



NEWS RELEASE

Kansas Historical Society
6425 SW 6th Avenue
Topeka KS 66615-1099
785-272-8681

REAL PEOPLE. REAL STORIES.

Contacts:

Bobbie Athon • 785-272-8681, ext. 262 • bathon@kshs.org
Teresa Jenkins • 785-272-8681, ext. 263 • tjenkins@kshs.org

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

February 25, 2009

HISTORIC SITES BOARD OF REVIEW ANNOUNCES NOMINATIONS

Includes 17 National Register Nominations and Two Kansas Register Additions

TOPEKA, KS—At its regular quarterly meeting held at the Kansas Historical Society in Topeka, the Historic Sites Board of Review voted to add two properties to the Register of Historic Kansas Places and to forward 17 nominations to the office of the keeper of the National Register in Washington, D.C., to be evaluated by professional staff. If they concur with the board's findings, the properties will be included in the National Register. The board also tabled the National Register nomination of the Hazlett-Hurd House in Abilene pending additional documentation and approved the removal of Chapman's St. Patrick's Mission Church from the National Register.

The National Register of Historic Places is the country's official list of historically significant properties. Properties must be significant for one or more of the following four evaluation criteria:

- Criterion A – property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- Criterion B - property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- Criterion C - property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D – property has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

The National Register recognizes properties of local, statewide, and national significance. Below are summaries of the nominated properties:

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Below are summaries of the nominated properties:

Alma Downtown Historic District – Alma, Wabaunsee County

Alma's central business district is located along Highway 99 on Missouri Street between Second and Fifth Streets, and is characterized by two-story stone and brick commercial buildings from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The architectural character of the downtown area was largely defined after 1887 when the Rock Island railroad built its main line along the southern edge of town and includes Italianate, Romanesque, and Commercial styles. Nearby stone quarries provided much of

the building material for Alma's turn-of-the-century historic resources, and even today the town is known as "the city of native stone." The district is locally significant for its architecture and its reflection of the community's commercial building patterns associated with the economic growth when the town flourished as a rural railroad market center and county seat during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Holton Bath House and Swimming Pool – 711 Nebraska, Holton, Jackson County

Holton's community swimming pool is located in Rafter's Park and was constructed from 1936 to 1938 as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project. The bath house and filter house reflect the Rustic-style architecture typical of New Deal-era recreational structures. Architect Charles Shaver of Salina and engineers Bob Paulette and Murray Wilson, who had designed dams and lakes for the Kansas Fish and Game Commission, drafted plans for the site. The bath house is sited in a low-lying area and was designed specifically for this site to enhance a natural drainage basin. The facility opened June 30, 1938 and the city band gave its first concert on the roof of the bath house. The property was nominated as part of the *New Deal-Era Resources of Kansas Multiple Property Submission* for its association with local recreation history.

Terminal Railway & Bridge Company Freight Depot – 306 S 7th Street, Leavenworth, Leavenworth County

The Leavenworth Terminal Railway and Bridge Company formed in 1892 with the goal of building a second bridge across the Missouri River at Leavenworth and expanding the city's railroad infrastructure. The company soon erected the Terminal Bridge, which carried railroad traffic, vehicles, and pedestrians from the town of Stillings on the Missouri side of the river to Leavenworth, landing at Choctaw Street. The company also constructed a freight depot and rail yard at Seventh and Choctaw Streets to service the railroad that leased its tracks. The building clearly conveys its historic function as a freight depot and features a rectangular footprint with the long axis aligned paralleling the railroad tracks; brick and wood construction; a combined massing of one- and two-story blocks; and multiple large freight bays in the long elevations. The Terminal Depot served its historic function into the late 20th century. It was nominated as part of the *Historic Railroad Resources of Kansas Multiple Property Submission* for its association with local transportation history and its architectural significance as a good example of a railroad freight house constructed in Kansas at the end of the 19th century.

Broadview Hotel – 400 W Douglas, Wichita, Sedgwick County

Wichita's eight-story Broadview Hotel is situated along busy Douglas Avenue on the east bank of the Arkansas River. Completed in 1922, the Broadview is part of a long tradition of well-known Wichita hotels that include the Occidental, the Eaton, and the Allis. 1921 was a record year for development in Wichita, with construction permits totaling nearly \$7.4 million, up from \$4.8 million in 1919. Developed by George Siedhoff, the Commercial-style building is constructed of concrete with brick curtain walls. The dark-red brick is accented with ashlar stone ornamentation. Two bays were later added to the north end of the building in 1929 and a one-story ballroom was added in 1950. The ballroom features mosaic murals created by American Indian artist Blackbear Bosin that depict events in regional history. The building was nominated for its association with Wichita's early 20th-century downtown development.

S-W Supply Company – 215 E Prairie, Girard, Crawford County

The S-W Supply Company property is located southeast of Girard's courthouse square in an area that transitions from commercial to residential. Local entrepreneur Marion Slawson, whose career spanned many fields including law, farming, and public service, founded the company in 1923 to manufacture stamped-metal grave markers. S-W stood for Slawson-Wilson, his last name and his wife's maiden name. During its first years in business the fledgling company operated out of the wood-frame barn behind the Slawson home. By 1926 the company was producing enough grave markers to merit the construction of a new building, and by 1933, the company's annual sales reached \$35,000 and employed 11 people. The nominated property includes three buildings: a 1926 two-story main brick building with stepped parapet and monitor roof, a circa 1905 one-and-a-half-story gabled wood-frame barn, and a circa 1925 one-story garage. It was nominated for its association with local industry.

State Bank of Girard – 105 E Prairie, Girard, Crawford County

Crawford County pioneer attorney and banker Franklin Playter built this building in 1873. The Julius family owned the bank from the mid-1880s until 1925 when it was sold to the Crawford County Bank. When the bank's president, Henry Haldeman, died in 1905, his wife Sarah Addams Haldeman assumed responsibility of the bank, becoming the first woman bank president in the state. The bank failed in the Great Depression and the building was converted to offices. The building reflects two distinct architectural styles – an Italianate second floor dating from the building's original construction, and Neoclassical first floor dating to circa 1915. The building was nominated for its association with local banking history, with Playter, and the Haldeman and Julius families.

St. John's Episcopal Church – SE Corner of Buffalo & Summit Streets, Girard, Crawford County
Girard Episcopalians first met on March 19, 1870, to organize a local Episcopal church. By the mid-1880s the parish had raised enough money to construct a permanent church building. They purchased 2,100 pounds of stone from a quarry southwest of town and finished construction in 1888 for a total cost of \$4,230.16. When the church disbanded in the 1970s the Museum of Crawford County purchased it to house its collections. The Gothic Revival-style building is situated near downtown at the southwest corner of Buffalo and Summit Streets. It features a steeply pitched gabled roof, rough-cut limestone walls, pointed-arch openings, faux buttresses, and original stained glass windows. The building was nominated for its Gothic Revival architecture.

Crawford County Courthouse – 111 E Forest, Girard, Crawford County

The story of the early efforts to erect a courthouse in Crawford County is quite colorful. Girard became the county seat in 1868 and occupied a 20' x 40' frame building. A petition to build a more permanent building failed in 1870 and the county purchased a stone commercial building. A tornado foiled their efforts to erect a brick courthouse in 1872. The need for a permanent building became more urgent by the mid-1880s as the neighboring town of Pittsburg gained prominence. Its population tripled that of Girard's by 1883. Like other early county seats, Girard was slowed by a state law that prohibited the construction of courthouses without a bond election. The law made it impossible for the county to obtain majority support for a new courthouse in Girard, where a small percentage of the county's population lived. To skirt the law, Girard retained an architect to design a new brick "city hall" on the courthouse square. After the building's completion in 1889, the City of Girard promptly donated the three-story brick Gothic Revival building to Crawford County. The

building, however, lacked structural integrity from the beginning and it was demolished in 1919. The Kansas Legislature passed a law eliminating the bond-issue requirement in 1917 paving the way for a new courthouse to be built in Girard. The current Classical Revival-style courthouse was designed by Oklahoma-based firm of Tonini and Bramblet and was completed in 1922. It was nominated as part of the *Historic County Courthouses of Kansas Multiple Property Submission* for its association with local government and its Classical Revival architecture.

Berquist & Nelson Drugstore Building – 105 N Main, Lindsborg, McPherson County
Built for commercial use on the ground floor and offices on the upper level, this two-story brick Italianate-style building is distinguished by its second-story ornate window hoods and corbelled parapet. Located on the west side of Main Street in downtown Lindsborg, the Berquist and Nelson Drugstore Building's early history has been pieced together using Sanborn maps, deeds, and property tax records, which suggest it was constructed circa 1880. Local physician and surgeon Gustav Berquist was an early owner of the building who partnered with Jacob Peterson as "dealers in drugs, paints, and oils." Other businesses that have occupied the building include a grocery store, clothing store, millinery, hardware business, fabric store, and an antique shop. This building was nominated for its architecture and its association with local commercial development.

Clareen/Peterson Restaurant Building – 113 N Main, Lindsborg, McPherson County
Located on the west side of Main Street in downtown Lindsborg, the two-story Clareen-Peterson Building was constructed in 1899 to house a restaurant and an upper-level apartment. Swedish immigrant and "restaurant keeper" Carl Clareen first owned and operated the building as a restaurant. By 1909 John Peterson operated his restaurant – the Royal Café – out of the building. The ground level continued to function as a restaurant through the 1940s. The building's distinguishing characteristics include the ornate second-story window hoods, cast-iron columns, the original storefront, and stained glass windows. It was nominated for its architecture and its association with local commercial development.

Holmberg & Johnson Blacksmith Shop – 122 N Main, Lindsborg, McPherson County
Built by Swedish immigrants circa 1900, this one-story brick blacksmith shop is located in downtown Lindsborg. Oskar Holmberg partnered with Janne Johnson to build a successful blacksmith business that included erecting fire escapes on numerous local buildings. Although Holmberg left the business in 1905, the sign on the building still bears his name. Johnson continued operating the shop until 1954. Local artist Erik Ephraim Malm, who would later gain notoriety when the Acme Company purchased and marketed his decorative stenciling system, painted the façade sign shortly after the building's construction. The building's historic features include a stepped parapet, central sliding doors, the forge, and hooks, rings, and window grills that clearly portray its original function as a blacksmith shop. It was nominated for its association with local business and commerce.

Old Mission Mausoleum – 3424 E 21st Street, Wichita, Sedgwick County
Developed and operated by George Saxton, the Old Mission Mausoleum was built in four stages over 36 years from 1918 to 1954. It occupies one acre within the Old Mission Cemetery near the northeast corner of Hillcrest Avenue and 21st Street in Wichita. Chicago architect Sidney Lovell designed the first two units, which were constructed in the late 1910s and the late 1920s, and Wichita architects Overend and Boucher designed units three and four that were built in the mid-1930s and the early 1950s. All four units form a cohesive, interconnected building that surrounds a

central open courtyard. The building's architecture was influenced by several popular early 20th-century revival styles. Although simplistic in detail, its smooth masonry exterior and low-pitched roof with red clay tiles are characteristic of the Mediterranean Revival style. The Old Mission Mausoleum was nominated for its architectural significance as a well-preserved and highly intact Mediterranean Revival-style mausoleum.

Parachute Building (Pratt Army Air Field) – 40131 Barker Avenue, Pratt, Pratt County

The Parachute Building at Pratt Army Air Field, built in 1942-1943, is typical of mid-20th century military construction. Although simple in design with little architectural ornamentation, its form and appearance reflect its intended use as a facility for inspecting, packing, and repairing parachutes during World War II. There are two sections – a 40-foot tall parachute loft and a short, gabled, one-story parachute packing area. The building is part of the Pratt Army Air Field (PAAF), which was created in 1942 at the direction of the War Department for training bombardment wings and B-29 groups. Only a few of the base's World War II-era resources are extant, and the Parachute Building is the most intact. A recent survey of World War II-era air bases in Kansas noted only one other extant parachute building located at Coffeyville. The Pratt Parachute Building was nominated for its association with mid-20th century military practices and for its architectural significance as an example of World War II-era military construction.

Florence Water Tower – 525 W 5th Street, Florence, Marion County

Fire destroyed four buildings in downtown Florence in the mid-1880s, causing community leaders to consider developing a water works system for better fire protection. Under the direction of A. F. Horner, the Florence Water Supply Company hired local stonemason C. O. Johnson to build a water tower. The system originally took water from the Cottonwood River and included a pump house and well adjacent to the river in addition to the water tower across town on the hill. The pump house and well are no longer extant. The tower is a cylindrical structure measuring 110 feet tall and 18 feet wide. Its limestone base is covered with a layer of concrete, and the top half includes a metal storage tank. In 1920, new water and sewer lines were laid and arrangements made to have water brought into town from a spring north of Florence. The tower remains an integral part of the town's water system, which continues to take water from the spring north of town. It was nominated for its engineering significance and its association with the growth and development of Florence.

Elk County Courthouse – 127 N Pine, Howard, Elk County

The Elk County Courthouse was built in 1907 to replace the burned 19th century courthouse. The two-story building with a large central clock tower and round-arch openings features a blonde brick exterior with red-tinted mortar. It occupies a full city block east of Howard's main business district. Architect George McDonald of Kansas City designed the courthouse to reflect popular turn-of-the-century styles including Romanesque and Italian Renaissance. The building follows much the same form as McDonald's other courthouse designs such as those in Fillmore, Nebraska, and Butler, Missouri. The Elk County Courthouse was built at a time when the Romanesque style was giving way to various Mediterranean Revival styles, such as Italian, Classical, and Spanish, which incorporated smoother lines with symmetry and simplicity. The building was nominated for its architecture and its association with local government.

Ecumenical Christian Ministries Building – 1204 Oread Avenue, Lawrence, Douglas County

Designed by Kiene and Bradley Architects of Topeka and built by B.A. Green Construction of Lawrence, the Modern-style Ecumenical Christian Ministries (ECM) building sits atop Mount Oread

one block north of the University of Kansas campus. The building is significant for its Modern architecture. It was planned and created with the innovative use of materials such as concrete, steel, brick, and glass. Key architectural elements include poured concrete panels on the building's exterior that exhibit a curved line pattern with random circles; interior light fixtures made of spun aluminum that resemble flying saucers; and acoustic ceiling tiles imprinted with random circular shapes. The concrete staircase and brick circular fireplace are the centerpieces of the building. The building has a rich social history that encompasses a turbulent era during which many college campuses and communities were politically and socially unstable. Because the organization occupying the building was independent of the university and supported open-door policies of peace and acceptance, student groups naturally gravitated to the facility to meet and organize. With the permission of the pastors and leadership, anti-war and civil rights groups frequently met at the building in the 1960s and 1970s. The building's location is particularly significant because of its proximity to the campus and to the Oread neighborhood where many students who were concerned about social, political, and religious issues lived. The building was nominated for its architecture and social history.

George Mackie House – 1941 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Douglas County

George Mackie commissioned this impressive Neoclassical Revival-style residence in 1917. It is located on a large corner lot south of downtown Lawrence on Massachusetts Street. Mackie's family first settled in Cherokee County in 1883 when he was just 15 years old. He grew up around the coal-mining industry, and in 1906, he organized the George K. Mackie Fuel Company. The Mackie-Clemens Coal Company is still in business in Crawford County. It is not known why Mackie owned a house in Lawrence when all of his day-to-day business interests were in Cherokee County. However, one could speculate that Mackie had business connections in Lawrence, Topeka, and Kansas City, and that this larger city offered this family of means more educational and social opportunities. In 1937, Mackie's widow sold the house to the Lawrence Women's Club, which used it as a place for social gatherings and meetings until 1975. The house, designed by H. Alexander Drake of Kansas City, is a textbook example of the Neoclassical Revival style and includes such features as a monumental portico, side wing porch, roofline and front porch balustrades, and heavy window and door surrounds. It was nominated as part of the *Historic Resources of Lawrence Multiple Property Submission* for its architectural significance and its associations with George Mackie.

REGISTER OF HISTORIC KANSAS PLACES

Hughes Conoco Service Station – 400 SW Taylor Street, Topeka, Shawnee County

Built in 1930 at the corner of Fourth and Taylor Streets in Topeka, the Hughes Conoco Service Station was strategically located to be accessible from two primary arterial streets allowing the station to pull in traffic from all directions. Typical of early 20th century gas stations, this one was built in the Tudor Revival-style to both blend in with its residential surroundings and serve as a corporate advertisement. The brick building features a round-arch entrance, narrow multi-light casement windows, and a steeply pitched side-gable roof. Its 198 square feet include a sales room and two washrooms. In 1956 Edwin Hughes leased the Conoco Station and a two-bay, cement block garage was added to the east elevation. Hughes became one of the first African Americans in Topeka to operate a business outside of Topeka's established black commercial district and the first African American in the city to operate a station selling gas supplied by a major petroleum company. The building was nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places for its associations with local

commercial and transportation history and for its architectural significance as an early 20th century Tudor Revival-style gas station.

John Robert Greenlees House – 714 Mississippi Street, Lawrence, Douglas County

The Greenlees House, located near the historic Old West Lawrence neighborhood, represents five building phases spanning nearly 50 years. Early Kansas Senator James Lane built the first phase of this house circa 1863 and sold it to newspaper publisher Charles Faris in 1865 whose family made a small addition and occupied the house until 1880. John Greenlees purchased the house in 1893 and lived there until his death in 1947. Greenlees made his fortune in real estate and developing and managing oil interests, and founded the Mutual Oil Company in 1909. Between 1899 and 1911, Greenlees doubled the size of the house by expanding it west and north. He consolidated the house stylistically into an updated and coherent, early 20th century residence with a new comprehensive roof system, large cross gables, and a large front porch with Classical Revival pillars. The resulting appearance resembled a large four-over-four house type. The property was nominated for its associations with entrepreneur John Greenlees.

OTHER BUSINESS

St. Patrick's Mission Church and School – Chapman vicinity, Dickinson County

As one of the earliest extant churches of any denomination in Dickinson County, the St. Patrick's Mission Church and School, built circa 1861, was listed in the National Register in 1987. At the time of nomination, the property reflected its historic appearance and exceptional integrity from the 1860s. A tornado destroyed the building June 11, 2008. The small, one-room stone building lost its roof and walls leaving only the stone foundation and the southwest corner still standing. Due to the damage sustained by this property, the Historic Sites Board of Review is recommending removal of this property from the National Register of Historic Places.

Visit kshs.org/resource/buildings.htm for more information on the Kansas Historical Society's historic preservation efforts and resources.

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