United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 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 (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name S. D. Robinett Building
Other name/site number 097-2190-0004

2. Location

Street & number 148 S. Main
City or town Greensburg
State Kansas Code KS County Kiowa Code 097 Zip code 67054

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 90. In my opinion, the property √ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant □ nationally □ statewide □ locally. (√ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zollner, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. (√ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title 

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is 

Signature of the Keeper 

Date of Action

□ entered in the National Register.

□ See continuation sheet.

□ determined eligible for the National Register

□ See continuation sheet.

□ determined not eligible for the National Register

□ removed from the National Register

□ other, (explain.)
5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)</th>
<th>Category of Property (Check only one box)</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☒ private</td>
<td>☒ building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing: 1 buildings, Noncontributing: 0 sites, 0 structures, 0 objects, total: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ public-local</td>
<td>☐ district</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ public-State</td>
<td>☐ site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ public-Federal</td>
<td>☐ structure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ object</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions (Enter Categories from instructions)</th>
<th>Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commerce/Trade: business</td>
<td>Vacant/Not In Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic: single dwelling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)</th>
<th>Materials (Enter categories from instructions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Style</td>
<td>Foundation: Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walls: Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roof: Asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other: Concrete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register)

☐ 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 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerces

Periof of Significance

1915 to 1958

Significant Dates

1915

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 #

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository:
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  Less than one

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Zone  1  4  4  7  4  2  2  5  4  1  6  1  8  5  0
Easting

Northing

3

4

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title  KSHS Staff

Organization  Kansas State Historical Society  Date  July 31, 2008

Street & number  6425 SW Sixth Ave.  Telephone  785-272-8681

City or town  Topeka  State  KS  Zip code  66615

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets
Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name  Gary and Erica Goodman

Street & number  915 Colony Ave.  Telephone  620-659-3700

City or town  Kinsley  State  KS  Zip code  67547

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 16.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

Located at the northeast corner of South Main Street and East Florida Avenue, the S. D. Robinett Building is a rectangular, two-story brick commercial building constructed in 1915 as a retail building with offices on the second floor. The red brick building features a full basement and is covered by a sloping flat roof behind a parapet. In the late 1950s, the first floor center divider was removed, enlarging the retail space, and the second floor was remodeled into living quarters for the owners. In 1990, the interior of the building was remodeled for use as a bank. The building was heavily damaged by the May 4th, 2008 F5 tornado that devastated Greensburg. Currently, there are no extant windows on the south elevation, and most of the front elevation windows are boarded over.

Elaboration

The front, or west, elevation is symmetrically composed and features a central single-leaf, full-glazed, aluminum-frame door with matching full-height, single-pane sidelights. A large transom, currently boarded over, is above the entrance. The frame of a fabric awning remains. The entrance is flanked on each side by a tall narrow storefront window with transom. The south storefront window is completely boarded over, while the north transom window is uncovered and intact. The second floor is fenestrated by two pairs of one-over-one, double-hung windows; the north pair survived the tornado. A large cast stone signboard with “S. D. Robinett 1915” is positioned in the center of the façade just below a projecting concrete or cast stone cornice that extends around the front and south elevations. Above the cornice is a crenelated brick parapet with concrete coping.

The south elevation is also a principal elevation facing East Florida Avenue. The first floor contains a boarded-over storefront to the west and an inset brick infilled panel that appears to have been a former storefront window. The remainder of the first floor is blank with a single-leaf entrance (formerly a modern aluminum-frame glazed door that is now boarded over) at the east end. The second story is fenestrated by five window groups, each originally containing a pair of double-hung windows, but now boarded over. A substantial portion of the cornice and parapet along the eastern half of this elevation was damaged by the tornado.

The rear, or east, elevation contains a short one-story vault extension that was added by First State Bank in the early 1990s. The second story of the original building contains two, two-over-two wood-frame windows and the remnants of a multiple-paned fixed window. The glass is missing from all three windows, which are boarded over with plywood from the interior. The north elevation is a party wall for a formerly adjacent one-story building. Two brick chimneys that served the adjacent building as well as one for the Robinett Building at the west end are visible from this elevation. A glass block window on the second floor is positioned to the east of the central brick chimney.
The interior is currently in poor condition from water damage sustained during and after the tornado. The first floor still reflects the glazed, wood-frame office partitions installed by the bank during the 1990 remodeling, and the second floor, which had been converted into offices and meeting space by the bank, still reflects much of the late 1950s residential remodeling. The curved glass block wall remains as does the marble-surround fireplace and green-tiled bathroom. The rear quarter-turn staircase appears to reflect the original or historic appearance and features a dark wood handrail and a short stick balustrade on the second floor.
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet  

S. D. Robinett Building  
Kiowa County, Kansas  

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The S. D. Robinett Building is being nominated under Criterion A with local significance for its association with the early 20th commercial growth of Greensburg. The only historic commercial building to survive the devastating May 4, 2007 tornado that destroyed most of Greensburg, the Robinett Building is the last remaining link to the commercial heritage of the town.

Elaboration

Famous for the National Register-listed Big Well, often touted as the world’s largest, Greensburg was first settled in 1884 by Cassius M. Hopkins and Tom Pritchard from Kingman who sought more land for their cattle operations. The town was plotted on January 31, 1885 by the Greensburg Town Company, consisting mostly of Kingman people including George W. Mellville, C. F. Mingenback, C. W. Myers, F. M. Brown, H. H. Patton, F. T. Burkey, and Jacob Barney. Incorporated on June 18, 1886, the town was named for “Cannoball” Green who owned and operated a stage line connecting Greensburg with Kingman, Kinsley, and Coldwater. In 1887, the Atchison, Topeka, and the Santa Fe Railroad and the Rock Island Railroad crossed in Greensburg, thus assuring the town’s future. The town experienced rapid growth in the 1880s. The March 22, 1887 edition of the Greensburg Republican boasted, “A little more than two years old, yet we are a substantial, thriving and bustling city with a population of 2,000 earnest, energetic and educated people.” The town suffered a setback following the Panic of 1893 but rebounded in the early 1900s. One of the key businessmen of Greensburg during this period was S. D. Robinett.

Stephen Douglas Robinett was born in Clark County, Indiana on August 18, 1856. In 1883, Robinett moved to Kansas where he worked as a carpenter in Kingman. Deciding that carpentry was not his vocation, Robinett staked claim to land in the Brenham vicinity, “proved up the claim,” and obtained title from the government. In 1885 or 1886, he partnered with George Wallace in a mercantile business in Brenham under the name of Robinett and Wallace. Robinett invested in the Bank of Greensburg in 1892, and suffered a considerable financial setback when the bank closed in the Panic of 1893. He moved to Greensburg about 1896 and established a livestock and grain business partnership with Austin Way. Robinett prospered in Greensburg. In 1904, Robinett was one of the founders of the Home State Bank along with B. A. Sidener, T. F. Phillips, A. Kruse and E. A. Northrup.

The Home State Bank began with a capital stock of $10,000, which increased to $20,000 by 1910. By 1916, the bank was the leading banking institution in Greensburg with stock of $312,334 compared to $290,465 for the Farmers State Bank. Both banks were located at a corner of S. Main Street and Florida Avenue. The two story brick Home State Bank was built in 1910 and was described in a March 20, 1913 article in the Kiowa County Signal and Greensburg Republican Consolidated as the “finest office building
in Greensburg.” The same article described the Farmers State Bank as occupying the lower floor of their own “buff pressed brick” building, which was “one of the prettiest and most modern in Greensburg.”

Robinett served as president of the Home State Bank, and while affiliated with this bank constructed the nominated property in 1915. According to the April 15, 1915 Kiowa County Signal and Greensburg Republican Consolidated:

S. D. Robinett is having a basement excavated on the site of the old court house preparatory to erecting a business building. He has not yet decided what kind of building he will construct whether it will be one or two stories.

It is not clear when the Robinett Building was completed. It was contemporaneous with a building boom that saw brick buildings replace frame buildings, many of which, like the former court house, had been destroyed by fire. Other buildings constructed during this period include the Sparks Building, the Cox & Hammer Building, a theater (1917), and the Lodge Hall (1917). None are extant.

S. D. Robinett died on August 7, 1916, and the newspaper printed his obituary in the August 10, 1916 issue. The obituary credited Robinett’s management and guidance of the Home State Bank for its success and commented on his impact on the built environment:

He has helped to build the city of his choice. He has not only put large sums of money into the buildings he has erected, but he has put pride into them which has given them architectural grace and beauty.

The newspaper also noted that Robinette had purchased all of the bonds for the new court house (1914) and had twice been a delegate to the Democratic National Convention (Baltimore 1912 and St. Louis 1916). Robinett had no heirs other than one brother and three sisters. Three weeks later, the newspaper published the final settlement of his estate. Katherine Weir, stenographer and secretary to Robinette at the Home State Bank, received the property known as the “old court house” corner for her lifetime, but upon her death was to revert to his brother and sisters. Weir also received ten shares of stock in the Home State Bank.

According to the History of Kiowa County 1880-1980, the Robinett Building housed a variety of business over the years. Some of the early businesses include Sieg Jewelry, an ice cream parlor, a real estate office, a gift shop, and a confectionary. J. W. Davis, Attorney, had an office in the second floor. Sadie Bollinger operated a dress shop in the building during the World War II era. Afterwards, Lesta Dirk became the owner, followed by Sadie Phillips, and then Thelma Venard in 1955. In the late 1950s, Ben and Katherine

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1 The newspaper was not always this complimentary. On April 27, 1916 the newspaper opined, “It is a lamentable fact that some of the most disreputable looking shacks in the city limits are on Main Street, but with the spirit of progress the city is showing of late this cannot long remain so.”
Spainhour bought the Robinett Building and made some noteworthy alterations to the building. They removed the first floor center divider and remodeled the upstairs into their living quarters. The Spainhours also operated the Twilight Theatre two doors to the north on Main Street. Evidence of the Spainhours’ remodeling is still evident in the curved glass block wall, Modern-style marble fireplace surround, and the green tiled bathroom on the second floor.

In 1990, the First State Bank purchased the building and remodeled the first floor interior for use as a bank. A one-story vault was added to the rear, or east, elevation. The bank operated in the building until the May 4, 2007 tornado. Although heavily damaged, the Robinett Building was the only historic commercial building to survive the tornado. New property owners have purchased the building since the tornado and have applied for rehabilitation tax credits to restore the building for use as retail on the first floor and living quarters on the second floor.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Haviland Review, June 21, 1934 (quoting the Greensburg Republican, March 22, 1897).


Kansas Historic Resources Inventory file, S. D. Robinett Building, 097-2190-004.

Kiowa County Signal & Greensburg Republican Consolidated, March 20, 1913; April 15, 1915; May 20, 1915; February 17, 1916; April 27, 1916; August 10, 1916; August 24, 1916; August 31, 1916; October 5, 1916.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The West 74 feet of Lot 12 in Block 45 in the Original Townsite of the City of Greensburg, Kansas.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with the Robinett Building.

PHOTOGRAPIC INFORMATION

Property Name: Robinett Building
Location: 148 S Main, Greensburg, Kiowa County, KS
Photographer: Patrick Zollner
Date: 4 June 2008

Negatives on file with SHPO, Cultural Resources Division, KSHS,

Photo 1: West (short side) elevation and south (long side) elevation, facing NE
Photo 2: West elevation, facing E
Photo 3: South elevation, facing N
Photo 4: Northeast corner, facing SW
Photo 5: Northwest corner, facing SE
Photo 6: Close-up of north elevation, facing SE
Photo 7: Interior, first floor, facing entry on west elevation
Photo 8: Interior, stairway to second floor
Photo 9: Interior, showing glass block
Photo 10: Interior, fireplace
Photo 11: Interior, wood windows
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