



Register of Historic Kansas Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating individual properties and districts. The format is similar to the National Register of Historic Places form. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Clement's Store

Other names/site number East Side Grocery and Market /Hayes General Store; KHRI #091-4140-00709

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

street & number 901 E. Park St. not for publication

city or town Olathe vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Johnson code 091 zip code 66061

3-4. Certification

I hereby certify that this property is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Applicable State Register Criteria: A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO

Date _____

Kansas State Historical Society
State agency

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public – Local
- public – State
- public – Federal

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

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the State Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE
WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Early 20th Century Commercial Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone
walls: Stone
roof: EPDM
other:

Narrative Description**Summary Paragraph** *(Briefly describe the overall characteristics of the property and its location, setting, and size.)*

Built in 1937, the former Clement's Market, (also known as the East Side Grocery & Market), is located on the southeast corner of East Park and South Mahaffie streets in the old East End of Olathe, Johnson County, Kansas. It is situated on Lot 5 within the Burris & Ocheltree Addition to Olathe subdivision. This subdivision is one of the original to the Town of Olathe having been platted in 1868 by the founders of Olathe, John Burris & William Ocheltree. The present-day structure has retained its historical location for its entire eighty-one years of existence having been built in 1937 by the Levi Clement family to serve as a neighborhood market. The structure itself is a free standing, early 20th Century one story commercial building with its original stone foundation and stone/masonry walls which measure 20 inches thick. The stones that comprise this structure were salvaged from the original structure that stood on the site of the Clement Market, the Josiah Hayes General Store, which was built in 1868. After a fire destroyed much of the original two-story Hayes General Store, the Clement family elected to raze the building and rebuild the present-day structure in its place utilizing the original stones and foundation from its predecessor. The nominated building has a rectangular footprint and the northwest corner entry is situated on a 45-degree angle. The non-historic front door to the building faces the northwest side of East Park Street and it has a twelve-pane window. There is also a large wood frame, single pane storefront window that faces north and a non-historic exterior wood door which faces south. Although the doors are not original to the building, they date from the respective time period of the construction of the building. There is limited paved parking in the rear (south) of the building, and similar to its surrounding structures it is zoned M2, for mixed usage. The building is located within 300 feet of the BNSF Railroad tracks. These tracks have been in use in the area since the early days of Olathe and were operated by the former Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. Delivery windows located on the west elevation, facing the railroad tracks, are still extant but currently infilled with concrete block. The interior of the structure has retained some of its original integrity with concrete floors, stone walls, window and door framing and roof trusses made from American Chestnut wood. American Chestnut wood was a common building material utilized in buildings from the early 19th and 20th Centuries, it is now extinct and therefore considered very rare and valuable when found in present day structures as a building material. The wood roof structure and stone parapet walls supported a torch-down roof.

Elaboration *(Provide a detailed description of the building's exterior, interior, and any associated buildings on the property. Note any historic features, materials, and changes to the building/property.)*

Location: Clement's Market was located within an early mid-20th Century Commercial building. The building sits at the intersection of E. Park and S. Mahaffie Streets in the historical and primarily commercial East End of Olathe.

The location next to the railroad tracks was close to the historic Olathe railroad depot (demolished) and there are few structures in this area that still date to this time period. Clement's Market is perhaps the most intact and best example that remains of the historic commercial East End area.

The Building: The structure is a one story; rectangular limestone building. The main pedestrian entrance sits on a canted corner facing the street intersection to the NW. The structure is comprised of a stone foundation and stone masonry walls which are original to the 1937 construction. The stones were re-used from the Josiah Hayes General Store a two-story structure that was built in 1868 and stood at the same location but was destroyed in a fire. The exterior façade has been painted over and therefore while the original stones remain, their natural coloring has been altered. This close proximity to the rail road yards afforded easy access for delivery of merchandise and dry goods to the store which is evidenced by delivery windows and carriage doors which remain in the west wall of the building, but the openings are currently infilled with concrete blocks.

Exterior Façade: The front façade of the building faces the north where a large, a large, tri-part, wood frame, single pane, display window is visible and remains open. The windows are wood frame with stone lintels and sills. The north facade faces E. Park St which is the main thoroughfare through the East End of Olathe and heads into the current downtown central business district. The main entrance sits on a 45-degree bevel that faces the streets' intersection. The current entrance door is a twelve-lite wood panel door that sits in a recessed entry with stone lintel and framing. The West façade of the building is currently a solid painted-masonry wall. The north end of the west façade has an infilled window opening located next to the building entrance. And there is a carriage door located to the south end of the west façade. The framing of the carriage door opening is still extant on the interior and the exterior retains the stone lintels. There is vegetation growing around the building foundation and grass growing between the foundation and the street, but some of the historic stone paving for the carriage door entrance is still found settled in the vegetation. The rear, south façade is masonry, with a single rear door opening set into the middle of the façade. The parapet walls extend up on either side of the south façade and are in fair to poor condition. There is a modern paved parking area located to the south of the rear elevation.

The exterior of the east façade is not visible due to a 6-foot privacy fence that extends to the adjacent property from the NE and SE corners of the building.

Interior: The current layout of the interior space divides the building into two rooms. The front room, in the north and off the main entrance has had sheetrock applied to the walls and shows evidence of a ceiling grid for a dropped ceiling. The ceiling panels have been removed and the original ceiling joists with lathe and plaster marks are extant and in good condition.

The second room, towards the south of the building makes up $\frac{3}{4}$ of the entire space. The walls are sheetrock attached to 2x4 furring. The original stone walls are extant beneath sheetrock and framing. There is no evidence that the stone was ever coated with plaster and appears to have been built to be exposed.

The original wood flooring was previously removed and a new concrete flooring was poured within the building to better support the printing business that occupied this building for many years.

The roof above is in poor condition and allowing water to infiltrate the building.

There is a historic wooden door and a window frame and opening still set within the south half of the east façade. This side has been the most significantly damaged with the water infiltration. However the stone wall remains in fair condition.

The South and West interior walls are currently covered with sheetrock. Due to some selective demolition of the sheetrock, the original carriage door opening on the west wall is visible. The stone frames the opening that has been infilled with CMU block.

The original wiring in the building was done by the son of the Clement family as noted in the obituary of Tracy Clement, however the present-day wiring and HVAC have been redone up to building codes at the time that the building was operating a business.¹

¹ Obituary for Tracy Clement, 2014 <https://obitree.com/obituary/us/california/hemet/miller-jones-mortuary-hemet/tracy-clement/1886141/>

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for State 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

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

ca. 1937 to ca. 1972

Significant Dates

ca. 1937

ca. 1972

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance ranges from 1937 when the current structure was built, until 1972 when the Clements Market closed its doors. The lot has maintained a commercial presence since a General store was built in this location in 1868 (destroyed by fire), and the current building has been used for various commercial purposes since the market closed.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph *(Provide a summary paragraph that notes under what criteria the property is nominated.)*

The Clement's Market Building is nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places under Criterion A for its association with the commercial trade within the historic East End of Olathe. This building is the last remaining commercial buildings of the East End Commercial district of Olathe. The market built in 1937 provided produce to the local neighborhood. But more than just commercial services, the neighborhood market was a social meeting and gathering place and this building was part of the community fabric and culture that was unique to the East End of Olathe. It housed a business whose livelihood and economic success was directly correlated to the people in the neighborhood. The Clement family and later the Moyer and Boyce families that ran the "little rock store" as it was affectionately named by the locals, helped to promote and contribute to the overall economic success of Olathe and the East End. As one local Olathe woman recalled recently, "I could draw the floor plan of that building with my eyes closed because of the number of times I was in there as a child buying penny candy. It was always such a welcoming place to come and the shopkeepers (the Moyers) knew everyone by name."²

Elaboration *(Provide a brief history of the property and justify why this property is locally significant.)*

History of Olathe and the Hayes General Store:

It is said that time marches on and so it does. There are no longer horse drawn carriages going down East Park Street, heading toward the local livery and stables, the steam train no longer blows its whistle to tell passengers of its arrival and departure at the FRISCO depot, the smell of burning coal no longer fills the air. All of these have faded into the sunset of the historic East End of Olathe, but yet one thing remains of the past, a small rock building situated on the southeast corner of the major thoroughfare through what was once a bustling commercial and trade hub within the City of Olathe. The "Little Rock Building" as it is still affectionately called by local Olatheans old enough to remember it as the local neighborhood grocery market sits as it has for 81 years on Lot 5 of the Burris & Ocheltree Addition to Olathe and if the stones that comprise this building could talk, the stories that it could tell.

Olathe, which means beautiful in Shawnee, was founded before the State of Kansas came into existence. In 1859 John T. Barton, President of the Olathe Town Company, was granted 160 acres through the Military Bounty Land Act of 1855 and he took possession of the land which had originally been granted to Joseph Hammonds, a musician in Captain West's Company of the Connecticut Militia during the War of 1812, as well as land which initially had been granted to Mark Foster, a private in Captain Hamilton's Company, Tennessee Militia during the War of 1812, and whose widow, Delana Foster, gave her approval for her deceased spouse's land to be granted to Barton.³ He was given this land "in trust for the several use and benefits of the occupants of the Town site of Olathe".⁴ John Barton and other early residents of Olathe such as Josiah Hayes, John Burris, J.B. Mahaffie, and others whose names now grace the streets signs of the Old East End of Olathe, carved out their existence on the empty prairie where the fear of Native American attacks, sickness, disease, and inclement weather all threatened their everyday existence. There was one storm however that was brewing that had Olathe and the newly minted State of Kansas squarely in its sights and was destined to change the landscape of both for years to come. Kansas entered the Union as a Free State unlike its neighbor, Missouri, which was a slave state. There were many border wars that took place and Olathe was not immune from the "Bleeding Kansas" attacks. The most notable of course is that of William Quantrill's Raid that took place in 1863 and one Olathean, Josiah E. Hayes, barely missed being a part of it as he served as Col. in the 12th Kansas Infantry doing border duty.⁵ His wife, Nancy, however could not say the same and during the raid part of the Union ammunition stores were hidden under the stairs at the home in Olathe. She stood guard at the ammunition's hiding place so that it would not be taken by the raiding Confederates.

But what one would ask does a rock building have to do with a Col. in the Kansas Infantry? The answer: quite a lot. Josiah Hayes was originally from New Hampshire and arrived in Olathe in 1857 and was one of what Olathe today calls its "Old Settlers." He formed the 12th Kansas Infantry Division in 1861 fighting with the Union Army in many of the major campaigns. It was during the Battle of Jenkin's Ferry in Arkansas in April of 1864 that he was gravely wounded, having been shot through his thigh and leg bone severely damaging them to the point of requiring immediate amputation on the

² Victoria Thomas, Olathe resident.

³ "Abstract of Title" No. 36305 N1/2 Lots 28, 29, 30 BLK 4 City of Olathe. The McGee Abstract & Investment Co., Inc. 125 South Kansas, Olathe, KS.

⁴ Patent US Gov't to Olathe Town Co, Vol 29, deeds pg 308

⁵ Jim French, "Old East End is Almost Forgotten," *Kansas as Eye See It, Johnson County Gazette* (February 1, 1988)

battlefield. Because of the severity of his injuries, he was unable to retreat with the rest of the Union Army and he was taken prisoner by the Confederate Army in a state close to death.⁶ He was the "guest" of the Confederate Army in many of their notorious prison camps and it was his wife, Nancy, who obtained a pass to go behind enemy lines and follow him from camp to camp nursing him back to health. He was later exchanged as part of a Prisoner of War Exchange and returned to Olathe as a hero. After his return to Olathe he held many governmental posts including that of Treasurer, Johnson County (1865), Treasurer, State of Kansas (1870), and later President of the First National Bank of Olathe in 1871. He was considered a man of high integrity, as well as fair business practices, almost to his detriment.

The Hayes General Store sold all kinds of merchandise to the locale clientele which was comprised of not only the local population who resided in the East End of Olathe, but also travelers who arrived and departed Olathe from the nearby FRISCO rail depot.⁷ Indeed the Hayes General Store was interwoven with the social and economic fabric of the East End from its inception and was a major contributing factor to the economic success that the East End enjoyed for so many years. It was documented in the local paper of the time, *The Olathe Mirror*, in May of 1887 that due to all the businesses situated in the East End that it was considered the more "affluent part of town." The writer went on to lament that it should not be East or West Olathe, but rather one Olathe and all projects and businesses should conduct themselves for the betterment of the town as a whole.⁸ This would ring true throughout the store's history as it was documented time and again how the owners of the Hayes General Store, and later The Clement's Market bought and sold locally and the goods that they kept in their stores favored the local vendors in order that all might prosper as opposed to the few. This speaks volumes about the early influence this building had not only on its immediate surrounding areas and clients, but on the economic success of Olathe as a growing and prospering community.⁹

Much has been written about the first owner of the rock building, Josiah Hayes, who as denoted in Jim French's article in the *Johnson County Gazette* from February 1, 1988, "Old East End is Almost Forgotten," he made good on his client's investments when the bank of which he was president, The First National Bank of Olathe, failed due to embezzlement by one of the partners. He paid back all their lost monies plus interest. He is credited with building one of the finest hotels on the Santa Fe Trail, the American House, which stood in downtown Olathe, the Hayes Opera House which hosted many social as well as civic events, the establishment of the School for the Deaf and Dumb (now known as the Kansas School for the Deaf) in Olathe (1866) and most relevant to the nominated structure, the Hayes General Store, which was a two-story rock building that stood on the corner of E. Park and South Mahaffie Streets. Unlike the present-day structure, the Hayes General Store faced West on Mahaffie Street. In front of the building was the sidewalk and street curbing which were made of local limestone. These stones served as the walkway to the store for more than 120 years until they were removed in the early 2000's by the City of Olathe during a paving and re-curbing project. Some of the smaller stones are still buried along the West wall of the present-day structure in the grass.¹⁰ Unfortunately for Josiah Hayes his war injuries never really left him and shortly after attempting to heal his health at the famed Hot Springs in Arkansas he passed away putting the local Olathe community into a period of mourning. Several years after his father's death his son as denoted in *The Olathe Mirror* considered tearing down a portion of the building as he had already sold out his portion of the store shortly after his father's death.¹¹

After Josiah Hayes' death, yet another well-known merchant group, Adair & Cosgrove Company, took over the Hayes General Store. The store under their management became known as the East End Grocery Store and while they continued to offer their clientele a wide array of meat and produce products, they expanded upon their offerings given that they also were proprietors of businesses which dealt in straw, coal, and hay. While they probably never capitalized and marketed this concept, this was truly a prime example of what is known in today's world as the "one stop shop". Not only were they enterprising enough to offer a wide array of goods and services and therefore able to cater to a more diverse clientele, but they also capitalized on the prime real estate location that the store afforded them. This business was again an institution within the East End and not only did its fiscal prosperity continue providing a stable source of revenue for the owners and area as a whole, but the keys to its continued economic growth were in the fostering of community wide relationships. The multi-usage of the building in that it was used not only just for trade and commerce, but one for social networking and gathering, much like the modern community centers concept of today. It was truly an art form that has

⁶ French, "Old East End is Almost Forgotten "Mrs. Nancy A. Hayes," *The Olathe Mirror* (May 3, 1900): 2.

⁷ FRISCO Depot, Olathe, Kan 13 ca.1880's JCM 1987-0-17 Courtesy of Johnson County Museum.

⁸ "Olathe & the Community," *The Olathe Mirror* (May 26, 1887): 3.

⁹ "Bully for the Grocer," *The Olathe Mirror* (November 29, 1917): 1; *The Olathe Mirror* (April 24, 1919): 8; *The Olathe Mirror* (November 29, 1917): 5.

¹⁰ French, "Old East End is Almost Forgotten", *The Olathe Mirror* (January 16, 1919): 1.

¹¹ *The Olathe Mirror* (July 1, 1886): 3.

been lost in today's world of online purchasing and big box retail. A true example of this type of "shared ownership" between a retailer and his clients is evidenced in *The Olathe Mirror* article dated August 17, 1916 entitled "New Grocery Firm," where the changing of the guard not only makes front page news (in a time where there certainly was no shortage of important world news to be had), but that it was noted that the "public will regret that they are no longer able to deal with Mr. Adair, but will be glad to work with his successor, someone who served under Mr. Adair for many years and was "Olathe born and bred".¹² This article underscores the importance and the direct impact that small businesses had on the history of Olathe.

In 1928 Levi and Daisy Clement took over the store and like their predecessors endeavored to run a small business which not only brought them economic success but benefited the community as a whole. One of the best articles which highlighted this was written in *The Olathe Mirror* from November 29, 1917 where it was noted that the price of white bread had dropped in response to the fact that several merchants, the Clements included, agreed to what in today's world would be considered a monopoly, but in those days was considered helping out a fellow neighbor, or in this case vendor by agreeing to buy and sell only bread made in Olathe and by Olathe bakers. To take this point a step further, another article noted that Mr. D.R. Ott, a local East End mail carrier who owned land in Oklahoma, was shipping bales of broom corn from his farm to Olathe and then another local resident, Sam Coulter, was turning them into homemade brooms which were marketed at Clement's and other East End Markets like White's.¹³ This demonstrates the legacy that they left; one of civic commitment, philanthropy, and community outreach.

Clement's Market 1937 Building

In 1937 after a fire destroyed much of what was left of the original two story rock building that housed the Hayes General Store, the Clement family elected to start over and built the present day structure with some alterations: a single story building as opposed to the original two-story, orientation of the building now faced north onto E. Park Street as opposed to west on Mahaffie, and most likely in a cost savings measure the re-use of the original stones from the Hayes General Store. As denoted in the obituary of Levi and Daisy's son, Levi Tracy, Jr., "he was the one to do all the wiring even as a boy surprising local inspectors when they could find no fault with it."¹⁴ This business also served as an example of the "American Dream" where anyone who puts an effort forth into being successful can succeed regardless of where they came from and from what original means. Tracy Clement learned the value of hard work and is further denoted in the obituary, "many of his earliest jobs and responsibilities centered around helping to run the family businesses."

After the Clement family sold the business another local Olathean, Herman Dresker, took over the management and it was noted in *The Olathe Mirror* that he gave up his work on the FRISCO Railroad in order to run the store. Mr. Dresker's grandson, Dennis Pat Rainey, still resides in Olathe and he recalled that his grandfather had many fond memories of his time managing the East End Market and it was his clients that kept him coming to work day after day, further purporting the importance and role that the face to face business model played in the economic success of the market throughout its existence.

Over the course of the next 50 years many different people managed the East Side Market however it is fair to say that the most remembered were the Moyer family. Ralph and MJ owned the business from the early 1950's through the late 1960's. Several locals fondly remember the "Little Rock Store" at Park and Maffie streets. They loved being able to buy as children the penny candy that was "contained in a big glass case that was waist high." There were "nickel candy bars and 12 cent Hostess Cupcakes." Soda (pop) bottles could be collected and turned into the store for money. It was a favorite treat to be able to "go to the Coke dispenser that would slide the flavors around until you found the one that you wanted and all the money that you saved from the collected soda bottles would be spent on your new one. My brothers and I [Vicki Thomas] loved this place." According to Mickey Walters who grew up on Elm Street, "I think we walked there every day in the summer to buy candy." Barbara Jenkins recalled that "the little rock store was very important to our little neighborhood and there was always lots of candy and fresh deli and butchered meats."¹⁵ Indeed, the stories go on and on, but the reoccurring theme was always how important this and other family run grocery stores like it which included Smith's Grocery Store run by Leo & Etta Smith, located one block up on South Keeler,¹⁶ and Nelson's Grocery also in the East End on North Keeler Street.

¹² "New Grocery Firm," *The Olathe Mirror* (August 17, 1916): 1.

¹³ *The Olathe Mirror* (April 24, 1919): 8.

¹⁴ Obituary for Tracy Clement.

¹⁵ Comments received through the private Facebook page, The Olathe Page, which is often talks about the history of Olathe and major milestones in its past. The author asked the group if anyone still remembers the grocery store at 901 E. Park, and she received over 60 comments from people who grew up in Olathe.

¹⁶ JCM 1996-1-263 703 E. Park Street, "Smith's Grocery Store". Courtesy of the Johnson County Museum

These neighborhood stores from an outward appearance served a basic function: buying groceries, but they met a much bigger need, one that was far less obvious- fulfilling a need to have a social and cultural identity. Locals who remember the store felt part of something bigger than just themselves and their immediate families; they felt part of a community. They had an identity unique to their little corner of Olathe and because they lived, and in a lot of cases worked, in the East End, not unlike their forebears, they felt compelled to shop and support the local neighborhood community grocery stores, like Moyers and Nelsons. Without these local markets they would have had to drive across the tracks into the Central Business District to do their shopping and this was more than $\frac{3}{4}$ quarters of a mile away. This would have been a way less attractive option for that "quick loaf of bread" that Mary Lynn Kovach Perkins remembered getting for her mother and the counter slice big tubes of bologna that Jack Donnelly had to have as a child. This was *the place* to shop, and like the famous song from Cheers "where everyone knows your name." The neighborhood stores, like this one, were the beginning of the "convenience store days" but on a whole different level than what this statement means today as people went there daily and not simply to buy something, but to share and bond as neighbors, trade baseball cards like Dugger Shockley did as kid, really highlighting Small Town America at its best. Sharon Young sums up the importance of this building:

We got married in 1964 and lived in Navy Hill (a part of Olathe that saw Olathe's first residential housing boom), on Glendale. Then we moved a block north to Cedar St. We bought from Moyer's East Side Market for many years. My husband worked in a small-town grocery store like Moyers throughout high school. They butchered meat for farmers and he learned to cut meat and knew a good steak from a bad one. He bought all of our meat from Mr. Moyer. Mr. Moyer always let him pick his own meat and Mr. Moyer cut it to the size that he wanted. He also let us charge and pay him once a week we got paid. You can't do that anymore...."¹⁷

This last statement, "you cannot do that anymore" was another comment repeatedly was noted. One resident commented that the Moyers and the Smith families both allowed clients to run up tabs/credit and allowed customers to pay as much as they could and when they were able. This included Jade Brown's family who when her father passed away needed a bit of time to get "back on their feet", thanks to the generosity of these shop keepers extending them grace and credit, they were able to buy food and then pay their bills when they were again able to do so. Unfortunately, as was the case with so many small businesses when the people who ran them were no longer able to do so because of health, age, larger competition, etc, the sunset on these thriving businesses came all too quickly for those who loved them. In his article "The Old East End is Almost Forgotten," French described this very scenario when the Boyce Family, the last to run the East End Grocery as a market finally decided to close it in the late 1970's.¹⁸

It is a fair assessment to say that the Moyers East Side Grocery (the Little Rock Store), Clement's Market, Adair & Cosgrove, and the Hayes General Store made an indelible mark on Olathe's history and touched the lives of countless numbers of its citizens. A lot of life has been shared within its walls and if the stones that make up this building could talk, what would it say about all that it has seen and the way that business use to be done? It is representative of a place where trade/commerce and social history are intertwined, where success was not just something financial, but relational. In conclusion, the building at 901 E. Park has seen a lot of history since it was built. It has provided sustainability economically, socially, and culturally to the East End of Olathe. Historically it has retained its location of integrity and is one of the few remaining examples of a commercial building housing a successful enterprise for over one 81 years. When Josiah Hayes first built his general store in this location he clearly was an enterprising man to recognize the strategic location of his business and the ramifications it would have on his economic success. For all the wonderful things that progress has wrought, sometimes the most special things are those that are the simplest- just like the Little Rock Store that sits on the southeast Corner of E. Park and S. Mahaffie Streets in the "beautiful" Olathe, Kansas.

¹⁷ Information from The Olathe Page.

¹⁸ French, The Old East End is Almost Forgotten," PAGE? "Mrs. Boyce told me how busy this store was- fourteen hours a day. Fresh hamburger was a staple item. Children for blocks around would come to ogle the candy counter, sometimes to buy. She particularly remembered that everybody who traded with them smiled. Super markets, bad charge accounts, and the years of standing on cement floors became important hindrances to their health and the store was closed."

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

French, Jim. "Kansas as Eye See It- The Old East End Is Almost Forgotten". Johnson County Gazette, February 1, 1988

Newspapers.com: <https://www.kansashistoricalsociety.newspapers.com>

Olathe Mirror: "East End Grocery Changes Hands, Thurs, April 21, 1921 pg. 1

"Olathe Mirror" Thurs, April 26, 1888 pg 7

"Olathe Mirror" Thurs, January 24, 1889 pg 4

"Olathe Mirror" Thurs, February 14, 1918 pg 3

"Olathe Mirror" Thurs, March 17, 1881 pg 1

"Olathe Mirror" Thurs, November 29, 1917 pg 5

"Olathe Mirror" "New Grocery Firm" Thurs, August 17, 1916 pg 1

"Olathe Mirror" Thurs, May 19, 1921, pg 2

"Olathe Mirror" Thurs, December 14, 1892 pg 3

"Olathe Mirror" Thurs, April 24, 1919 pg 8

"Olathe Mirror" "East End Grocery Changes Hands" Thurs, April 21, 1921 pg 1

"Olathe Mirror" Thurs, July 1, 1886 pg 3

"Olathe Mirror" Thurs, January 16, 1919 pg 1

"Olathe Mirror" "Bully for the Grocers" Thurs, November 29, 1917 pg 1

Abstract of Title: Lawyers Title Co. of Kansas City, Inc. "Certificate of Location & Patent" Military Bounty Land Act of March 3, 1855 Vol A& 29. Deeds, pg 94 No. 2816

Sanborn Map Company: "Olathe, Kansas" New York, New York, 1897, 1905, 1912

<https://luna.ku.edu/luna/servlet/kuluna01kui~12~12>

Johnson County Automated Mapping System (AIMS) www.jocogov.org/901EPark

Johnson County History (part of Johnson County Government) www.jocohistory.org/digital

City of Olathe: copy of original Plat map for Lot 5, Block 19 of Burriss & Ocheltree Addition to Olathe

Obituary for Daisy Clement

Obituary for L. Tracy Clement

Johnson County Records and Tax Administration: Deed Records 1868-2018 <https://www.jocogov.org/dept/records-and-tax-administration/home>

Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/901+E+Park+St,+Olathe,+KS+66061/@38.8818664,-94.8060655,17z/data=!3m1!4b1!4m5!3m4!1s0x87c0be0448c00a8d:0xb42b6e87d705c02f!8m2!3d38.8818622!4d-94.8038715>

Beck, Dennis Chevrolet Co., Inc. Kansas Polk's Olathe City Directory 1961: pg 108

Interviews through Facebook.com with local Olatheans:

Terry Beck

Max Vernon Beets, Jr.

Gary Bowyer

Lowell Randy Bradford

Debbie Smith Brown

Donna Brown

Rod Cox

Sherry Turner DeVault

Jack Donnelly

David Ellsworth

Sandy Gaeta

Debby Gagnon

Suzey O'Brien House

Jeff Hrabe

Lynn Shipman Humble

Barbara Jenkins

Greg Kifer

Lorie Franse Kingsbury

Sue Dennis Leach

Ruth Ann Lewis

Rene Marra

Teri Messer

Bob Montgomery

Donald Payne

Mary Lynn Kovach

Perkins

Ronald Peters

Carol Joyce Pratt

Dennis Pat Rainey

Duggar Shockley

Chrislynn Stone

Laurie Moore Turner

Vicki Thomas

John Upton

Mickey Walters

Linda Hampton Wentz

Charles Williams

Jerry Wilson

Sharon Young

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property Less than one

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	<u>38.881891</u>	<u>-94.803915</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Block 19, Lot 5 Burris & Ocheltree Addition to Olathe

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary includes that parcel historically associated with this building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Melissa Landis
organization _____ date Summer 2018
street & number 2115 S. Lennox Dr. telephone 913-238-9935
city or town Olathe state KS zip code 66062
e-mail Missy.Landis@yahoo.com

Property Owner:

name Timothy Ford
street & number 901 E Park St. telephone 913-406-9356
city or town Olathe state KS zip code 66061

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: _____

City or Vicinity: _____

County: _____ State: _____

Photographer: _____

Date
Photographed: _____

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

1 of #:

Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.