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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic name</th>
<th>Zimmerman Steel Company</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other names/site number</td>
<td>Silverback Enterprises; PIN #103-06-0-40-04-001.00-0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name of related Multiple Property Listing</td>
<td>Historic Resources of Lawrence (2014 post WWII resources)</td>
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2. Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street &amp; number</th>
<th>701 E 19th Street</th>
<th>NA</th>
<th>not for publication</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City or town</td>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>vicinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>national</th>
<th>statewide</th>
<th>local</th>
<th>Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Signature of certifying official/Title: Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO | Date |

Kansas 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>entered in the National Register</th>
<th>determined eligible for the National Register</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>determined not eligible for the National Register</td>
<td>removed from the National Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other (explain:)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Signature of the Keeper | Date of Action |
Zimmerman Steel Company
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

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

- x private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

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

- Contributing
- Noncontributing

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- INDUSTRY: Manufacturing Facility
- COMMERCE: Business

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- INDUSTRY: Manufacturing Facility
- INDUSTRY: Industrial Storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- MODERN MOVEMENT
- OTHER: Industrial
- OTHER: Utilitarian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Foundation: CONCRETE
- Walls: METAL; STONE: Limestone
- Roof: METAL; ASPHALT
- Other: 


The Zimmerman Steel Company building is located in Lawrence, Kansas southeast of the original historic portion of town on the south side of 19th Street in an area with low-density development. Properties nearby on the north side of 19th Street are developed with domestic single dwelling residences, and properties directly east, south and west have buildings with light-industrial uses. Zimmerman Steel was built as an industrial manufacturing business to fabricate and sell structural steel and architectural metal components for the building construction industry. It is comprised of a steel fabrication shop (1959) with an attached one-story office addition on the north end (1963). The steel fabrication shop is an industrial and utilitarian style rigid-frame steel building, and the office addition is a mid-century modern style. The shop is approximately 115’ north-south by 50’ east-west with a 3:12 pitch north-south gable roof and side-wall height of approximately 18’. Attached to the south of the shop is a steel-framed canopy approximately 36’ north-south by 25’ east-west with a low-pitched shed roof. The exterior shop walls are painted concrete masonry units a height of 5’-4”, and vertical corrugated metal siding to the roof eaves. The roofing is corrugated metal.

The office at the north end is a folded-plate steel-frame structure approximately 68’ east-west by 30’ north-south with a low eave height of approximately 10’. The steel roof frames, running north-south, are spaced approximately 11’-6” on center and form two east-west gable roofs of 3:12 pitch. There is an upward sloping north (front) cantilevered overhang of approximately 4’, and at the east and west walls, a roof-extension overhang of approximately 3’. The office exterior materials are unornamented limestone and full-height aluminum storefront subdivided into panels by the exposed structural frames. The west façade is entirely limestone, the north façade is five bays of storefront and one bay of limestone, and the east façade is two bays with centered limestone flanked by a storefront. The office has original coal-tar-pitch roofing with gravel ballast. The shop interior is industrial in character. It consists of exposed primed open-web ridged-frames and roof purlins with exposed vinyl-faced insulation, concrete floor slab, and exterior walls of painted concrete masonry unit wainscot, and primed steel wall studs extending to the roof eave. The shop has a mezzanine level in the north end over enclosed storage, office, and bathroom spaces. The office addition interior is modest and consists of painted exposed steel tube frames, painted exposed steel roof decking, epoxy flooring applied to the concrete slab, painted gypsum board walls, and simple wood trim and base. Some office walls do not extend to the roof deck, leaving the folded-plate roof shape more visible.

The building is in good condition and exhibits normal wear and aging. The original office epoxy flooring and coal-tar-pitch roofing have severely deteriorated. The building retains much of its historic integrity, including its configuration of spaces, exposed structure, and many finishes, such as an aluminum storefront, limestone, corrugated metal siding, and large owner-fabricated exterior horizontal-sliding shop doors with built-in personnel doors. Features that have been altered include installation in the shop of corrugated metal siding on the exterior walls between the exposed wall studs and distressed board siding on some walls in the office area.

Setting

The Zimmerman Steel building is in the 700 block of east 19th Street in Lawrence, Kansas. The property is zoned industrial and located seven blocks east of Massachusetts Street, the primary north-south street in the original townsite, and four blocks south of 15th Street, the south boundary of the original townsite (Figure 1). It is in a quadrant southeast of the original townsite, which developed after World War II during an era of rapid growth (Fig 12).

The entire Zimmerman Steel property is approximately 1.69 acres and was platted in 1965 as Lot 2, Industrial Square. The property dimensions are approximately 296’ on the north side, 238’ on the east side, 325’ on the south side, and 237’ on the west side. The north side of the property boundary is 19th Street; a concrete sidewalk and new curbs added along this street in 2020. The east side of the property is bounded by Moodie Road, which is paved but does not have curbs. The adjacent property bounds the south side of the property, the Free State Brewing Company Bottling Facility (originally E & E Specialties); the south property line is distinguished by a corrugated steel fence added in 2015. The west side of the property is bounded by the Burroughs Creek Trail, which is on a former railroad track right-of-way. Located on the eastern part of the same parcel are a house and garage that pre-date the Zimmerman Steel company building. The house and garage are not associated with the business; they are simply on the same parcel and were...
maintained as a residential dwelling rented to tenants. For that reason, only the western 0.70 acres of the property, where the Zimmerman Steel building sits, are included as the nominated boundary. The approximate dimensions of the defined historic tract are 115’ on the north side, 236.53’ on the east side, 144.34’ on the south side, and 237.09’ on the west side.

The site’s high point is near the middle of the south property line, and the grade slopes down to the north and west. The west half of the site was excavated to construct the Zimmerman Steel building, creating a building pad approximately 6’ lower than the grade around the house and garage on the east half of the property (Figure 10). When the steel fabrication shop was constructed in 1959, the property was outside the city limits; 19th Street was unpaved. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad tracks ran along the west side of the property, and directly to the south was another new industrial building, E & E Specialties.

The Zimmerman Steel company relied primarily on over-the-road trucking for deliveries to and from their facility and did not utilize rail delivery from the adjacent tracks. In 2007, the City of Lawrence approved plans to develop a trail and linear park along the abandoned railroad right-of-way. The Burroughs Creek Trail, named after William S. Burroughs, a prominent writer and artist who lived in Lawrence, provides residents of Lawrence a 1.7-mile walking and biking trail running from 11th Street to 23rd Street, along which the Zimmerman Steel building is a prominent feature.

**Overview**

The steel fabrication shop is a rigid-frame steel building approximately 115’-0” north-south by 50’-0” east-west with a 3:12 pitch gable roof (north-south ridge) and side-wall height of approximately 18’-0”. The exterior walls of the shop are painted concrete masonry units (eight inches by sixteen inches by eight inches) a height of 5’-4”, and vertical corrugated metal siding to the roof eaves. The roof is corrugated metal, with twelve in-plane skylight panels, six on each roof face.

The office is a folded-plate steel-frame structure approximately 68’-0” east-west by 30’-4” north-south. The west edge of the office is in-plane with the west edge of the shop. The steel roof frames, running north-south, are spaced approximately 11’-6” on center and are formed to create two east-west gables and an upward sloping north (front) cantilevered overhang of approximately 4’. A similar south overhang at the east end where the office roof is not abutting the fabrication shop. The metal roof decking spans between the steel frames and cantilevers approximately 3’ at the east and west exterior walls. The roof edge is finished with an extruded clear-finished aluminum fascia. The roofing is original coal-tar pitch with gravel ballast; there are internal roof drains near the east and west ends of the three valleys created by the folded-plane roof shape. The steel structure and roof deck are exposed on the interior of the office area.

The exterior office materials are a combination of an aluminum storefront and limestone veneer masonry over concrete masonry units (CMU) backup divided into panels by exposed tube steel structural frames, or like the east and west walls, by downspouts held tight to the face of the walls to mimic the appearance of the steel frames. The masonry is undressed limestone in an uncoursed random rubble pattern. The majority of stones have face proportions of one-unit-tall by four to eight or more units-wide, creating a strong horizontal emphasis.

**North Façade**

The north façade is approximately 68’-0” wide and divided into six bays. The easternmost bay is 11’-5” wide and finished with veneer limestone over CMU backup. The second bay is a clear-finished aluminum storefront entrance approximately 11’-4” wide and 9’-6” tall. The remaining four bays are aluminum storefront of approximately 11’-4” wide and 9’-6” tall. Each of the four storefront bays are subdivided into nine-panel grids of equal widths and varied heights. The bottom panels are approximately 3’ tall and are 1” thick aluminum-skinned insulated panels, and the top panels are approximately 1’-6” tall of the same material. The middle panels are fixed single-pane glass with an interior applied shade-film (Figure 2).

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1 The National Park Service determined through review of a Historic Preservation Certification Application Part 1 – Evaluation of Significance that the house and garage do not contribute to the significance of the property (NPS Project Number: 42473).


**West Façade**

The west façade is approximately 146'-0" wide and divided into the steel fabrication shop and the office. The steel fabrication shop is 115'-0" wide. The office is 30'-4" wide. (Figure 3)

The steel fabrication shop has a sliding door in the south third with a small two-pane inset steel window. At the north corner is a concrete loading dock and a personnel door with a small low-pitch canopy. Above the canopy, there is a steel sign that reads “SILVERBACK.” The sign was added when the building was occupied recently by Silverback Enterprises.

The office's west façade is a masonry veneer of undressed limestone in an uncoursed random rubble pattern without ornamentation or openings, over CMU backup.

**East Façade**

The east façade is approximately 146'-0" wide and divided into the steel fabrication shop and the office. The steel fabrication shop is 115'-0" wide and consists of seven bays of approximately 16' each. The office is 30'-4" wide, consisting of two equal-sized bays (Figure 3).

The steel fabrication shop has a sliding door with an inset personnel door in the third bay from the north. The inset personnel door has a small two-pane steel window at the top, and it is clad in horizontal corrugated metal siding below. These doors were constructed in-house by Lee Zimmerman. There are three awning windows in the east facade, one each in the first bay and third bay from the south, and one in the first bay from the north. These windows are 6/3 panes with the top sash acting as the operable awning window. The windows are of steel frames and sashes, and the panes are single pane clear glass set with glazing compound. Interior mounted security bars are installed at all three windows.

The east façade of the office is divided into two identical bays approximately 15'-2" wide. The middle section of each bay is 7'-3" wide and finished with limestone veneer over CMU backup. On both sides of the limestone is an aluminum storefront that is 3'-8" wide. Each of the four storefront systems are divided into four panels of varying heights. The bottom panels are approximately 3' tall and 1" thick aluminum-skinned insulated panels. The second panels are operable awning windows. The next panels are fixed single-pane glass with an interior applied shade-film. The top panels are 1" thick aluminum-skinned insulated panels with sloped heads matching the roof's pitch. These are approximately 1'-6" tall at their highest point.

**South Façade**

The shop's south façade has a central pair of sliding doors, with an inset personnel door in the east door leaf. Windows on either side of the sliding doors match those on the east facade. Attached to the south end is a low-slope-roofed, single-slope canopy area approximately 36'-0" north-south by 25'-0" east-west. Based on aerial photos from the City of Lawrence online GIS, it appears this canopy was added between 1966 and 1976 (Figures 8 and 9). This area was used for unloading steel deliveries. The east edge of the canopy is in-line with the east edge of the shop. The structure of the covered steel canopy is four wide flange steel columns and two open-web steel-framed girders. The columns are braced from east to west by cross-tie steel rods. The roof and southern side of the canopy are finished with standing seam metal roofing. Attached to the bottom of the beams are rails to support an overhead bridge crane. Attached to the northeast most column of the canopy is a jib crane.

The west 5' of the office addition south façade abuts the fabrication shop. The east 18' extend beyond the east face of the fabrication shop. This façade is finished with vertically installed corrugated metal panel siding that matches the metal siding on the fabrication shop. Centered in the façade is a personnel door that enters into the southeast administration office (originally Lee Zimmerman's office).

**Interior**

The 1959 steel fabrication building is a rigid frame steel structure with a concrete floor slab and foundation. The building consists of seven approximately 16-foot bays (Figure 13). The steel frame columns are a tapered open-web design, narrower at the bottom and wider at the top. The frame beams are also a tapered open-web design for approximately 12' near the columns. They are taller near the columns and shallower as they rise up the roof slope. The remainder of the roof frames are wide-flange beams up to the ridge. The steel-frames were designed by Lee Zimmerman and fabricated in
Zimmerman Steel Company

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State

Zimmerman Steel’s original location at 1832 Massachusetts Street, behind the hardware store operated by his brother, Bob Zimmerman. Running perpendicular above the frames are zee-shaped steel purlins approximately 8” deep. Draped over the purlins is fabric or vinyl faced batt insulation, through which the corrugated metal roofing is attached.

The six southern bays are open full-height and used as the steel fabrication shop. A 9'-4" tall CMU wall separates the north bay, and the space north of the wall is capped with a wood-framed mezzanine floor deck. The mezzanine is accessed by an L-shaped steel stair in the northeast corner of the fabrication shop. Below the mezzanine, at the east end, is an approximately 13’ east-west by 15’ north-south office, which served as the business office before the 1963 north addition was built. Under the west 29’ of the mezzanine is a storage room that has an access door from the fabrication shop in its southeast corner. An access door to the west exterior loading dock at its northwest corner, and an access door to the office addition also in its northwest corner. Between the storage room and office are two restrooms, one accessed from the fabrication shop and one accessed from the office addition. The office bathroom was most likely accessed from the adjacent fabrication shop office before the north office addition was built.

Two bridge cranes serve the fabrication shop and mezzanine. These are both full width of the 50-foot east-west dimension of the building. Both cranes travel on the same rails, which run north-south and are attached to the bottom of the building’s steel frames. Each crane is a wide flange beam and has a movable hoist that runs east-west along the lower flanges of the beams, allowing lift access to every point in the shop and mezzanine. The upper crane is labeled as “2-ton,” and the lower is labeled as “1-ton”.

The perimeter of the fabrication shop has concrete masonry unit walls to a height of 5’-4”. The walls above that height are 6-inch steel studs at 4'-0” on-center and 2” horizontal purlins attached to the outside faces of the studs. Fabric or vinyl faced batt insulation is draped over the outer face of the purlins, through which the corrugated metal siding is attached. On the interior face of the horizontal furring, between the studs, corrugated metal panel siding was installed in 2015; this was acid-etched to create a rusted finish.

The interior of the office is subdivided into offices and work areas with some full-height and some partial height walls. There are two “administrative offices” at the east end; the southeast office was Lee Zimmerman’s office, and the northeast office was the administrative assistant's office. There is a door-sized cased opening connecting these two offices. The main entrance lobby and air-lock vestibule are in the second bay from the east. There is a hallway leading west from the entrance lobby that serves two offices along the north storefront wall and continues to the west end, which is a two-bay open office area that wraps back around the south side of the hallway (Figure 13).

Throughout the office, the steel frame columns, beams, and folded plate steel deck roof are exposed to the interior. Most walls in the office addition space are finished with gypsum wallboard. The east and west walls of the vestibule have non-historic horizontal rough-plank wood siding finish; the northeast administrative office has the same modern plank siding and “chalkboard” wall finish. Floor finishes throughout the office addition are original epoxy flooring on a concrete slab.

The light fixtures in the office addition are all original, with some having been altered. Wood trim wrap-around frames and lay-in prismatic lenses have been added to the light fixtures in the lobby, open office space, and the two eastern offices. Throughout the building, the original intercom system is still intact. The original “Zimmerman Steel Company” sign is stored in the open office area at the west end.

Original heating systems in the office included under-slab ductwork. Central air-conditioning was not provided, but a through-wall air-conditioner was provided in the south wall of the open office area.

**Condition and Integrity**

The overall condition and integrity of the Zimmerman Steel building are quite high relative to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The location of the building is unchanged from its construction in 1959 and 1963. The original design and configuration of primary spaces are generally intact, including the open fabrication shop and the office space arrangement. The setting has changed somewhat over time, with dwellings north of the property being replaced with new contemporary dwellings. Still, the overall adjacent uses and character remain consistent with the historic development pattern. The site setting retains its historically significant arrangement of customer parking between the building and the street. The exterior materials are all original; the office roofing is in need of replacement. Interior materials are mostly original, including epoxy flooring in the office area that is deteriorated. Some interior

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4 H. Lee Zimmerman Sr.
materials have been added, like pre-maturely rusted corrugated metal panels at the inside face of the exterior walls in the fabrication shop and distressed wood shiplap siding in some parts of the office. Another interior material change is modern wood wrap-around frames and acrylic lenses added to fluorescent strip lights in the office area. Other original materials retained include exterior light fixtures on the front of the office and the original office intercom system, which is non-functional but intact. The workmanship of the building reflects that of a steel fabrication shop. The exposed tube-steel frames in the office, the open-web rigid frames in the shop, and the exterior sliding shop doors with built-in personnel doors all reflect the workmanship of Lee Zimmerman and his employees. The overall feeling of the building is only minimally changed from its original creation, and that feeling is closely associated with the Zimmerman Steel company. Any Zimmerman customer or employee from 1963 would immediately recognize this building as the Zimmerman Steel building from either the exterior or the interior.
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.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. (x)
- Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- 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. (x)
- 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:

- Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- Removed from its original location.
- A birthplace or grave.
- A cemetery.
- A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- A commemorative property.
- Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Area of Significance

- COMMERCE
- INDUSTRY
- ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1959 - 1971

Significant Dates

1959, 1963

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Ericson & Robertson (Architect)
Lee Zimmerman, Sr. (Owner/Contractor)

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance for the Zimmerman Steel Company building begins in 1959, the date of construction of the shop portion of the building, and ends in 1971, the fifty-year closing date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continue to have importance, but no more-specific date can be identified. Zimmerman Steel Company continued operating out of this facility until 2013 when the business was liquidated, and all equipment and supplies were sold at auction. The building was sold by Lee Zimmerman, Sr. in 2014.

Criteria Considerations (justification)
N/A
Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Zimmerman Steel Company building is nominated to the National Register because of its iconic architecture and its production of structural steel used throughout Lawrence and the Northeast Kansas region. It is significant under Criteria A in the areas of COMMERCE and INDUSTRY, and Criteria C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Distinguished by its folded-plate steel-frame, the Zimmerman Steel Company office addition is a noteworthy example of mid-century modern architecture in Lawrence. Due to the Modern design, the property meets the registration requirements for inclusion under the multiple property document, *Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas (post-WWII resources)* as a good example of a commercial building design. The Zimmerman Steel Company conducted business for 53 years at this location and provided structural steel for prominent buildings in Lawrence and the surrounding area. Overall, the building portrays a high degree of historic integrity on the exterior and retains historic features and finishes on the building’s interior.

Elaboration

Brief History of Lawrence

Located in Northeast Kansas, Lawrence was initially home to the Plains Indians, such as the Kanza. In 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska Act opened the territory of Kansas for European settlement. After the passage of this bill, anti-slavery settlers developed Lawrence as a town. In 1861, Kansas officially joined the United States as the 34th state. Shortly after, the Civil War began, and Lawrence became an epicenter of political violence, establishing the period commonly referred to as “Bleeding Kansas.” The most notorious incident was Quantrill’s Raid in 1863, which destroyed a majority of Lawrence.

After Quantrill’s Raid and the Civil War, Lawrence began rebuilding and experienced an economic boost due to the newly added branch of the transcontinental railroad. Additionally, the establishment of the University of Kansas helped develop the city. In the 1900s, Lawrence experienced a large population growth spurred by the influx of industrial opportunities caused by World War II. To this day, Lawrence continues to be a politically involved town, not unlike its tumultuous beginning.

Industrial History of Lawrence

In the early history of Lawrence, the city’s industry was anticipated to be driven by river transportation similar to Saint Louis, Missouri; however, “steam boating on the Kansas River was a failure.” Despite the lack of transportation, the city still had notable industrial businesses in the 1850s, such as a few sawmills and the Kimball Brother’s foundry and machine shop.

Reconstruction of Lawrence after Quantrill’s Raid established the need for increased industry and was further emphasized by the change in building construction from thatched huts and log-cabins to wood-frame, stone, and brick buildings. In 1863, the number of sawmills running at full capacity in Lawrence had grown to half a dozen, and by 1866, three brick manufacturers were conducting business in the city. The 1860s also brought about the construction of the Union Pacific and Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroads, which created new construction and manufacturing jobs. Industry was further expanded during this time when the University of Kansas was founded, and campus buildings were constructed. The period after Quantrill’s Raid and the Civil War was the largest economic and industrial boom Lawrence experienced at the time, and second to only that of the period after World War II.

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5 H. Lee Zimmerman, Sr.
7 Ibid, sec. E, p. 5.
Due to financial panic in the 1870s, industrial growth in Lawrence slowed; however, the completion of the Kansas River dam at Lawrence in 1879 provided power for late nineteenth-century industrial development such as the Consolidated Barb Wire factory and the Wilder Brothers Shirt Factory. Barb Wire manufacturing proved to be an important business in Lawrence as agriculture dominated the Kansas economy, and settlers continued moving westward during this time. The Consolidated Barb Wire factory provided the most abundant source of wire to Kansas farmers and "sent miles of wire to Indian Territory, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming." 

During the 1890s, industrial prospects were hurt by removing the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad bridge over the Kansas River. In December 1893, repair work began on the bridge, but it was in such bad condition that train traffic was suspended. Eventually, the crossing was abandoned, and the bridge was torn out in February 1895. Another blow to economic vitality was the closing of the Barb Wire manufacturing plant in March 1899. By the early 1900s, Lawrence's industrial interests began to stabilize, and due to the prominence of agriculture in the region, the industry relied heavily on these products. Similar to other Kansas communities, Lawrence was profoundly affected by the Great Depression. Industrial activity slowed as virtually no construction took place during those years except for projects funded by the state and federal government. By 1940, there were only four surviving manufacturing plants, including a feed milling plant and a vegetable canning plant.

With the outbreak of World War II, new industrial enterprises were established, and the remarkable growth of the University of Kansas initiated a modern boom. In 1942, the Sunflower Ordinance Plant opened in Johnson County and brought three thousand new workers to the area, most of which were housed in Lawrence. From 1949 to 1951, the industrial payroll increased by 40%. A Chamber brochure promoted Lawrence as a site for plant relocation because the government had recommended that "industry move inland from heavily industrialized coastal areas." Lawrence offered a mid-America location, building sites on main-line transportation, proximity to markets, and "a ready pool of skilled craftsmen and dependable labor." A Westvaco sodium phosphate plant and Cooperative Farm Chemicals nitrogen fertilizer plant were opened in 1950 and 1951 east of Lawrence. On the east edge of North Lawrence, the FMC Phosphorus Chemicals plan was built in 1951. The canning plant in east Lawrence served the local Agricultural industry and was operated by Stokely Foods. It continued to be a large part of Douglas County into the late 1950s, providing canned vegetables for domestic consumption and a close market for agricultural products. In 1956, the Local Farmers Cooperative Association built a grain elevator in East Lawrence directly south of the Zimmerman Steel building, separated only by the E&E Specialties building (currently the Free State Brewery Company Bottling Plant). The upward trend of industry continued into the 1960s, and almost two thousand new industrial jobs were created during the decade.

The growth of industrial development in Lawrence after WWII did not happen by accident. In 1948 the Lawrence Industrial Development Company, Inc. (LIDC) was formed as a separate private organization to support the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce and Lawrence's industrial growth in general. Like many other communities throughout Kansas, Lawrence was searching for ways to attract new industrial development to town. LIDC's primary efforts were to assist companies seeking to locate in Lawrence, often acquiring sites, obtaining land options, and constructing and leasing facilities to firms. Major industries drawn to Lawrence with help from LIDC included Westvaco Chemical Company, Hallmark Greetings Production, Callery Chemical, Cooperative Farm Chemicals, Craftsman Marble Manufacturing Company, Burnett Instruments, Pioneer Cabinets, and Burkhart Electric. They were also involved in the establishment of the Santa Fe Industrial Park in the northwest area of Lawrence, which is now home to Big Heart Pet Foods, Berry

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13 Ibid, sec E, p. 31.
Global, Standard Beverage Corporation, Reuter Organ Company, Lawrence Paper Company, Kmart Distribution Center, and many others. In 1960 the LIDC claimed to be instrumental in getting new and existing industrial companies to invest more than seventy million dollars in expanding or locating in Lawrence, bringing 934 additional industrial jobs over eleven years. The list of companies brought to town shows the diversity of industries sought out. There was not a focus on any specific industry, but more a focus on quality over quantity. It was described as getting “healthy industries to locate here and promoting the expansion of firms already established.” The evaluation of “healthy” seemed mostly concerned with economic health, as the emphasis was on attracting and expanding industries that would make a profit, grow, and provide employment to Lawrence residents. As for environmental “health,” one of the firms attracted to town during that era, Farmland Industries, went into bankruptcy in 2004, leaving a 467-acre site, estimated in 2020, of needing forty million dollars of environmental cleanup.

Lawrence’s post-WWII industrial development was not isolated to one area of town or within the city limits. In 1953, Douglas County officials, the county in which Lawrence is located, recognized problems of businesses and industries developing outside of town adjacent to residential areas and initiated an effort to enact zoning regulations in a three-mile belt around the city. Local furor nixed the zoning effort, and by 1956, the idea of implementing land use masterplan maps took hold at city hall to express policy opinion of how surrounding land should develop. Two areas were specifically under consideration for industrial development in 1956, including land east of where Zimmerman Steel would eventually develop.

**Industrial Development in East Lawrence**

Initially, industrial development on the east side of Lawrence was associated with railroad service. The Union Pacific, Eastern Division, constructed in 1864, was the first railroad line to reach Lawrence, and it was located along the north bank of the Kansas River. In 1867 the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad (LL&G) became the second line in Lawrence and the first to cross the Kansas river. It passed east of the historic downtown area and continued southward. The LL&G faced financial difficulties, and the line became part of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (ATSF) Railway in 1899 after a series of mergers.

Many of the early industrial businesses in Lawrence were located along the south side of the Kansas River and east of downtown near the LL&G and ATSF railroad lines. The East Lawrence Industrial Historic District, established in 2007 near 9th Street between Pennsylvania Street and Delaware Street, includes six contributing historic structures dating from 1883 through circa 1917, all of which were served by rail spurs off of the main lines and five of which were directly associated with agricultural production and food processing industries. As the LL&G line headed south along the east edge of town from the historic industrial area, a swath of industrial development flanked its path. A residentially developed break occurs between approximately 13th Street and 17th Street (Figure 4).

After World War I, with increased production of trucks and improvements in roadways, it was becoming more important for industrial businesses to locate close to good roads and highways rather than railroads. As the demand for industrial land increased after World War II, businesses continued locating along the LL&G/ATSF tracks from approximately 17th Street southward, not because of rail access but because of highway access eastward toward Kansas City (Figure 4). In 1935, Kansas Highway 10 was widened and paved east from Lawrence to Kansas City, and

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its alignment was set to enter Lawrence at 23rd Street. This gave ready access eastward and westward for industries
locating in the southeast corner of town.

The railroad tracks abutting the west side of the Zimmerman Steel property were originally part of the LL&G Railroad.
Although the line provided local freight transport and passenger services from Lawrence to Ottawa, it was not utilized to
its full potential, and AT&SF abandoned the line in 1965. Even though the railroad line was not financially successful,
it did impact development along its route on the east and southeast edge of Lawrence. For Zimmerman Steel and the
industrial businesses south to 23rd Street, it was the proximity to truck transportation via K-10 highway, rather than
access to rail line service that guided their location.

Zimmerman Steel Company

With its economic boom and in Lawrence with its emphasis on industrial development, the post-WWII era presented an
ideal time of growth for a business associated with structural steel construction. William Zimmerman, the father of Lee
Zimmerman, paved the way for the Zimmerman Steel Company to open. For over 40 years, William worked at a steel
fabrication shop in Eudora, Kansas, and when he retired in 1946, he moved 10 miles west to Lawrence. However,
retirement did not suit him, so he opened a small hardware store and steel fabrication plant at 1832 Massachusetts
Street the same year. When Lee and his brother Bob returned in 1946 from service in WWII, they enrolled at the
University of Kansas and worked part-time with their father at his business. They eventually took over the business, and
in 1954, Lee and Bob built a new expanded store and steel fabrication shop at the same location. In 1959, the
partnership between the brothers dissolved, and Lee split off the business’s steel fabrication side. That same year Lee
built his new Zimmerman Steel fabrication shop at 701 E 19th Street, which doubled the former plant size and greatly
expanded the business.

When the Zimmerman Steel fabrication shop was constructed in 1959, the property was outside the city limits, and 19th
Street was unpaved. Along the west side of the Zimmerman Steel property were Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad
tracks, and to the south was another new industrial building, E & E Specialties. Besides the existing house on the
Zimmerman property, there were other residential properties to the west, north, and east sides. As 19th Street exited
Lawrence to the east, the spacing of residences became less dense and quickly became farmsteads surrounded by
agricultural land (Fig 11). The Zimmerman property was annexed into the City of Lawrence in November 1959, and a
rezoning of the property was initiated soon afterward. Construction of commercial and industrial buildings just outside
city limits had been a controversial issue through the 1950s. Although two industrial firms were in the area, the land
was zoned single-family residential when it was annexed. To conform to city codes and allow for future changes to the
business, Lee Zimmerman requested the property be rezoned to industrial. Facing opposition from neighbors and
planning staff’s recommendation to maintain 50’ of residential zoning along the north edge of Zimmerman’s property
abutting 19th Street, rezoning of the entire tract for industrial use was approved in 1960. In 1967, Zimmerman also
requested that 19th Street be paved, and although it was protested by residents in the area, because a majority of the
cost would be shared among properties adjoining 19th Street, paving was approved the same year.

journal-world-feb-16-1963-p-2/.  
29 “Zimmerman Steel: Big Item”  
31 “City to Try.”  
The rise of Zimmerman’s steel fabrication business was directly linked to the prosperity and construction progress of Lawrence and the University of Kansas after WWII. Lee Zimmerman said 80% of his business was provided by 10% of his customers, almost all of them being local general contractors. Some of the most significant buildings Mr. Zimmerman remembered providing structural steel for were the Hallmark production facility in Lawrence (1958), the expansion of Kansas University Memorial Stadium (1963), the new Frasier Hall on the University of Kansas campus (1968), the rebuilding of the Kansas Student Union (1971), and the Lawrence Public Library (1972).35

In 1963, a newspaper article entitled “Zimmerman Steel Big Item in Area” laid out some specifics of the company at the time. It said Zimmerman bids on jobs from Hays to Pittsburg (Kansas) and had provided steel for most of the new dormitories on the University of Kansas campus. They consistently bid and won against Kansas City and other area firms for many sizable jobs. Lee Zimmerman described the business, with ten employees, as a medium-sized fabrication plant and the only one of its type in the immediate area. Steel was purchased directly from mills, mostly in the Chicago area, and shipped to Lawrence by rail and truck. At the time, Zimmerman was planning to double the facility's size and already had plans being drawn to do so,36 but that expansion never happened. In 1966, Zimmerman Steel hired William B. Duncan as a licensed engineer for the company. Duncan had been an instructor in architecture at the University of Kansas from 1955 to 1963 and an assistant professor from 1963-1966. He was also serving as the Associate Chairman of the KU Architecture Department.37 Duncan’s addition to the Zimmerman staff took some of the workloads off Lee Zimmerman on the business's design and engineering side. Still, it did not significantly affect the quantity of work output. The business kept on its trajectory of steel fabrication at a strong yet steady pace.


Lee Zimmerman’s affiliation with local organizations also reflects strong community involvement. In 1961 he was elected president of the Lawrence Business Association. He was president of the Cosmopolitan Club in 1965. In the early 1970’s he served a three-year term on the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors. Zimmerman Steel is listed numerous times in Lawrence’s newspaper as contributors to local fundraising campaigns. In 1963 they were named as participating in the Lawrence High School cooperative training program, providing summer employment for a high school student.

As a privately held company, corporate records of the Zimmerman Steel company are not publicly available. Zimmerman Steel’s records were kept in storage by Lee Zimmerman after the business's liquidation in 2013, and Mr. Zimmerman indicated those could be made available39, but his death in July 2020 meant they were not attained for this nomination.

Lee Zimmerman's design aesthetic tended toward utilitarian and “modern.” The 1959 fabrication shop is an undorned manufacturing facility, with the aesthetic defined by detailing and manufacturing executed in steel and metal. The steel frames are open web fabrications, rather than solid member fabrications common in pre-engineered metal building

35 H. Lee Zimmerman, Sr.
36 “Zimmerman Steel: Big Item.”
39 H. Lee Zimmerman, Sr.
systems, taking advantage of Lee's engineering and fabrication expertise to minimize material cost. The large rolling doors with built-in personnel doors reduce redundancy; if the large door is open, there is no need for a personnel door, and if the large door is closed, there is no need to open it for a person to come in or go out. In 1955 Lee built a modern style home for his own family at 200 Nebraska Street (KHRI 045-6799), demonstrating his attraction to modern architectural trends. Many of the buildings and residences Zimmerman provided steel for were "modern" style. Throughout Lawrence, these included the Raymond and Anna Cerf House (1000 Sunset Dr), the Mr. and Mrs. Robert Blank House (2133 Owens Lane), the Double Hyperbolic Paraboloid House (934 W 21st Street; KHRI 045-3010-03072; NR listed), the United Presbyterian Center (1204 Oread Street; KHRI 045-3557; NR listed), and the Santa Fe Station (413 E 7th Street; KHRI 045-3010-01196; NR listed).40

As the go-to local steel fabricator, Lee Zimmerman was familiar with and worked with all of the local building contractors and architects. The 1961 "Horizon Home" at 3062 W 8th Street, at the northeast corner of W 8th Street and Lawrence Avenue, was designed by Don Robertson of the local architecture firm of Robertson & Ericson. Designed and built as part of a program throughout 100 cities around the United States, it highlighted the use of concrete in residential construction during National Home Week.41 Zimmerman Steel provided structural steel for the house,42 and in 1963 Zimmerman built his facility's modern style office addition designed by the firm of Robertson & Ericson.

Modern Architecture and Robertson & Ericson

In the period of confidence that engulfed the United States after World War II, to be "modern" was to be sleek, fast, efficient, technologically-advanced, scientifically-driven, and released from the structures of history. Modern architecture was characterized by a straightforward, utilitarian elegance created by the honest expression of structure and materials without obvious historical references. According to architectural historian Dennis Domer, Modernism in the Midwest "was not so much a style originally as a set of principles that together had highly recognizable stylistic qualities."43 Among these qualities were open, functional plans, lack of ornament, broad roof overhangs, and the use of modern materials such as steel columns and concrete floors.

The Zimmerman Steel Company office addition is a classic example of mid-century modern architecture. Typical to mid-century modern buildings, the Zimmerman office utilizes an open, functional plan to increase the office's efficiency. On the exterior, the office expresses numerous modern architectural elements, such as its emphasis on rectangular forms and horizontal and vertical lines present in the storefront system and overall building form. Additionally, angular, geometric, and asymmetrical forms were typical of modern architecture. The folded steel plate roof expresses the geometric form while the storefront system and limestone veneer create an asymmetrical façade. The storefront system also fits the trend of using large windows in modern spaces to visually connect the building's interior to the exterior space around the building. Lack of ornamentation to create a minimalist aesthetic is also central to the character of modern architecture. In the Zimmerman Steel Company office addition, this characteristic can be seen in its use of monochromatic limestone veneer and overall clean, simple facade. These modern characteristics of the office addition contrast with the utilitarian/industrial design of the original steel fabrication shop, which is not classified into a specific architectural style.

The 1963 office addition to Zimmerman Steel was designed by the prominent local architecture firm, Robertson & Ericson. Lee Zimmerman had become familiar with the firm through his work on projects in Lawrence. Mr. Zimmerman does not remember the specific person who worked on the design, other than it being a young man at the firm (not Robertson or Ericson). There are copies of original plans and elevations, but nothing on Robertson & Ericson title sheets (Figures 2 and 3).


The Robertson & Ericson firm morphed over future years, taking on additional partners, including Dick Peters, Jim Williams, Sid Harrison, Brian Kubota, Dale Glen, and others, eventually merging into the current firm of Treanor/HL. Through the 1960s and 70s, the firm designed nearly all of the prominent buildings throughout Lawrence, including school buildings, city buildings, fire stations, the public library, many buildings on the University of Kansas campus, and hundreds of others.

**Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas (post-WWII resources)**

The Multiple Property Documentation Form, Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, KS (post-WWII resources), identifies the period of significance for associated property types as 1945-1975. The 1959 and 1963 Zimmerman Steel building falls within this timeframe. It identifies three property types — commercial buildings, education-related resources, and residences — as potentially exhibiting significant historical and architectural associations with the Modern movement in Lawrence during the period of significance. The Zimmerman Steel building falls within the commercial property type. It was constructed for a specific purpose, a steel fabrication plant with an attached office, most similar to an “auto dealership” in the non-exclusive list of examples given.

The office addition exhibits the character-defining feature of Modern architecture’s design approach of expressing and defining spaces three-dimensionally through the use of horizontal and vertical planes (floors, roof, and walls). It encapsulates the Modern ideal of being an individual design that expresses the identity of the business client through the use of exposed structural tube-steel frames creating a unique, eye-catching, folded-plate roof shape. It incorporates innovative use of stone masonry and aluminum storefront into panels defined by the structural tube-steel frames. It is set back from the street, allowing for customer parking directly in front of the office.

Zimmerman Steel is locally significant under Criteria A for INDUSTRY and COMMERCE because it represents the influence of Modern design principles in the definition of its architectural character in a suburban commercial setting along 19th Street, a major thoroughfare. It is also eligible for historic listing under Criteria C in the area of ARCHITECTURE because it expresses important design principles of Modern architecture through its use of distinctive design, form, and construction techniques.

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49 Ibid.


52 Ibid.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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


Zimmerman Steel Company

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State


Zimmerman Steel Company

Name of Property: Douglas County, Kansas


Zimmerman Steel Company
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Primary location of additional data:
- x State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- x Other

Name of repository: Lawrence Daily Journal-World

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.70 Acres

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)

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Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The western .070 Acres of Lot 2, Industrial Square, Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, with the following dimensions:
115’ on the north side
236.53’ on the east side
144.34’ on the south side
237.09’ on the west side

Refer to Figure 14 for “Sketch and Boundary Map”

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary reflects the 0.70 acre western portion of the property on which the Zimmerman Steel building is located and historically associated. The eastern 0.99 acre portion of the parcel contains a house and garage that are not associated with the Zimmerman Steel business and do not contribute to the significance of the property, as determined by the National Park Service, through review of a Historic Preservation Certification Application Part 1 – Evaluation of Significance (NPS Project Number: 42473).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stan Hernly & Megan Bruey
organization Hernly Associates, Inc.
date 08/20/2020
street & number 1100 Rhode Island Street
telephone 785-218-4574

state KS
zip code 66044
e-mail stan@hernly.com
Zimmerman Steel Company  Douglas County, Kansas
Name of Property  County and State

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

name  Banks Street LLC (c/o Kevin Markley)
street & number  1008 New Hampshire Street, Suite 200  telephone  785-749-2647
city or town  Lawrence  state  KS  zip code  66044

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: Zimmerman Steel Company |
| City or Vicinity: Lawrence |
| County: Douglas  State: Kansas |
| Photographer: Stan Hernly |
| Date Photographed: Summer 2020 |

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

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Zimmerman Steel Company  Douglas County, Kansas
Name of Property  County and State

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**Figures**
Include GIS maps, figures, and scanned images below.
Zimmerman Steel Company  
Name of Property  

Douglas County, Kansas  
County and State

Figure 1: Lawrence map showing original townsite and location of Zimmerman Steel Company building. (City of Lawrence, Kansas. “Lawrence, KS,” City Map, May 13, 2020.)

Figure 2: Original elevations of 1963 office addition.

Figure 3: Original plan of 1963 office addition.
Zimmerman Steel Company
Name of Property

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Figure 4: Zoning Map of East Lawrence (City of Lawrence, Kansas, “Interactive Map of Lawrence.”)

Figure 5: 1941 Aerial map of site. (City of Lawrence, Kansas, “Interactive Map of Lawrence.”)

Figure 6: 1954 Aerial map of site. (City of Lawrence, Kansas, "Interactive Map of Lawrence.")
Figure 8: 1966 Aerial map of site. (City of Lawrence, Kansas, “Interactive Map of Lawrence.”)
Figure 9: 1976 Aerial Map of site. (City of Lawrence, Kansas, “Interactive Map of Lawrence.”)
Zimmerman Steel Company
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
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Figure 10: Topography of Zimmerman Steel property. (City of Lawrence, Kansas, “Interactive Map of Lawrence.”)

Figure 11: E 19th Street 1954 (City of Lawrence, Kansas, “Interactive Map of Lawrence.”)
Zimmerman Steel Company
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Lawrence Before 1950
Area: 3,025.398 acres (4.73 sq. miles)
1950 Census Population: 23,351
Population Density: 4,937 persons/sq. mile

Lawrence Before 1960
Area: 5,156.96 acres (8.06 sq. miles)
1960 Census Population: 32,858
Population Density: 4,077 persons/sq. mile

Figure 12: "Historical Growth of Lawrence, Kansas", panels 1950 and 1960 (City of Lawrence, Kansas, Planning and Development Services Department, "Historical Growth of Lawrence, Kansas," December 28, 2007.)
Figure 13: Photo Map and Floor Plan – Not to Scale (dimensions provided)
Figure 14: Sketch and Boundary Map – Not to Scale (dimensions provided)  
(City of Lawrence, Kansas, "Interactive Map of Lawrence.")
Figure 15: Topographic Map – Not to Scale (dimension provided). Refer to Fig. 10 for site specific topography.
(City of Lawrence, Kansas, “Interactive Map of Lawrence.”)
Zimmerman Steel Company
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State
Zimmerman Steel Company
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 3: West façade

Photo 4: South façade of steel fabrication shop
Zimmerman Steel Company
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 5: Canopy

Photo 6: East facade
Zimmerman Steel Company
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 7: East façade of office

Photo 8: Aluminum storefront
Zimmerman Steel Company
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 9: Detail of light fixture
Zimmerman Steel Company
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 10: Roof

Photo 11: Interior view of reception area
Zimmerman Steel Company
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 12: Interior view of office

Photo 13: Interior view of open office
Zimmerman Steel Company  
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas  
County and State

Photo 14: Interior view of open office

Photo 15: Interior view of office
Zimmerman Steel Company
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 16: Zimmerman Steel Company sign
Zimmerman Steel Company
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 17: Interior view of Intercom system
Zimmerman Steel Company
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 18: Interior view of fabrication shop from mezzanine

Photo 19: Interior view of fabrication shop
Zimmerman Steel Company
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 20: Open-web steel frames