

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Ancoatok

and/or common Kane Manor Inn

2. Location

street & number 230 Clay Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Kane

N/A vicinity of

state Pennsylvania

code 042

county McKean

code 083

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Kane Mansion, Inc.

street & number 230 Clay Street

city, town Kane

N/A vicinity of

state Pennsylvania

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. McKean County Courthouse, Office of Recorder of Deeds

street & number Main Street

city, town Smethport

state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

McKean County Inventory of
title Historic Sites

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1979

federal state county local

depository for survey records McKean County Courthouse, Planning Commission

city, town Smethport

state Pennsylvania

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Anoatok is an eighty-eight year old, three story, 18,000 square foot brick frame, Georgian Colonial Revival style home. This structure is the most prominent residence in Kane and remains virtually unaltered in its overall floor plan since being erected in 1896-97. The dimensions of the building exhibit a rectangular plan with a cut sandstone foundation and a buff face brick exterior. The brick for the entire building was made by the Kane Brick Company three miles away in Sergeant, Pennsylvania. Anoatok is the largest home in Kane and is located at such an elevation (2,040 feet above sea level) that it provides a spectacular view of the South Branch Kinzua Creek Valley (approximately 15 mile view) from the north side of the building. Anoatok can be assessed as being structurally sound and exhibiting good integrity.

A cut stone frieze exists on all exposures of the building and serves as the sill for all second story windows. The hip roof is brown shingled and has three small dormers encasing one window each on both the eastern and western exposures. A widows walk exists on the apex of the roof running North to South. The two parallel railings of turned wood balusters are painted white and run between two solid buff brick cupolas.

The northern exposure exhibits a semicircular shaped portico with eight ionic columns. The columns are constructed of wood and painted white. The roof of the portico is slate tile which has been retarred and is bounded by a turned wood baluster railing similar to that of the widows walk. A large dormer encasing a Palladian window exists on the Northern exposure of the building's roof and leads to the roof of the portico. The floor of the portico is constructed of wood and has been recently covered with indoor/outdoor carpeting. The floor extends around the east side of the building to where the original floor plans indicate a second smaller portico existed with five ionic columns and a combination glass and tin roof. This second portico has since been enclosed to allow more indoor dining space. The enclosed portico has a pentagon shape with large single paned windows on four sides and has been constructed of buff brick similar to the original brickwork. The floor is the original red tile laid in a natural cement mortar. A sandstone fireplace has been added to the eastern wall. This second portico is only one story in height, while the main portico is two stories. A new roof on the second portico consists of green fiberglass shingles and replaces the original glass and tin roof.

The main entrance of Anoatok exhibits a windowed enclosed veranda. The main entryway is a single entry oak door with a single pane glass window. An ornate wrought iron grill is hinged to the door and covers/decorates the window of the door. Two single paned smaller windows flank the main door on both sides and exhibit the same hinged wrought iron ornate covering. Also flanking the front entryway are two elliptical windows.

There are a total of 79 windows in the building of which the majority have the original plate glass with quartered oak interior finish. A Palladian window is situated directly above the main entryway. This window faces the first landing of the interior front stairway. The other windows are characterized by white painted wood frame double hung, single or triple openings. The upper sash of all windows have cut stone arches with a keystone center and wood sills.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Anoatok, McKean County
Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

The interior is typical of the Georgian Colonial Revival style with twelve foot ceilings, the presence of oak wainscoting and picture rails, ornate mantels and oak floors. Throughout the building the doors are hinged oak veneered with quartered oak trim. The original oak and pine woodwork contained in the baseboard, crown moldings, chair rails and doors have been painted. Most of the walls in the bedrooms are wallpapered over the hand white coat finish plaster or frame partitions. The upper level floors and stairways are carpeted. Nearly all of the original light fixtures remain at Anoatok including crystal chandeliers, crystal wall sconces, and brass ornate fixtures with hand painted opaque globes. Every bathroom has a different patterned color tile floor. Anoatok has fourteen fireplaces none of which are operational any longer. The mantel of each fireplace has classical mouldings with fluted pilasters, mirrors, inlaid glass display cases and storage compartments on the sides.

Located in the main entrance hall, the stairway is constructed of solid cherry with turned balusters and newel posts. The stairway has a midfloor landing and leads to the second floor only. A narrower second stairway exists near the office area of Anoatok and leads from the first to the second and third floors. A third stairway off the kitchen leads to the basement.

Anoatok was converted into a wayside inn in the mid 1930's causing some interior changes. Perhaps the most noticeable change was replacing the main entrance way vestibule bicycle closet with a stairway leading down to the basement. Other first floor changes included making the office area into a bedroom, bathroom and small utility closet and connecting the existing bedroom and the adjacent bathroom with a new quartered oak trim doorway. On the second floor, the nursery was changed to a bedroom and the adjacent closet a bathroom. Several other closets were converted into bathrooms and patterned tile floors, tile walls and new bath fixtures added. Some of the original doorways into bathrooms were plastered over and new doorways cut.

Anoatok typifies the pretentious nature of the Georgian style, especially in contrast to other homes and buildings of the Kane family which lean more to the Federal, Victorian or Queen Anne architectural styles. The building was designed for a dual purpose as the main body of the structure includes the living/dining/bedroom areas and a second rectangular structure to encompass the kitchen, doctor's offices, and nursery. These two rectangular plans are joined by a section indented from the main lines of the building that enclose the hallway and closet area. This type of architectural separation of living area from work quarters is common to the Georgian Colonial Revival style.

The property boundary of Anoatok, 10.03 acres, is defined as the owners legal acreage, as well as the general surroundings of the building. Anoatok is situated near the center of the acreage and is accessible by a private, semi-circular driveway from Clay Street. A stone stairway descends 200 feet northeasterly from Anoatok to an area that was once a spring and small pond.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1896-97 **Builder/Architect** Cope and Stewardson, Architects-Philadelphia

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Anokatok was built in 1896-97 for Dr. Elizabeth Dennistoun Wood Kane, as a residence for her and two of her three sons; Dr. Evan O'Neill Kane and Dr. Thomas L. Kane and their families. It is the most prominent residence in Kane in terms of its architectural style, history and physical location. The design of Anokatok is marked by its ornate, yet functional style and reflects the humanitarian lifestyles of the mansion's occupants. Cope and Stewardson, prominent Philadelphia architects, one of the leading architectural firms of the East and relatives of the Kane family, designed the Georgian Colonial Revival style mansion. Only two homes were designed by Cope and Stewardson in western Pennsylvania; Anokatok and Dr. Thomas L. Kane's home in 1910 and it too was a Georgian Colonial Revival, but on a smaller scale. These are the only architectural style homes of their kind in the Kane area. In the early 1900's, Anokatok became the private residence of Dr. Evan O'Neill Kane, the first doctor to perform self-surgery, and his doctor's office was located on the first floor where his mother had her office in years past. In the mid 1930's, Anokatok was converted into an operating wayside inn, and interior changes were made. It remains an inn today.

General Thomas L. Kane, Dr. Elizabeth's husband and the founder of Kane, was a Philadelphian descended from some of the oldest pre-Revolutionary families of the northern colonies. He was one of the original pioneers to survey the northwest portion of Pennsylvania for the McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Company. General Kane enjoyed a long career of public service which included organizing the Pennsylvania Bucktail Regiment during the Civil War, assisting Brigham Young and the Mormons in their plight from Navou to Salt Lake City and later negotiating a settlement of the "Mormon War" in 1857-58, and other numerous political, religious and philanthropic endeavors.

The construction of Anokatok in 1896, thirteen years after the General's death was undertaken following the destruction by fire in the same year of the "Old Homestead", the original family home in Kane. Walter Cope of the distinguished Philadelphia architectural firm, Cope and Stewardson, married Eliza Middletown Kane, **General Kane's cousin**, in 1893, and was summoned to design Dr. Elizabeth's new home. Cope was born, raised, and attended the finest private schools in Philadelphia, and spent two years training in the architectural office of Theophilus Parsons Chandler. In 1885 he established the firm of Cope and Stewardson; (John Stewardson, architect and artist, graduated from Harvard and studied four years in Paris at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and later was a draftsman for T. P. Chandler) and had a highly versatile practice encompassing collegiate, medical and residential projects. Stewardson was credited with the taste for English Gothic Revival which the firm used in their collegiate buildings. The firm's first commission to design Radner Hall (1886) at Bryn Mawr College was followed successively by Pembroke and Denbigh Halls, the Library and Gymnasium. In designing these buildings Cope and Stewardson chose the English Gothic style (an innovation in this country), adapting it freely to the needs of modern universities. With that achievement, the firm's reputation as specialists in the field of college architecture was firmly established. Many other academic buildings were designed at the University of Pennsylvania, (the firm later became the architects for the University), Princeton University and Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Anoatok, McKean County

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Walter Cope was a founding member of the T-Square Club in 1883, active in the Philadelphia Chapter of the AIA as treasurer and executive committee member, Fellow in the national AIA, and a member of the Philadelphia Sketch Club. He served on the faculties of both the University of Pennsylvania Department of Architecture (1892-1902) and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (1902). He was also the manager of the John Stewardson Memorial Travel Scholarship (founded by his partner) which enabled graduate and working architects to travel and study in Europe. Following Cope's death in 1902, the T-Square Club established the Walter Cope Memorial prize awarded annually to the winner of a competition in municipal improvement or landscape architecture.

Dr. Elizabeth named her new residence Anoatok, an Exkimo word meaning "the wind loved spot." She was influenced to name her residence because of the General's brother, Elisha Kent Kane who was a noted Arctic explorer and closely associated with the Eskimo language and culture. Many of the family's possessions and articles were saved from the fire and still remain at Anoatok. These family artifacts have a bearing on many significant events in American history and include drawings by Elisha Kent Kane during his Arctic expeditions, original correspondence with prominent figures of the Revolutionary War era, Civil War relics and artifacts, correspondence between Brigham Young and General Kane, library collection and furniture.

Dr. Elizabeth was one of the first women physicians to practice in northwest Pennsylvania. She graduated in 1883 from the Womens Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Her daughter, Dr. Harriet A. Kane graduated from the same Medical College in 1885. Both were registered in 1885 with the McKean County Medical Association and practiced medicine in Kane. Harriet died in 1896 prior to Anoatok being completed. Elizabeth had her private office located on the first floor level.

The first hospital in Kane was organized by Elizabeth and built by her son Dr. Evan O'Neill on the old Smethport Road (Biddle Street) as a cottage hospital. This concept of a cottage hospital was influenced by General Kane because it was his experience that wounds healed marvelously in the Kane air. Later, the cottage hospital was moved behind the Thomson House hotel and they donated a large expanse of family-owned land in the borough, known as the Park, which included the Thomson House, to the local hospital Association for the operation of a larger, expanded facility. This remained the site of the Kane Summit Hospital until the mid 1930's.

In addition to her medical practice, Elizabeth was one of the principal stockholders of the Kane Gas Light and Heating Company and the Spring Water Company. Elizabeth died in 1909 and was buried in the family cemetery behind Anoatok, Piney on the Woods. Evan O'Neill and Thomas remained at Anoatok until Thomas built his home at 107 Edgar Street (directly east of the Summit Hospital) in 1910. Cope and Stewardson designed his home.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Anokat, McKean County
Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

Evan became entrusted with Anokat and had his private office where his mother's had been. Evan was chief surgeon of Kane Summit Hospital and was the first to perform self-surgery; in 1919 amputated one of his fingers, in 1921 at the age of 60 removed his own appendix, in 1932 performed surgery on his inguinal hernia. His main goal of self-surgery was to demonstrate that major surgery could be performed as painlessly with local anesthesia as with ether and much more safely. Evan was also the first physician in western Pennsylvania to start the Authenticate School of Nurses. Many of Evan's medical books are still located at Anokat.

In the mid 1930's, Elisha Kent Kane, Evans's son, took control of Anokat and converted it into a wayside inn. Some of the doorways between bedrooms and bathrooms were changed and the kitchen was equipped with modern ventilation equipment. In 1983, Anokat sold for the first time away from the Kane family. It still remains, however, as a country inn.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, (Los Angeles: New Age Publishing Company, 1984), pp. 139-140, 573-574.

Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects, (Boston: G.K. Hall and Company, 1985),

10. Geographical Data

(See Continuation Sheet)

Acreeage of nominated property 10.03 acres

Quadrangle name Kane, Pennsylvania

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	7	6	8	3	1	3	0	4	6	1	4	6	3	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B

1	7	6	8	3	3	4	0	4	6	1	4	7	1	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

C

1	7	6	8	3	4	1	0	4	6	1	4	5	5	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

D

1	7	6	8	3	2	0	0	4	6	1	4	4	8	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

E

Zone			Easting					Northing						

F

Zone			Easting					Northing						

G

Zone			Easting					Northing						

H

Zone			Easting					Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Continuation Sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard F. Bly President

organization Commonwealth Historic Properties, Inc. date August 19, 1985

street & number 25 Fraley Street telephone (814) 837-7111

city or town Kane state Pennsylvania

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Dr. Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer date _____

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Anoatok, McKean County

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 2

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Henretta, J.E., Kane and the Upper Alleghany, (Philadelphia, 1929), p.63.

History of McKean, Elk, Cameron & Potter Counties Pennsylvania, (Chicago: J.H. Beers and Company, 1890), pp. 153-154, 158, 316-320, 559-560.

Kane Centennial 1864-1964, (Hooper Publications, 1964).

Kane Republican, (Kane: Kane Republican, September 8, 1933, Edition), p.10.

Kane, Sybil. granddaughter of Dr. Elizabeth D. Kane, Kane, Pennsylvania. Interview, 31 July 1985.

McKean County Historic Sites Inventory, (Smethport: McKean County Courthouse, 1979).

Nicholas, Charles M., International Magazine of Industry, (Kane: Kane Daily Republican, Special Edition, July 1909).

Who Was Who in America-Historical Volumes 1, (Chicago: A.N. Marquis Company, 1942), pp. 139-140, 578, 1183-1184.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only:
received
date entered

Anoatok, McKean County
Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 2

Verbal Boundary description

From McKean County Deed Book No. 540, page 522.

Beginning at a point in the east line of Clay Street two hundred eighty-one and forty-seven one-hundredths feet (281.47 ft.) northerly from the northeast corner of Clay and Greeves Streets, said point marking the northwest corner of property of Mina S. Mell and now of Ralph R. DeVillars, et ux.; thence by the east line of Clay Street north nineteen degrees fifty-five minutes twenty seconds west five hundred forty-five feet (N. 19° 55' 20" W. 545 ft.) to an iron pipe; thence north seventy degrees four minutes forty seconds east seven hundred ten and twenty-nine one hundredths feet (N. 70° 4' 40" E. 710.29 ft.) to an iron pipe; thence south nineteen degrees fifty-five minutes twenty seconds east six hundred forty-five feet (S. 19° 55' 20" E. 645 ft.) to an iron pipe; thence south seventy degrees four minutes forty seconds west five hundred feet (S. 70° 4' 40" W. 500 ft.) to a point; thence north nineteen degrees fifty -five minutes twenty seconds west one hundred feet (N. 19° 55' 20" W. 100 ft.) to an iron pipe; thence south seventy degrees four minutes forty seconds west (S. 70° 4' 40" W.) along the north line of said DeVillars land and an extension thereof easterly two hundred ten and twenty-nine one hundredths feet (210.29 ft.) to the place of beginning. Containing ten and three one-hundredths acres (10.03 A.) of land, more or less, together with all buildings situate thereon.

