation and built to emphasize material and structural honesty. Out of this movement emerged the Craftsman-style of house, particularly the one- or one-and-one-half story bungalow that "offered the growing middle class an opportunity for affordable housing that was thoughtfully designed and attractive."²

By the turn of the 20th century, the English Arts and Crafts movement had begun to profoundly influence architectural practice in America. In 1897, Ralph Adam Cram and Bertram Goodhue assisted in founding the Society of the Arts and Crafts in Boston, modeled on the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society in London.³ In Pasadena, California, architects Charles Sumner and Henry Mather Greene designed elaborate houses using high quality, local materials to create a structural aesthetic highlighting intricate carpentry joints, pegs and complex woodwork. In the Midwest, Frank Lloyd Wright's 'organic architecture' borrowed from the Arts and Crafts principles of architectural adaptation

¹Kelly Merrifield & Justin Kockritz, preparers, "Craftsman-Style Dwellings of Emporia, Kansas, 1900-1930," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (DRAFT), August 30, 2010, Section E6.

²Martha Hagedorn-Krass, "The Bungalow: A Traditional American Home" *Kansas Preservation* 25 (Sep/Oct 2003): 11.

³Robert Schweitzer, *Bungalow Colors: Exteriors* (Layton, UT: Gibbs Smith Publishers, 2002), 32.

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to site and specific human need. It was Gustav Stickley, however, who perhaps played the greatest role in popularizing and disseminating Arts and Crafts thought in America.

The now ubiquitous 'craftsman home' was first popularized by Stickley through his publication *The Craftsman*. First published in 1901, *The Craftsman* promoted Arts and Crafts philosophy as well as the products of Stickley's New York furniture factory within the context of articles, reviews, advertisements and house plans. Craftsman home plans were intended to offer the average American family a home based on the bedrock virtues of beauty, simplicity, utility and organic harmony. In his plans, nostalgia for hand-craftsmanship was coupled with a proto-modern functionality. According to Stickley, "the craftsman type of building is largely the result not of elaboration, but of elimination."⁴

The execution of this philosophy, however, was generally inaccessible to the 'average american'. Reaching the masses would require pre-cut, factory-produced 'craftsman bungalow' plans, eventually circulated by major publications. Magazines such as *Ladies' Home Journal* and *House Beautiful* tailored Academic Craftsman ideals to mass consumption. Companies such as Sears, Roebuck, and Co., Montgomery Ward, and Aladdin quickly followed with mail-order plan sets designed for economy. While common 'kit' Craftsman bungalows were typically quality products and accessible to the middle class, a Stickley design they are not. Homes built from Stickley plans employ a unique material execution and dignity of effect, as is evident in the Minier House.

The Minier House was built from a house plan by Gustav Stickley first published in the November 1909 issue of *The Craftsman* and later published as house plan Cottage No. 78 in Stickley's 1912 catalogue *More Craftsman Homes*. (Figures 3, 4, and 5) In the plan No. 78, the seven-room craftsman shingled cottage by Stickley had an estimated cost about \$5,000. The residence, "was planned for a country or seashore site, and its rural air, which reminds one somewhat of a farmhouse, is due chiefly to the long roof lines and dormer, the shingled walls and roof, the combination of field stone and brick in the chimney and the way the beams are used in the gables. The cottage is large enough for a family of four or five people and a maid. In order to minimize the housework and add to the comfort and beauty of the interior, we have planned a number of built-in fittings which may be included or not as the owner wishes."⁵

There were few changes from the original 1909 blueprints for the Minier house when it was built. The blueprint for the 'fireplace brick layout', as opposed to rubble stone, personalized the plans for "A M Minier". The interior plan, too, was altered slightly to incorporate a small, screened porch on the rear elevation adjacent to the kitchen. The home otherwise contains all of the signature Stickley designs including exposed heavy structural beams, built in bookcases and long, deep built-in seating. Applied design exists only in the original 'Mission Style' hardware with iron pyramid knob motif near entry.

Local Context

Highland, Kansas, founded in 1857, is located in Doniphan County, the northeastern-most county in Kansas. Highland sits one mile north of Highway 36 on K-120 in Iowa Township, in the midst of rich farmland between Troy on the east and Hiawatha in Brown County on the west. The town has a rich history linked to early settlement in the Kansas Territory, development of the oldest college in Kansas and stable growth of an economic and social center for the surrounding rural countryside. The town's built environment consists of a collection of buildings that reflect its gradual growth, including commercial, residential, educational, civic and religious structures. Today Highland has a population of just fewer than 1000 citizens on the town's original 320 acre-site.⁶

⁴ Gustav Stickley, *More Craftsman Homes* (New York: Craftsman Publishing, 1912. Reprint, New York, Dover Publications, 1982), 1.

⁵ Stickley, *More Craftsman Homes*, 111-112.

⁶ Susan Ford, preparer, "Historic Resources of Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas" National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, April 4, 2007, Section E1.

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At the turn of the 20th century Highland remained a provincial, but progressive college town without a rail line. The town's population hovered between 700 and 800, and not even the 1908 arrival of the railroad had an effect on increasing the local numbers.⁷ The railroad did, however, provide for the availability of choice lumber as specified by Stickley's and other house plan books. As a result, "Build a Quality Bungalow" was advertised by the Home Lumber Company of Highland in February 1916.⁸ The ad read "the most popular type of home today for town, or country is the Bungalow. It is compact, convenient, comfortable and beautiful. The only trouble is that it usually costs a little more than plainer types of houses."⁹ The lumber company also had working plans and costs for people to build a house in Highland.

By the time of the construction of the Minier House, local builders had already constructed a small number of craftsman homes in town that were built from circulated plans and lumber from afar. The popularity of the building type on the coasts also played a role. According to the November 5, 1914 *Highland Vidette*, local resident, W. H. Streator who having lived in California, came back to Highland with the bungalow idea and had local carpenter Mark Weidensaul build a six-room house with handy built-ins and a beamed ceiling. Weidensaul also built the M.S. Peck home as described in the *Highland Vidette* as a mighty fine bungalow.¹⁰ After reading Stickley's guide for home builders¹¹ and after careful research and following the home building trends of the day in Highland, the Minier family chose the Stickley house plan and likely used Weidensaul with materials purchased from the Home Lumber Company in Highland. Weidensaul was known to submit pictures of the houses and barns he built in and around the Highland area in the *Highland Vidette*. The Minier house, too, was featured in an issue of the *Highland Vidette*, which may indicate that he was the possible builder of the house.

Abram Merton Minier, son of Cemantha Jane Bayless and Abram J. Minier, and grandson of the founder of Highland, John Bayless, was employed by the First National Bank in Highland. Abram was born in Highland in 1866; his father was an early Doniphan County pioneer, arriving from Ithaca, New York in 1855.¹² In 1916 he was deeded property at 307 South Avenue where he had his house built from the Stickley plan dated 1909 and featured in the 1912 Stickley catalog. The house has been lived in by the Minier family, since it was built with only minor changes to the original house. The most recent family members calling the house home were the children of Abram M. Minier, Mabel Strong, Mary Minier and Merton Minier and his wife Pauline. The house was purchased in August 2013 by Paul and Janet Tyler.

⁷ Susan Ford, preparer, "Historic Resources of Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas" National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, April 4, 2007, Section E12.

⁸ *Highland Vidette*, 10 February 1916.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Highland Vidette*, 9 September 1915.

¹¹ Gustav Stickley, *Craftsman Service For Home-Builders* (New York: Craftsman Publishing, 1913). Copy on file with nomination.

¹² William E. Connelley, *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans*, vol. 3 (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1918), 1450-1451.

Minier, Abram M., House
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Connelley, William E. *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans, vol. 3.* Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1918.

Ford, Susan, preparer. "Historic Resources of Highland, Doniphan County, Kansas" National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, April 4, 2007.

Hagedorn-Krass, Martha. "The Bungalow: A Traditional American Home" *Kansas Preservation* 25 (Sep/Oct 2003): 11-12.

Highland (KS) Vidette, 9 September 1915; 10 February 1916.

Merrifield, Kelly, and Justin Kockritz, preparers. "Craftsman-Style Dwellings of Emporia, Kansas, 1900-1930," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form [DRAFT], August 30, 2010.

Stickley, Gustav. *Craftsman Service For Home-Builders.* New York: Craftsman Publishing, 1913. Copy on file with nomination.

Stickley, Gustav. *More Craftsman Homes.* New York: Craftsman Publishing, 1912. Reprint, New York, Dover Publications, 1982.

Other:

Original drawings in possession of the owner.

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: Kansas Historical Society

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 39.857338 -95.271210
Latitude: Longitude:

3 _____
Latitude: Longitude:

2 _____
Latitude: Longitude:

4 _____
Latitude: Longitude:

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Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
Highland OT, S22, T2, R19, Block 126, Lot 8 & S 14' Lot 9.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The nomination boundary includes the parcel currently and historically associated with the Minier House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet Tyler and Matthew Holtkamp
organization _____ date _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____
e-mail _____

Property Owner:

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

name Paul & Janet Tyler
street & number 401 South Avenue telephone _____
city or town Highland state KS zip code _____

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

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

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

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

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Minier House
City or Vicinity: Highland
County: Doniphan State: Kansas
Photographer: Matthew Holtkamp

Minier, Abram M., House

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Date

Photographed: October 17, 2013

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

- 1 of 14: Exterior, east (primary) and south (side) elevations, camera facing NW
- 2 of 14: Exterior, east (primary) elevation, camera facing W
- 3 of 14: Exterior, north (side) elevation, camera facing S
- 4 of 14: Exterior, west (rear) elevation, camera facing E
- 5 of 14: Exterior, south (side) elevation, camera facing N
- 6 of 14: Exterior, front porch, camera facing S
- 7 of 14: Exterior, front door, camera facing W
- 8 of 14: Interior, front entryway
- 9 of 14: Interior, living room
- 10 of 14: Interior, dining room
- 11 of 14: Interior, pantry looking into kitchen
- 12 of 14: Interior, staircase to second floor
- 13 of 14: Interior, second floor hall
- 13 of 14: Interior, second floor, NE bedroom

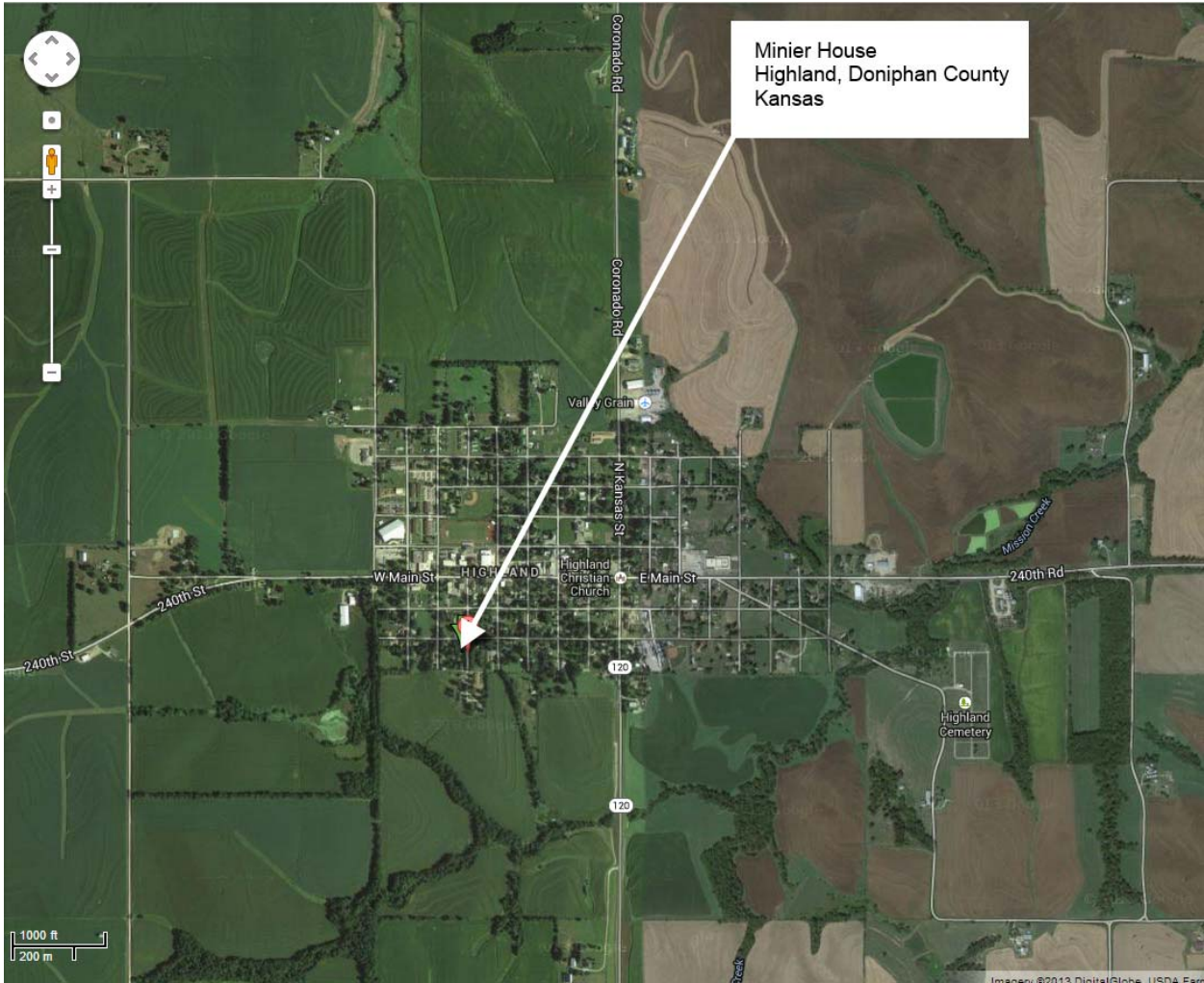
Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

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



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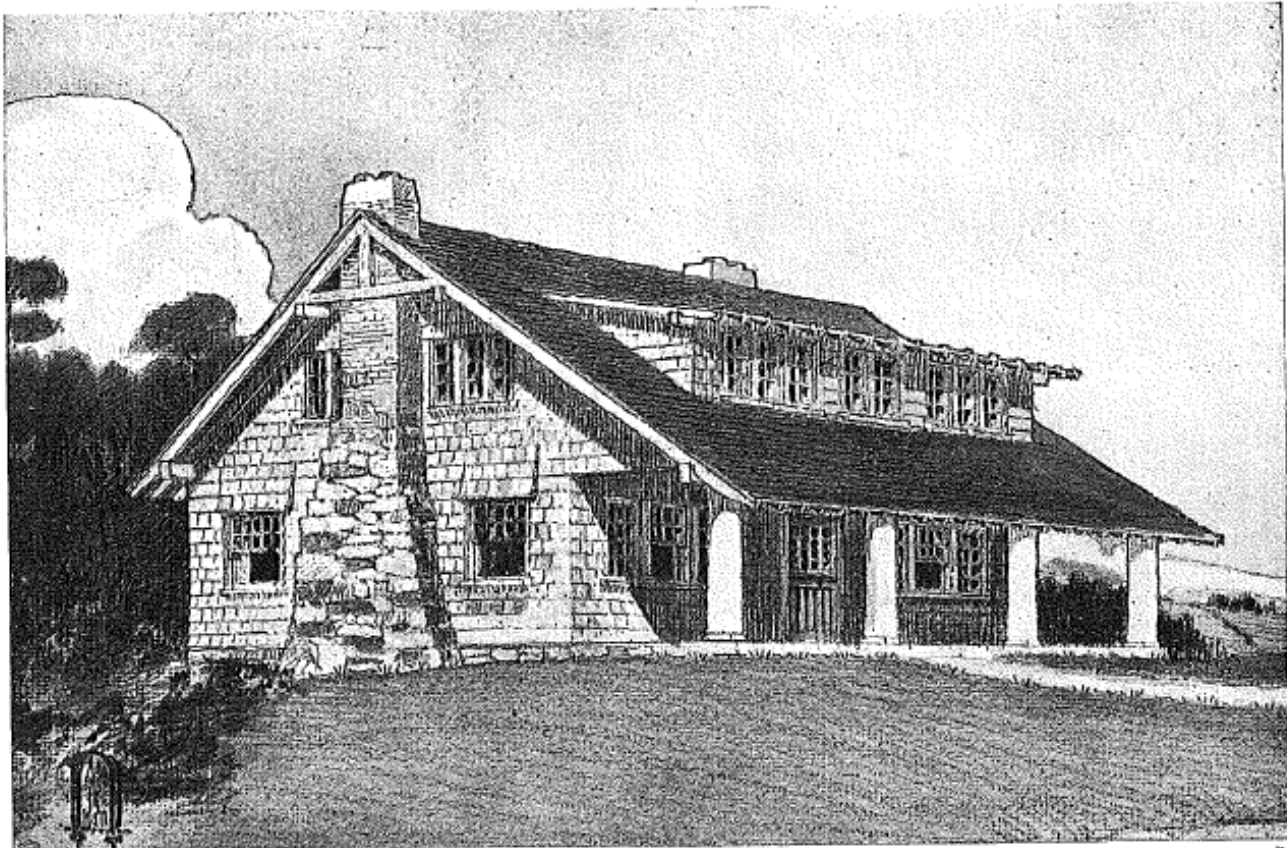
Figure 2: Close-in Aerial Image, Google.com 2013.



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Figure 3: Stickley, Gustav. *More Craftsman Homes*. New York: Craftsman Publishing, 1912. Reprint, New York, Dover Publications, 1982. (Page 111)



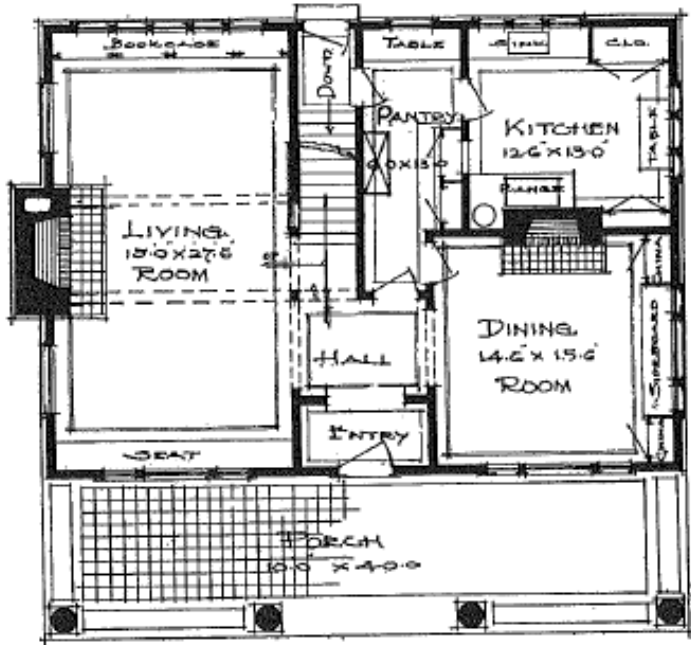
Published in The Craftsman, November, 1909.

SEVEN-ROOM SHINGLED COTTAGE: NO. 78.

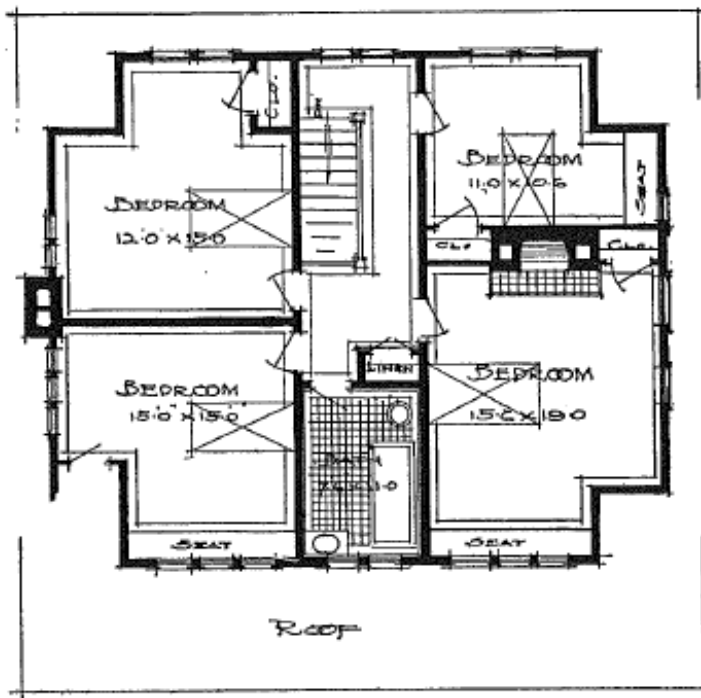
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Figures 4-5: Stickley, Gustav. *More Craftsman Homes*. New York: Craftsman Publishing, 1912. Reprint, New York, Dover Publications, 1982. (Page 111-112)



COTTAGE NO. 78: FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



COTTAGE NO. 78: SECOND FLOOR PLAN.