

# 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

Historic name Eureka Downtown Historic District

Other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related Multiple Property Listing NA

## 2. Location

Street & number Generally 100-200 blocks N Main and N/2 100 block S Main expanding to

NA
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not for publication  
Elm on East and to west side of Oak on the west from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> Streets

City or town Eureka

NA
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vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Greenwood Code 073 Zip code 67045

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local Applicable National Register Criteria: X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

### See File

Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date \_\_\_\_\_

Kansas State 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:

\_\_\_ entered in the National Register \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register \_\_\_ removed from the National Register

\_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

Eureka Downtown Historic District  
Name of Property

Greenwood Co., Kansas  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

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

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
45	22	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
45	22	<b>Total</b>

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

2

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: business, professional, financial, specialty store, restaurant

GOVERNMENT: city hall, firehouse, municipal building, post office, county courthouse

SOCIAL: meeting hall, civic

RELIGION: religious facility, church-related residence

RECREATION/CULTURE: auditorium

INDUSTRY: communications facility

HEALTH CARE: clinic, medical business/office

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: business, professional, financial, specialty store, restaurant

GOVERNMENT: city hall, firehouse, municipal building, post office, county courthouse

SOCIAL: meeting hall, civic

RELIGION: religious facility, church-related residence

EDUCATION: Education-Related

HEALTH CARE: clinic, medical business/office

LANDSCAPE: Parking Lot

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate, Queen Anne, Romanesque

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival, Collegiate Gothic, Mission/Spanish Revival

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

MODERN MOVEMENT

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone, Concrete

walls: Stone, Brick, Metal, Wood, Stucco

roof: Asphalt, Synthetic

other: \_\_\_\_\_

Eureka Downtown Historic District

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## Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

### Summary

The Eureka Downtown Historic District is located in the southwest portion of the City of Eureka in Greenwood County in southeast Kansas. Eureka is the county seat and maintains a population of approximately 2,500 residents in a county with a population of just over 6,000. Eureka is located in approximately 65 miles south of Emporia, 65 miles west of Wichita and 70 miles north of the Oklahoma border.

The Eureka Downtown Historic District encompasses the concentration of existing historic commercial and civic buildings in downtown Eureka. The district generally spans along Main Street from midpoint in the 100 block of S. Main (one-half block north of River Street) north to Fourth Street, excluding the contemporary grocery store at the SE corner of Fourth and Main. On the east side of Main, the east boundary is generally the alley east of Main with the exception of four buildings around the 300 block of N. Elm Street (the Lutheran Church and parsonage, the old Eureka Savings and Loan Building, and the Christ Congregational Church). On the west, the boundary runs along Oak Street in the 100 and 200 blocks of N. Main and extends west to include the old Brenton Auto Building, U.S. Post Office and Memorial Hall around Third and Oak Streets. At the southwest corner of the district, the alley west of Main serves as the west boundary in the 100 block of S. Main Street.

The one and two-hundred blocks of N. Main Street are blocks of one- and two-story traditional historic commercial buildings. In addition to traditional commercial blocks, the district includes a number of individual set-piece buildings including the Greenwood County Courthouse and the Greenwood Hotel in the 300 blocks, Memorial Hall and the Post Office on N. Oak, and the Lutheran and Congregational Churches along Elm Street between Third and Fourth Streets, and the Fire Department and Don's IGA building on S. Main that frame the southern boundary of the district. While the district properties span from 1877 to 1989, eighty-five percent of the existing resources were built before 1930. These resources reflect Late Victorian styles dating to the town's first permanent masonry construction and span to the popular Commercial Style resources that emerged in the Progressive era. Among the resources built after WWII are a number of prominent buildings that manifest the Modern Movement in architecture and provide a contrast to the early Victorian resources.

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## Elaboration

### Location and Setting

The town of Eureka was platted on a traditional grid shortly after the Town Company was formed in 1867. Streets were eighty feet in width, with the exception of First and Main, which were 100 feet each. A courthouse was built in 1871 on the west side of the 300 block of North Main. Eureka's Main Street runs north/south on the east side of the courthouse and the business district developed north and south of the courthouse. The late 1870s saw construction of the town's first permanent masonry commercial businesses and the streets were lined with stone and brick business houses by the late 1880s.

Church congregations were established shortly after the town was founded and built churches in an around the downtown area. The existing limestone Methodist Church was built in the 1878 and expanded on at least two occasions now occupying most of the 600 block of N. Main on the west. The Catholic Church at Sixth and Elm was reconstructed on the same site in the late 1960s following a fire in 1967. The existing frame Baptist Church was built on E. Fourth Street in 1899. The Lutheran congregation built the existing stone church in the 1920s on E. Fourth and the Christ Congregational Church was built in the 1880s (state register listed) at Third and Elm. While only two of the existing church buildings fall into the proposed district, Eureka's churches are an active part of the community and prominent physical representative of the town's history.

Like most communities, transportation impacted the development of the community with the arrival of the first railroad in 1879 but the rail lines were built on the north and east, not through downtown. The existing 1917 Santa Fe Depot was built on E. Fifth Street four blocks east of Main Street and the Missouri/Union Pacific Depot was located at Ninth and Main. Passengers were shuttled to their destination as both depots were four to five blocks from the core business area. The emergence of the automobile had more of a physical impact on downtown Eureka than the railroads. Highway 54 came into downtown from the east and turned south on Main Street down to River Street going west out of town. The 400, 500 and 600 blocks of N. Main housed an abundance of auto-related businesses including garages, services stations and auto

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dealers. Prominent extant auto buildings include the Leader Garage at Seventh and Main, the Carmichael Building at Sixth and Main, and the Jackson Garage in the 400 block, all 1910s and 1920s buildings.

The early decades of the twentieth century brought municipal investment in the form of the Carnegie Library built at Sixth and Main in 1914. Following WWI, citizen's supported construction of Memorial Hall (1924) as a center for community activities and offices for local government and serving to honor those who served their country. Memorial Hall stands west of the courthouse on Oak Street and continues to function as City Hall. The Masonic Hall was also built on Oak Street in the 1920s located immediately south of the new Memorial Hall. The Masonic Hall burned in 1936 and a new U.S. Post Office was constructed on the site (Third and Oak) in 1937. A new courthouse was constructed in 1956, replacing the original 1871 building on the same site. The courthouse, post office and city hall continued to serve as anchors economically and physically, in Eureka's business district.

Housing also constituted a prominent use in the district historically, including apartments above some businesses, a few private residences, and at least five hotels and rooming houses. The hotels like many of the auto-related businesses served the traveling public. In 1961, Highway 54 was re-routed in Eureka from E. Seventh and Main Streets to River Street. This new traffic pattern impacted downtown Eureka particularly on the north end of Main. Within the next two decades most of the downtown hotels had closed, including the Greenwood Hotel.

Investment continued in the business district but some of this resulted in removal of historic buildings. The Methodist Church built a new Education Center in 1963 and an office building was built on the northwest corner of Fifth and Main. In 1970 Citizens National Bank built a new facility occupying half of the east side of the 400 block of N. Main, donating their bank building at Third and Main to the Chamber of Commerce. The 1970s - 1990s saw construction of the existing Home Bank and Trust building at First and S. Main and the Community State Bank building with a drive-through, on the corner of Fourth and Main north of the courthouse. The Greenwood Historical Society built a new home in the 1990s on the site of the 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue Hotel W. Fourth Street, northwest of the courthouse. In 2001 a contemporary free-standing grocery store was built on the east side of the 300 block of Main where a fire claimed the historic Collins block, a grocer and car dealership north of the Greenwood Hotel. Also in 2001, the city built a new public library in the 600 block of N. Main on the site of the former Hotel Lyndon and the Basham Hospital. The Carnegie Library building on Main Street later became home to a private business.

The contemporary construction in downtown Eureka was good for business and good for the community but resulted in the loss of some historic resources. Although several historic commercial buildings remain on Main Street north of the courthouse, they are freestanding or in small clusters intermixed with contemporary free-standing buildings and parking lots. The 400-600 blocks of Main Street no longer maintain a contiguous streetscape, a historic feature that encourages pedestrian orientation in historic business districts. This change is one of the defining reasons for the proposed historic district boundary.

The Eureka Downtown Historic District is just over five square blocks (approximately xx acres) in area, encompassing the concentration of remaining historic commercial and civic buildings in downtown Eureka. The district generally spans along Main Street, a 100' wide street with concrete sidewalks, curb and gutter, and parallel parking on the street. Most blocks have a mid-block alley parallel to Main; the N/S Streets are named for trees (Oak and Elm in the proposed district) and the E/W Streets are numbered with First Street being the dividing line between North and South addresses. River Street, one block south of First Street, is U.S. Highway 54.

The one and two-hundred blocks of N. Main Street are blocks of one- and two-story traditional historic commercial buildings. Their front facades share a common set-back against a sidewalk; occupying the full width of the lots, the buildings are generally increments of 25' in width and share a common party wall with the adjacent buildings on each side. These buildings vary in depth, some extending to the mid-block alley and some occupying one-half to two-thirds of the lot, allowing a small parking area in the rear. A small cluster of adjoining buildings is also in place at the southeast corner of S. Main and First Street and on West Second and Third Streets. Most downtown commercial buildings are accessed from the storefront directly off the street and have private rear access generally for employees. Street access is provided to the upper floor at the storefronts of most of the two-story buildings.

The majority of buildings in the 100 block of S. Main and the 300 block of N. Main as well as those on the secondary streets in the district including Oak, Elm, First, Second, Third and Fourth Streets are freestanding. The prominent free-standing buildings include the Greenwood County Courthouse and the Greenwood Hotel in the 300 blocks, Memorial Hall and the Post Office on N. Oak, and the Lutheran and Congregational Churches along Elm Street between Third and Fourth Streets. Most of these individual buildings utilize on-street parking. Exceptions include on-site parking west of the courthouse and private parking for the grocery store north of the Greenwood Hotel (the grocery store and parking fall outside of the district

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boundary). There is one small pocket park on the east side of the 100 block on N. Main (where the building was lost) that is paved and has planters. Additionally, the courthouse is setback from the street creating a green space around the building.

The district's setting and configuration of buildings reflect a continuum of development throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Eureka Downtown Historic District is comprised of sixty-nine primary resources. Forty-one (60 percent) of the buildings are contributing resources. Two of the buildings, the Greenwood Hotel and the U.S. Post Office are listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places. The Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church (now named the Christ Congregational Church) is listed in the Register of Kansas Historic Places.

Like most communities, downtown Eureka was comprised historically of a wide range of uses including light industrial, agricultural, service and professional offices, and retail stores as well as civic, social and governmental uses. The composition of the district today continues to be a mix of uses, although the uses do vary from those historically. Downtown Eureka serves as the primary location of County and City Government and is home to financial institutions and professional offices, service and commercial businesses and civic organizations. The downtown housing market is minimal. Only a few of the upper floors are being used; some offices and apartments are located above commercial establishments in downtown's two-story buildings. Approximately 24.6 percent of the buildings currently have vacancies.

The district resources include buildings constructed from the 1870s to the 1970s. The earliest existing buildings were built in 1877: the Olney and Morris Drug Store building at 203 N. Main and the Hall Building, now part of Home Bank, at 117 N. Main. A number of existing brick and limestone commercial buildings along Main Street date to the 1880s and 1890s. Thirty-one of the district's sixty-nine resources (45 percent) were built before 1899. While the 1890s and 1900s are reflected by fewer existing buildings, construction boomed again in the 1910s and 1920s. Twenty-seven (40 percent) of the district's existing buildings were built from 1900 – 1929. Only ten (15 percent) of the district's buildings were built in the last ninety years; five of which were built after WWII. The latest contributing structure is city's Fire Station built on S. Main Street in 1966.

The period of significance for contributing structures in the district is 1877 – 1966. Only two of the district resources was constructed outside of the period of significance – the Home Bank and drive-through at First and S. Main, built in 1975 and the Greenwood County Rural Water District garage at W. Second & N. Oak, built in 1989. The district's resources reflect a variety of architectural styles, some conveying their original design and construction while others reflect stylistic changes with later alterations and updates. Architectural styles are noted below by building and discussed in terms of historic significance of the district, in Section 8. Sixty-two percent of the resources in the district (43 buildings) contribute to the historic significance of the district including three buildings individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places and Register of Kansas Historic Places.

#### District Resources

Following is a map of the proposed district with building numbers, followed by a list of the individual properties in the district by number, identifying building name, address, date of construction and contributing/non-contributing status. After the list is a narrative summary of each resource including a brief physical description, overview of the building's history/significance, and a statement of integrity that explains the contributing or non-contributing designation.

The following abbreviations are used in the narratives below. Complete source information is found in the bibliography in Section 9.

GCHM – Greenwood County Historical Museum

SB – Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

EH – *Eureka Herald* Newspaper

ED – *Eureka Democrat* Newspaper

TD – Telephone Directory

Eureka History - *History of Eureka Book in Two Parts* by Grace Dobler

GCHB I & II – Greenwood County History Book Vols. I & II

*Project 125 History Book* – Eureka's Centennial History Book

**NOTE:** EIFS is an abbreviation for a contemporary construction material that stands for Exterior Insulating Finish System. The panels look like smooth stucco.

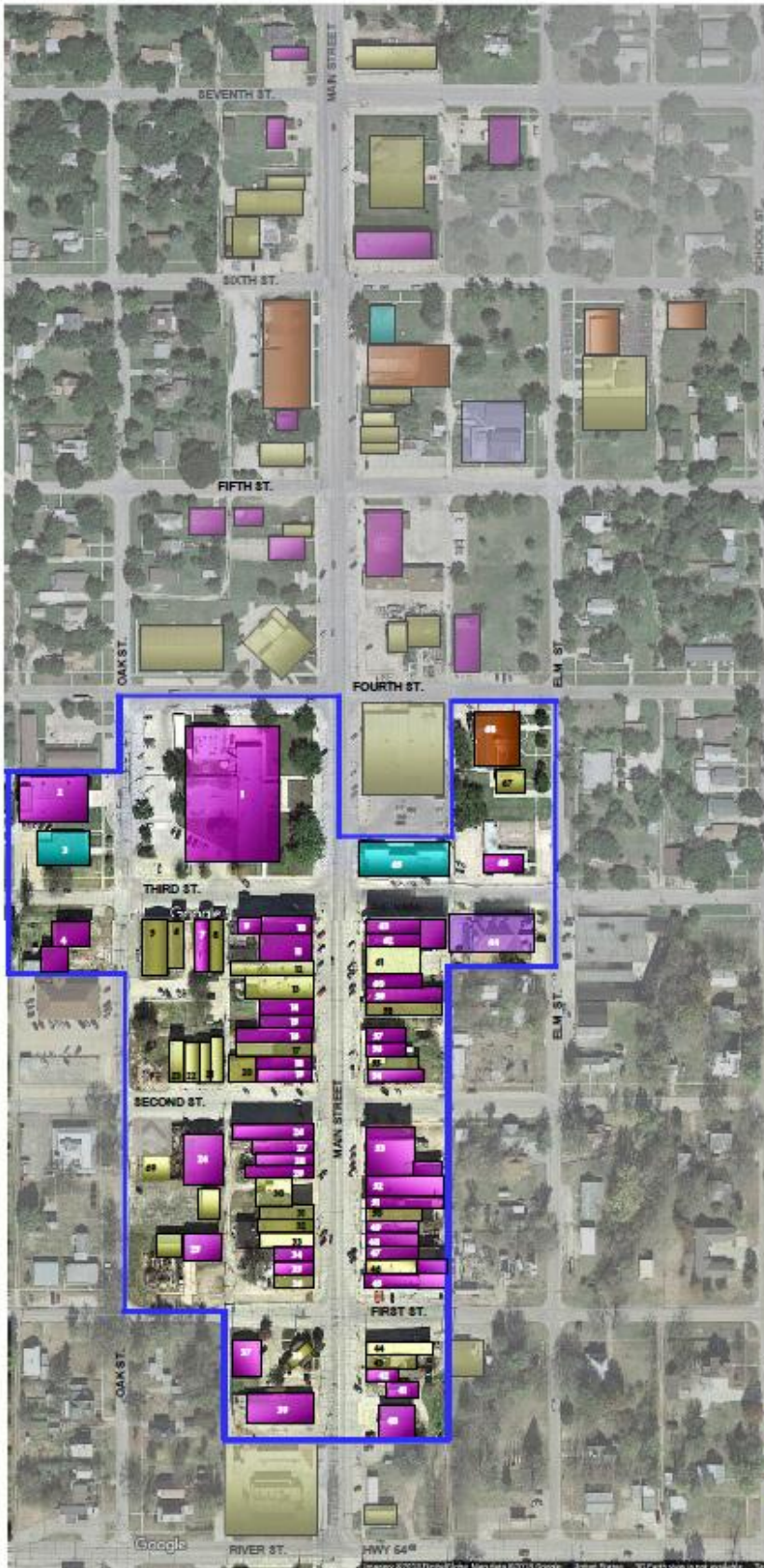
Eureka Downtown Historic District  
Name of Property

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*Figure 1 – District Map with boundary and building numbers*

Eureka Downtown Historic District  
Name of Property

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**DOWNTOWN EUREKA**  
**PROPOSED HISTORIC DISTRICT**

- Recommended Boundary
- Contributing Resource
- Non-Contributing Resource
- Listed on National Register
- Listed on State Register
- 46 New bldg # for district

Google Map 2013 used as base plan

Eureka Downtown Historic District

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**LIST OF DISTRICT PROPERTIES**

#	khri number	Address				Historic Building Name	Date	Status
1	073-447	311	N	MAIN	ST	Greenwood County Courthouse	1956	Contributing
2	073-1740-00010	309	N	OAK	ST	Eureka Memorial Hall	1924	Contributing
3	073-1740-00014	301	N	OAK	ST	Eureka United States Post Office	1937	Listed NR
4	073-460	219-221	N	OAK	ST	Brenton Auto Service	1940	Contributing
5	073-461	222	N	OAK	ST	Eureka Auto Supply (W. E. Milliken)	1917	Non-Contributing
6	073-462	123	W	3RD	ST	New Method Hatchery	1940	Non-Contributing
7	073-463	115	W	3RD	ST	Maytag Sales Shop	1915	Contributing
8	073-464	111	W	3RD	ST	D. M. Entarfer/J.S.Hart Sheet Metal & Plumbing	1910	Non-Contributing
9	073-465	105	W	3RD	ST	First National Bank Addition	1889	Contributing
10	073-466	223	N	MAIN	ST	First National Bank	1915	Contributing
11	073-467	219-221	N	MAIN	ST	Hall Block	1884	Contributing
12	073-468	217	N	MAIN	ST	Hall Building	1877	Non-Contributing
13	073-469	213-215	N	MAIN	ST	Leedy/Ladd & Baily/Miller Dry Goods	1887	Non-Contributing
14	073-470	211	N	MAIN	ST	Holverson Building	1884	Contributing
15	073-471	209	N	MAIN	ST	W. S. Karnes Meat Market	1884	Contributing
16	073-472	207	N	MAIN	ST	J.C. Penneys (1929 - 1946)	1890	Contributing
17	073-473	205	N	MAIN	ST	Reed / McClellan's Variety Store	1900	Non-Contributing
18	073-1740-00002	203	N	MAIN	ST	Olney and Morris Drug Store Building	1877	Contributing
19	073-1740-00003	201	N	MAIN	ST	Eureka Bank	1879	Contributing
20	073-474	106	W	2ND	ST	The Eureka Herald	1887	Non-Contributing
21	073-475	112 114	W	2ND	ST	Doud (W.E.) Seed and Grain Co.	1915	Non-Contributing
22	073-476	116	W	2ND	ST	Hartsook Produce, Flour & Seed	1920	Non-Contributing
23	073-477	118	W	2ND	ST	Battery Re-Charging Station	1920	Non-Contributing
24	073-478	115	W	2ND	ST	Motor Inn Garage	1920	Contributing
25	073-490	116	W	1ST	ST	Straight Bros. Ag. Equipment	1930	Contributing
26	073-479	123	N	MAIN	ST	White Building	1888	Contributing
27	073-480	121	N	MAIN	ST	Billiard Hall	1888	Contributing
28	073-481	119	N	MAIN	ST	Penwell Building/IOOF	1888	Contributing
29	073-482	117	N	MAIN	ST	Zilley Store (1911)	1888	Contributing
30	073-483	115	N	MAIN	ST	Hartenbower Arcade	1926	Non-Contributing
31	073-484	111	N	MAIN	ST	Rizer Building	1884	Non-Contributing
32	073-485	109	N	MAIN	ST	Addison Building	1884	Non-Contributing
33	073-486	107	N	MAIN	ST	Colburn Building	1884	Non-Contributing
34	073-487	105	N	MAIN	ST	Commercial Building	1884	Contributing
35	073-488	103	N	MAIN	ST	Plumbing Shop	1915	Contributing
36	073-489	101	N	MAIN	ST	Wm. & H. Bilson Building	1915	Non-Contributing
37	073-491	111	W	1ST	ST	Eureka Ice Cream and Bottling Works	1920	Contributing
38	073-509	101	S	MAIN	ST	Home Bank and Trust Co. (Non-Historic)	1975	Non-Contributing
39	073-492	109	S	MAIN	ST	Don's IGA Grocery Store	1955	Contributing
40	073-506	114	S	MAIN	ST	Eureka Fire Station	1966	Contributing
41	073-505	106	S	MAIN	ST	Eureka Monuments	1930	Contributing
42	073-504	104	S	MAIN	ST	Russell, W. L Blacksmithing	1895	Contributing
43	073-503	102	S	MAIN	ST	Souders, T. J., Garage	1909	Non-Contributing
44	073-502	100	S	MAIN	ST	Home Steam Laundry	1880	Non-Contributing
45	073-500	100	N	MAIN	ST	Hartsook Grain & Feed	1880	Contributing
46	073-499	102	N	MAIN	ST	Jensen & Sons Produce Market	1890	Non-Contributing
47	073-498	104	N	MAIN	ST	Jensen's Poultry House	1915	Contributing
48	073-497	106	N	MAIN	ST	Coleman & Reich Furniture Exchange	1890	Contributing

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#	khri number	Address				Historic Building Name	Date	Status
49	073-496	108	N	MAIN	ST	Bakery/Grocery/Cafe	1880	Contributing
50	073-495	110	N	MAIN	ST	Wiggins Undertaking	1880	Non-Contributing
51	073-494	112	N	MAIN	ST	Vapo Cleaners	1910	Contributing
52	073-493	114	N	MAIN	ST	Wiggins Block	1926	Contributing
53	073-1740-00009	118-122	N	MAIN	ST	Opera House Block	1883	Contributing
54	073-457	200	N	MAIN	ST	Hackett Building	1888	Contributing
55	073-456	202	N	MAIN	ST	French/Bowers News Stand	1900	Non-Contributing
56	073-455	204	N	MAIN	ST	Highbargin (C.B.) Store	1910	Contributing
57	073-454	206-208	N	MAIN	ST	Jewelry Shop and Office	1900	Contributing
58	073-1740-00007	210	N	MAIN	ST	Wakefield Building	1903	Non-Contributing
59	073-1740-00006	212	N	MAIN	ST	Morris (W.W.) Building	1889	Contributing
60	073-453	214	N	MAIN	ST	Betsher & Sons Laundry	1925	Contributing
61	073-452	216	N	MAIN	ST	New Crebo Building	1907	Non-Contributing
62	073-451	220	N	MAIN	ST	Crebo Building	1928	Contributing
63	073-1740-00005	224	N	MAIN	ST	Farmers and Drovers Bank/ part of Crebo Building	1890	Contributing
64	073-1740-00001	117	E	3RD	ST	First Congregational Church	1888	Listed SR
65	073-1740-00015	300	N	MAIN	ST	Greenwood Hotel	1883	Listed NR
66	073-450	116	E	3RD	ST	Eureka Federal Savings and Loan	1955	Contributing
67	073-459	315	N	ELM	ST	Christ Lutheran Church Parsonage	1923	Non-Contributing
68	073-449	315	N	ELM	ST	Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church	1924	Contributing
69	073-508	120	N	OAK	ST	Rural Water District #1	1989	Non-Contributing
<b>2 individually listed in National Register</b>							<b>41 contributors</b>	

**DESCRIPTION OF DISTRICT PROPERTIES**

**1. Greenwood County Courthouse**

**Status: Contributing**

**311 N. Main Street**

**khri # 073-447**

**Date of Construction:** 1956

**Architect:** Williamson, Loeb sack & Associates of Topeka

**Current Function:** Government - Courthouse

**Architectural Classification:** MODERN MOVEMENT

**Documentation:** Photo #1 , Figure #5

**Description:** This one and a half story reinforced concrete building is distinguished by its horizontal form. The main portion of the building is a narrow rectangle oriented E/W with a rear-facing stem. Additionally, the jail, a one-story rectangular form is located in the northwest ell, connected to the main building by a corridor/breezeway. The main wing is a modern split-level configuration with the first floor cantilevered out over the lower level. The main/first floor is a wall of windows with opaque panels at the lower pane. The interior of the building retains original finishes in the public areas including red granite, marble and terrazzo. The courthouse occupies an entire block on the west side of Main. The jail was built as a separate building but is connected to courthouse by glass walkway. There is a gazebo on the courthouse lawn and a carport in the northwest quadrant near the jail.

**History:** The existing courthouse built in 1956 replaced the first courthouse in Eureka that had been built on this site in 1873. It continues to house County government, court and police functions today. The courthouse was designed by Thos. W. Williamson and Victor H. Loeb sack and Associates of Topeka. Contractors included: Dondlinger and Sons Construction Co. of Wichita; Brume Plumbing and Heating of Lawrence and The Electric Service of Hutchinson. The cornerstone was laid April 20, 1936 by the Grand Lodge A.F. & A.M.

**Integrity:** The courthouse is an excellent example of the Post WWII Modern Movement and modern public architecture. It would be individually eligible under the Kansas County Courthouses Multiple Property Documentation Form but it is recommended that the building be included in the downtown district. The courthouse is a contributor to the district.

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Greenwood Co., Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

**2. Eureka Memorial Hall**

**Status: Contributing**

**309 N. Oak Street**

**khri# 073-1740-00010**

**Date of Construction:** 1924

**Architect:** S.S. Voight; Teegardin and Sons, Contractor

**Current Function:** Government - City Hall and Auditorium

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Collegiate Gothic

**Documentation:** Photo #2 , Figure #6

**Description:** The two-story red brick building has a concrete foundation and stone detailing. It is distinguished by its three-bay front facade with large center bay topped by a large arched parapet that obscures a vaulted roof over the auditorium. The front facade features stone quoining at window surrounds and an arched center bay in which the parapet repeats the arched form of a massive arched window panel. The window is comprised of five panels of multi-light steel sash units with operable center panels with arched multi-light transoms above with stone surround. A flat metal canopy extends over three pairs of doors at ground level. The parapet is defined by a heavy stone cornice band with dentils. Carved stone panels rise above the parapet at the center arch and flat end bays. Two-story multi-light steel sash windows with arched fan light transom distinguish the secondary facades providing natural light into the auditorium. The building is an excellent example of a municipal hall executed in the Collegiate Gothic style.

The building has experienced minor alterations. The women's rest area converted to council meeting room at an unknown date. The front entrance doors have been replaced ca. 1970's and again in 2015. The third floor balcony was shut off around 1984 and an enclosure built on the stage in 1985. Restrooms were remodeled in 2016.

**History:** The building was designed to house the city municipal offices and provide a venue for public entertainment and trade shows. It provided a place for many dances of yesteryear and sports activities including basketball, boxing tournaments, and indoor baseball tournaments. In the 1930's and 40's trade shows were common. Memorial Hall construction was paid for by bonds authorized by an act of the State of Kansas that allowed cities and counties to issue bonds and condemn land to build memorials to the World War and those local military men and women who fought in it. The building was designed by Wichita architect Samuel Siegfried Voight. See 2017 PSIQ submission for additional information.

**Integrity:** The building retains a high level of architectural and historic integrity and is a contributor to the historic district.

**3. Eureka United States Post Office**

**Status: NR & SR Listed**

**301 N. Oak Street**

**khri# 073-1740-00014**

**Date of Construction:** 1937

**Architect:** Louis Simon

**Current Function:** Government – Post Office

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

**Documentation:** Photo #2 , Figure #6

**Description:** This one-story building has formal symmetrical red brick facade with ashlar stone detailing. Center bay has stone surround with three sections - central door flanked by tall multi-light aluminum-framed windows. End bays also have aluminum windows and feature carved stone panels above the windows. Building has rear loading dock with flat metal canopy. Contemporary metal railings are located along ramped sidewalks to front entry. The building features a Vance Kirkland-painted mural entitled "Cattle Roundup." See National Register Nomination for more information.

**History:** This is the former site of Masonic Hall built 1922 that burned in 1935. Post Office was built on this site in 1937 and continues in this location today (2019).

**Integrity:** The post office is listed in the National Register of Historic (10/17/1989 – Kansas Post Offices with Artwork ) and is a contributing member of the historic district.

**4. Brenton Auto Building**

**Status: Contributing**

**219-221 N. Oak**

**khri # 073-460**

**Date of Construction:** 1940

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Name of Property

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**Current Function:** Vacant/Not in Use  
**Architectural Classification:** MODERN MOVEMENT  
**Documentation:** Photo #8

**Description:** The one-story blond brick and block building has recessed entry at the northeast corner flanked by punched display windows on the east and north with narrow transom now covered. The building features a subtle stepped parapet with brick cap. A brick addition was built off the southwest corner forming an L-shaped plan ca. 1950. A second concrete addition was later built on the west/rear of the first addition. The west facade of the first addition features a garage bay and multi-light industrial steel windows. A small portable storage shed is located SE of original building. The building and addition are located on two separate parcels addressed at 219 and 221 N. Oak Street with a single owner (surveyed as a single building and counted as a single resource in the district).

**History:** This site was occupied by a dwelling on 1924 Sanborn Map. The existing building was in place on the 1948 Sanborn Map labeled "Auto Repair and Garage." Brenton Auto was formerly located across the street at 121 W. Third, Brenton Auto, a Pontiac Dealer was listed at this location (223 W. Oak) in the 1940 phone directory and remained in this location through at least 1959.

**Integrity:** The building is excellent example of ca. 1940 auto/service station and is a contributor to the historic district.

**5. Eureka Auto Supply (W.E. Milliken) Building  
Brenton Auto Supply/Western Auto**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

222 N. Oak Street

khri # 073-461

**Date of Construction:** 1917

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Professional

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo # 6-7

**Description:** The existing one-story concrete building has rough textured finish that is an alteration from the original brick facade. The front/north facade has gabled parapet obscuring vaulted roof. The existing storefront is contemporary and has recessed central entrance flanked by display windows all of which are punched openings with concrete sills. Raised pilasters and horizontal band framing storefront bays have been added significantly changing storefront compared to historic view with recessed/angled bay on east end of north facade. Paired windows on rear facade are 2/2 double-hung units with the lower sash boarded. The west side has pilasters defining bays similar to front. The building faces north fronting W. Third Street but the parcel is addressed on N. Oak. The building was historically addressed at 121 W. Third Street.

**History:** A livery is in place on this site on 1912 Sanborn Map. By 1917, it has new footprint labeled "to be garage." W.E. Milliken moved his business from the northeast corner of First & Oak to this new building ca. 1917 where he had the dealership for Maxwell cars (Note - Miliken constructed a new building – no longer extant - at the NW corner of Second & Oak in 1923 (*GCHB II*). This building was then occupied for a time by Brenton Auto before they moved across the street to 223 N. Oak. The 1924 Sanborn Map notes that the garage had capacity of twenty cars. By 1948, the building was occupied by a Radio Repair Shop. Directory listings include: Eureka Motor Co., W. E. Milliken (ca. 1920), Brenton Auto Supply and Brenton Tire & Batteries (1926), Souder's Radio Shop (1940s) which became Western Auto by the 1960s.

**Integrity:** Although the existing building retains components of a historic commercial building, it has had major alterations compared to the historic views. The concrete coating and pilasters render the building a non-contributor to the historic district.

**6. New Method Hatchery Building  
Eureka Messenger**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

123 W. Third Street (formerly addressed at 119)

khri # 073-462

**Date of Construction:** 1940

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Professional

**Architectural Classification:** OTHER/No distinguishable style

**Documentation:** Photo # 6-7

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County and State

**Description:** This concrete building was built ca. 1940 as a two-story Commercial Style building but storefront has been replaced ca.1970 with Z-brick (block) infill with a single door on the east end and two narrow horizontal windows west of the door. Metal siding infills the transom area above the storefront and the windows on the upper facade have been infilled with concrete block. Window openings on the east side and rear/south side are covered with wood.

**History:** The existing two-story building replaced a smaller two-story building on this lot between 1924 and 1948. The existing building is in place on the 1948 Sanborn Map update in use as a printing shop. Directory listings include the New Method Hatchery in 1940 and the Eureka Messenger in 1950.

**Integrity:** Infill of upper windows and replacement walled storefront with punched windows compromises the original historic integrity and renders the building a non-contributor.

**7. Maytag Sales Shop**

**Status: Contributing**

115 W. Third Street

khri # 073-463

**Date of Construction:** 1915

**Current Function:** Social- Civic

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo # 6-7

**Description:** This two-story brick building has a stepped parapet on the front and rear facades. The sides and rear facades have stucco parging as does a 1-story rear bay. One-over-one double-hung windows with arched brick lintels are in place on upper front facade. Ground-floor windows at the rear addition are fixed single-light contemporary units. The storefront has Z-brick (stone veneer) bulkhead with punched display windows and shingle awning over transom. There is a door to second floor at the east end adjacent to the storefront entry which is located at the east end of the storefront. The rear bay and textured stucco appear to date to recent years and obscure original fabric underneath. The brick at front facade is painted.

**History:** The existing two-story building is extant on 1917 Sanborn Map replacing a former one-story structure. It was in use as a Repair Shop with an electric motor at the rear. According to directories, it was occupied by the Maytag Sale Co. in 1926, Eureka Glass Co. in 1935, Westside Grocery and Coffee Shop in 1940 and Davis Café in 1950.

**Integrity:** Although the building has experienced alterations, it retains the components and proportions of a traditional historic commercial building and storefront. It is a contributing resource in the historic district.

**8. C. M. Entarfer /J. S.Hart Sheet Metal Works/Plumbing**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

111 W. Third Street (formerly addressed at 113)

khri # 073-464

**Date of Construction:** 1910

**Current Function:** Recreation and Culture - Theater

**Architectural Classification:** MODERN MOVEMENT

**Documentation:** Photo # 6-7

**Description:** The original building appears to have stone foundation but the facade configuration is unknown. Pressed-metal siding that looks like natural-faced stone is in place on secondary facades and may be original. The storefront has been infilled with Z-brick with a single door on the west end of the storefront and one narrow vertical window beside the door. The rest of the facade is solid cladding with no openings. The upper portion of the front facade is vertical metal siding.

**History:** The existing one-story building was extant on 1917 Sanborn Map labeled "Wire & Heavy Hardware;" in 1924 it was labeled "Hardware Ware House." C.M. Entarfer Sheet Metal is listed at 113 E. Third in the 1920s and J.S. Hart Sheet Metal and Plumbing is at this address in the 1940s.

**Integrity:** Replacement metal siding on upper facade combined with replacement storefront without display windows compromises historic integrity.

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**9. First National Bank Addition**

**Status: Contributing**

**Citizens National Bank**

**105 W. Third Street** (historically addresses included 103 through 109)

khri # 073-465

**Date of Construction: 1915**

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Business

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo # 6-7

**Description:** This two-story tan brick building has an ashlar stone foundation and features a stone cornice at base of parapet with belt courses above upper windows and as common sill at upper windows. Lintels are brick soldier course. Square stone panels define the corners of window and storefront openings. Upper windows are sets of three 3/1 double-hung wood units. A street-level entry to the upper floor is defined by a flat metal canopy with ornate frieze and pressed-metal ceiling. Fixed-light windows with a transom flank a pair of single-light wood doors with a single-light transom. There are three storefront bays west of the building entrance. The storefronts are anodized-aluminum replacement units with an opaque panel at base, display window, and opaque glass transom. A short one-story bay, matching the brick facade of the building, is located on west end with similar storefront that has been altered with double-doors.

**History:** This building was originally constructed in 1889 by local mason Ed Crebo as an expansion of corner bank (First National) however it was severely damaged by tornado in 1913; the existing facade dates to a ca. 1915 reconstruction. By 1948 the building had two stores, an office and the telephone company office. Directory listings include the A.E. Green Insurance Co. (who purchased Smyth Insurance in 1930 and remained in this building at least into 1950s), Western Union, Credit Bureau of Greenwood County, and Excello Market.

**Integrity:** The building largely reflects its ca. 1915 reconstruction following the 1913 tornado. Although existing storefronts are contemporary replacements, they retain proportions of a traditional historic commercial building. The building is a contributor to the historic district.

**10. First National Bank Building**

**Status: Contributing**

**Citizens National Bank**

**223 N. Main Street**

khri # 073-466

**Date of Construction:** 1915

**Current Function:** Vacant/Not in Use

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo #6,22, Figures #7,8,10

**Description:** The two-story tan brick building features stone detailing including cornice, parapet and window surround on upper front and north facades. Brick pilasters with stone caps frame the front facade with a set of five 3/1 double-hung wood windows. The storefront is a mid-century replacement that completely obscures original brick; a matching mid-century slip cover on upper facade has formerly been removed. The existing storefront is metal panels with flat aluminum canopy over central entry. Entrance is aluminum-framed pair of glass doors with glass sidelights and transom. There are no storefront windows; opaque enameled metal panels surround the entrance and cover the entire storefront. The north street facade is four bays in width defined by two-story brick pilasters with stone cornice band at the base of the brick parapet and features an ashlar stone foundation/base. On the north street facade, each bay is comprised of a set of three windows per floor. Upper windows are 3/1 double-hung wood units while lower windows have star-patterned wood transoms over single fixed-light windows. The 1924 Sanborn Map shows a canted northeast corner, a feature that was not changed on the 1948 map update however, the existing ca. 1920s brick facade does not have a canted corner and based on window openings, does not appear to have been altered. Two-story building was built as addition to corner bank; it is counted as a separate resource (#9 at 105 W. Third Street).

**History:** The existing two-story bank building replaced a former bank building by 1917 on this site. First National Bank was established in this location in 1884. The existing building was built ca. 1915 possible after damage by 1913 tornado (rear building at 105 W. 3<sup>rd</sup> Street was severely damaged by the 1913 tornado). First National Bank consolidated with Citizens Bank (located across the street in the Crebo Building) in 1928 and the newly formed Citizens National Bank moved to this building in 1928. Citizens remained in this location until they built the new building at Fourth and Main in 1970. When the bank moved to their new building, they gave this building to the Chamber of Commerce.

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**Integrity:** Although the mid-century storefront is not in keeping with the historic character of the 1915 upper facade, the upper front facade and north street facade continue to convey the building's original design. The building is a contributor to the historic district.

- 11. Hall Block** **Status: Contributing**  
**Rexall Drug, later Cone and Reno Hardware**  
**219-221 N. Main Street**  
**khri # 073-467**  
**Date of Construction:** 1884  
**Builder:** Ed Crebo  
**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade – Professional  
**Architectural Classification:** Modern Movement  
**Documentation:** Photo #6,22, Figure #7,8,9,10

**Description:** This two-story building had a complete design change mid-century with installation of an aluminum slip cover over the brick facade. A flat metal canopy separates the display windows and transom. The transom is covered by opaque panels. There are two storefronts, both aluminum-framed with short bulkheads. The north storefront has a blond brick bulkhead, the south has metal. Metal covers the piers that frame the storefront. Rexall Drug and Reno Hardware were reportedly damaged by fire in 1945 which could date the existing facade although that seems a little early. The building is divided into two separate parcels with two separate owners. The rear facade suggests this division is long-standing. The building has a one-story rear addition, the north and south sides built at different times. The north side of the addition appears to be brick with stucco parged coating while the south half is structural clay tile with cement parging.

**History:** The original bank building was noted as "under construction" on 1884 Sanborn Map. In 1890, the north side was occupied by a jewelry & drug store and a boots, shoes, & dry goods shop on the south with a Meeting Hall and offices on the upper floor. A drug store and furniture store were in the building in 1897, drugs and clothing in 1906, and drugs and hardware in 1917 with a furniture storeroom replacing offices on the second floor. Directory listings include W.J. Evans Furniture and Hardware in the 1920s and Cone Hardware in the 1930s. Reno Hardware bought Cone Hardware in 1934 and was at this location until 1961 when it moved to 421 N. Main. 221 Main was occupied by J.D. Clark Drug Store in the 1920s, Mason & Rickerd then Mason & Mariani - The Rexall Store in the 1950s-60s. The Masonic Hall was listed at this address (upper floor) in the 1950s-60s.

**Integrity:** The building portrays its mid-century redesign and is contributing to the district as a representative of common mid-century slipcover and aluminum-framed storefronts. It is unknown if 1880s facade is extant underneath slipcover.

- 12 Hall Building** **Status: Non-Contributing**  
**Home National Bank**  
**217 N. Main Street**  
**khri # 073-468**  
**Date of Construction:** 1884 (1983 facade)  
**Builder:** Ed Crebo  
**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade –Specialty Store  
**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style  
**Documentation:** Photo #6,9,22 , Figures #7,8,9,10

**Description:** The existing building is comprised of two former buildings combined and occupied by the Home Bank and Trust Co. The tan brick facade was installed on the two buildings in the 1980s in a symmetrical configuration with three bays, each with a three-quarter-height punched opening with spandrel panel between upper windows and storefront display windows. The center bay is the building entrance with two fixed single-light windows above. The end bays are sets of three fixed-light windows at the upper facade and storefront. There is a cast-stone cornice, spandrel panel and bulkhead. The building has one-story rear addition that spans to the alley. West and south facades have a parged stucco coating.

This building (north 25' of the existing building was a separate building) at 217 N. Main is now combined with 213-215 on the south in a single parcel and single owner with the address of 217 N. Main. The two buildings were surveyed separately since they were not associated historically.

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**History:** The building was in place and occupied by a hardware store on the first (1884) Sanborn Map with a printing shop on the upper floor. By 1897 the upper floor was used for storage by the hardware store. A one-story rear bay was used for Agricultural Implements and later a Tin Shop. By 1917 the building was occupied by a bank and the rear one-story addition had been replaced. Home National Bank was established in 1904 and originally located in the Collins Block north of the Greenwood Hotel. Home National Bank is listed at 217 N. Main by 1935 and remains today. Attorney offices were located on the upper floor.

**Integrity:** The existing facade is incompatible new construction. The 1983 facade falls outside the period of significance of the historic district and is therefore, a non-contributor.

**13. Leedy, Ladd & Baily and later Miller Dry Goods**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

**J.C. Penneys (1940s-1960s)**

**213-215 N. Main Street**

**khri # 073-469**

**Date of Construction:** 1887 (1983 facade)

**Builder:** Ed Crebo

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade – Financial Institution

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo #6,9,22 , Figures #7,9,10

**Description:** This building is part of the Home Bank and Trust Co. with the building on the north. The tan brick facade was installed on the two buildings in the 1980s in a symmetrical configuration with three bays, each with a three-quarter-height punched opening with spandrel panel between upper windows and storefront display windows. The center bay is the building entrance with two fixed single-light windows above. The end bays are sets of three fixed-light windows at the upper facade and storefront. There is a cast-stone cornice, spandrel panel and bulkhead. The building steps to one-story at the rear, the addition in place by 1917. The rear facade is tan brick like the front and serves as the bank entrance from the rear parking lot. An elevator is located at the south end of the rear bay. A small green space surrounds the walk to the rear entry.

Originally a separate building; 213-215 N. Main is now combined with 217 on the north in a single parcel with a single owner, the address is 217 N. Main. The two buildings were surveyed separately since they were not associated historically.

**History:** The existing building replaced a former building on this site between 1884 -1890. It was originally occupied by a Clothing Store and Drug Store with restaurant and bar in the basement. By 1906, the building was the north two-thirds of a large Dry Goods & Gent's Store - the C.A. Leedy Department Store - that was still in place in 1911. Ladd & Baily Store was listed at this address in 1917. By 1940 M.A. Miller had his department store here (started in 300 block N. Main in Collins Block in partnership with G.A. Penwell). Miller moved to 207 N. Main in 1946. Penney's opened their store in Eureka in 1929 and moved to this location 213-215 in 1946.

**Integrity:** The existing facade is incompatible new construction. The 1983 facade falls outside the period of significance of the historic district and is therefore, a non-contributor.

**14. Holverson Building**

**Status: Contributing**

**Leedy/Brooks/Miller Department Stores**

**211 N. Main Street**

**khri # 073-470**

**Date of Construction:** 1884

**Current Function:** Vacant/Not in Use

**Architectural Classification:** LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

**Documentation:** Photo #6,9,22, Figures #7,9,10

**Description:** The red brick facade features stone detailing and corbelled brick parapet. There are four regularly-spaced windows on the upper front facade. The tall narrow windows with ornate stone window hoods give the building its Italianate classification. The storefront is a replacement aluminum-framed system with narrow bulkhead. Wood siding covers piers framing storefront and the bulkhead. The transom is also covered. A rear bay was extant by 1897 and now has horizontal wood siding with a single slab door for entry.

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**History:** Thomas Holverson came to Eureka in 1870 and opened his dry goods store with Ira P. and Joe C. Nye (called the Badger Store - *EH 12-30-1875*). Holverson later partnered with his brother-in-law C.A. Leedy, also in the dry goods/mercantile business. Holverson had the existing building built in 1884. Leedy later took over the business and was sole proprietor for years. The business expanded to include 75' (two adjacent buildings). Leedy retired in 1912 and sold the business. According to the first county history book (*GCHB I*), C.A. Leedy, F. H. Brooks and M. A. Miller ran department stores here, all of which occupied multiple storefronts to the north. Offices were originally located on the upper floor. By 1950, a furniture store occupied the building.

**Integrity:** The building retains a high degree of architectural and historic integrity. The two adjacent buildings on the south have matching brick facades; the southern-most retains an ornate pressed metal cornice, likely formerly removed on the other two buildings. Even with the replacement aluminum storefront, the building conveys its original design and is a contributor to the historic district.

**15. W. S. Karnes Meat Market (#1)**

**Status: Contributing**

**209 N. Main Street**

**khri # 073-471**

**Date of Construction:** 1884

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store

**Architectural Classification:** LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

**Documentation:** Photo #6,9,22, Figures #9-10

**Description:** The red brick facade features stone detailing and corbelled brick parapet matching the adjacent buildings on the north and south. There are four regularly-spaced windows on the upper front facade. The tall narrow windows with ornate stone window hoods give the building its Italianate classification. The storefront is a replacement aluminum-framed system with Z-brick bulkhead. A door at the north end of the storefront provides street access to the upper floor. The central portion of the storefront is recessed and has a single door with flanking display windows. A flat metal canopy separates the display windows from the transom area above. The transom is covered and used to display multiple business signs. The rear facade is exposed limestone.

**History:** This building was in place and occupied by a grocery store with offices and printing press on the upper floor when the first Sanborn Map was published in 1884. The stone building has a brick facade that matches the Holverson Building on the north which was built in 1884. This building was occupied by a grocery store until at least the 1920s. Directory listings include: W.S. Karnes Meat Market (1920s), Wiley, McCall & Griggs Men's Furnishings and Shoe Store (1926), Baird Furniture (1935), Griggs Shoes (1950-60s) sold to Family Shoe by 1968.

**Integrity:** The building retains a high degree of architectural and historic integrity. The two flanking buildings have matching brick facades; the south building retains an ornate pressed metal cornice, likely formerly removed on the other two buildings. Even with the replacement aluminum storefront and covered transom, the building conveys its original design and is a contributor to the historic district.

**16. W. S. Karnes Meat Market (#2)**

**Status: Contributing**

**J.C. Penneys Building (1929 - 1946)**

**Miller, Paulson, and later Burke Men's Store**

**207 N. Main Street**

**khri # 073-472**

**Date of Construction:** 1890

**Current Function:** Vacant/Not in Use

**Architectural Classification:** LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

**Documentation:** Photo #6,9,22, Figures #9,10,16

**Description:** The red brick facade features brick corbelling between floors and at base of parapet. An ornate pressed-metal cornice with brackets caps the parapet. There are four regularly-spaced windows on the upper front facade. The bracketed cornice and tall narrow windows with ornate metal window hoods give the building its Italianate classification. The storefront is a replacement aluminum-framed system with Z-brick (stone) bulkhead. Rusticated stone piers frame the storefront. The central portion of the storefront is recessed and has a single door with angled and stepped display windows. A flat metal canopy separates the display windows from the transom area above. The transom is covered with corrugated

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metal and used for signage. Built with a one-story bay at the rear, the bay was extended by 1917. The south and west/rear facades are exposed limestone.

**History:** This building was in place and occupied by a grocery store in 1890. It continually housed a grocery until at least the 1920s. W.S. Karnes Meat Market/Grocery is listed at this address in the 1920s. The upper floor housed Miss Emily Poynes, Music Teacher, R.A. Bower, Osteopath, and J.B. Colvin, real estate agent. C.E. Moore's Abstract Office was listed at this address in 1911 and R.W. Moore in 1935. By 1926, The French Shop was located in the ground floor with the Eureka Print Shop on the second floor. J.C. Penney's opened in Eureka in this location in 1929 (moving to a larger space up the street in 1946). Miller Clothing traded spaces with J.C. Penney and moved to this building in 1946 from 213-215 N. Main. Miller sold the building to C.C. Boles in 1947. His son Ralph Miller opened a men's store that sold to Burk-Paulson Clothiers in 1960.

**Integrity:** The building retains a high degree of architectural and historic integrity. Even with the replacement storefront and covered transom, the building conveys its original design and is a contributor to the historic district.

**17. Reed / McClellan's Variety Store Building**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

205 N. Main Street

khri # 073-473

**Date of Construction:** 1900

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Professional

**Architectural Classification:** OTHER/ No discernible style

**Documentation:** Photo #6,9,22, Figures #9,10,12,16

**Description:** The existing one-story building has replacement facade with corrugated metal siding above the storefront. The storefront is vertical wood siding with Z-brick (stone) bulkhead. Paired aluminum-framed glass doors serve as building entrance in the center of the storefront with small single-light slider windows on each side - the wood siding downsizes storefront to accommodate smaller windows. A metal slat awning is located above the storefront. At the rear, coursed rubble stone with stucco parging is visible on the west/rear and south facades.

**History:** Around 1900 a two-story building was constructed (occupied by a Furniture Store in 1906) replacing a former one-story dry goods store on this site. Historic photo shows building occupied by A. Stevenson Furniture and Carpets. Directory listings include Reed Variety Stores in 1926 and McClellan's Variety Store in the 1940s-50s. The upper floor was occupied by physicians including S.O. Mitchell, chiropractor, Dr. R.A. Bower, and Dr. J.T. Catlin, Osteopath through the 1950s. The two-story building remained in place on the final (1948) update of the Sanborn Maps. Juresic's Clothing is in place by 1968 (in a one-story building). No documentation has been found regarding fire or loss of the two-story building but the building became one-story ca. 1960.

**Integrity:** This former two-story building became one-story in the 1960s for an unknown reason. With contemporary coverings and punched windows, it is a non-contributor to the historic district.

**18. Olney and Morris Drug Store Building**

**Status: Contributing**

Pioneer State Bank/Eureka Building & Loan (Savings & Loan)

203 N. Main Street

khri # 073-1740-00002

**Date of Construction:** 1877

**Current Function:** Health Care - Medical Business/Office

**Architectural Classification:** LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

**Documentation:** Photo #6,9,22, Figures #10,12,16

**Description:** The front exterior wall is smooth cut native stone blocks with rusticated corners that resemble quoining. An ornate pressed-metal cornice caps the parapet with a round arched pediment that is inscribed "Olney & Morris 1877." Three window openings on the upper facade are shuttered and feature ornate arched window hoods. Paneled stone piers frame the storefront which is a mid-century replacement with Z-brick (stone) veneer. Double (multi-paneled) doors provide street access to the upper floor at the south end of the storefront. The storefront itself has a recessed entry at the north end. The transom area is covered. Natural-faced stone is visible at the rear on secondary facades. The interior is completely remodeled with new floors and paneled walls. A portion of the facade and roof collapsed in December 2018.

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A one-story free-standing brick building was built at the rear of the lot between 1924 and 1948; it was in use as a "Press Room" in 1948 (Sanborn Map). The building remains in place today, brick facades have been painted and the building has a flat concrete roof.

**History:** The existing building is one of the oldest extant historic commercial buildings. It was built and occupied by Olney & Morris Drug Store in 1877. In 1890, it was still in use as a drug store with printing on the second floor. Offices were in place on the ground floor by 1917 and a bank occupied the building by 1924. Directory listings include: Pioneer State Bank (1920s), Eureka Building & Loan and Eureka Realty (1935). Eureka Federal Savings & Loan and The Eureka Realty Co. were present throughout the 1940s-50s. Upper floor offices listings include: D.C. Johnson, Eureka Mortgage Co., Dr. J.M. Reed (1911), Homer Googing, attorney (1926), Brandenberry & Hinkle (1928), and Dr. C.E. Slade (1920s).

**Integrity:** This building is one of the downtown's oldest and retains original cornice. Even with replacement storefront, building remains key contributor to district.

**19. Eureka Bank Building**

**Status: Contributing**

**Bashom Clinic**

**201 N Main Street**

**khri # 073-1740-00002**

**Date of Construction:** 1879

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Professional

**Architectural Classification:** LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

**Documentation:** Photo #6,9,22, Figures #11,12,16

**Description:** The two-story building has a red brick front facade with ornate pressed-metal cornice and window hoods typical of the Italianate style. A round arched pediment is inscribed "Eureka Bank 1870-1879." Smooth ashlar cut stone quoining is in place at the SE corner and a stone pier frames the storefront. The upper windows have been infilled with stucco to accommodate small 1/1 aluminum windows. The storefront has also been extensively altered with stucco surround and infill panels at the transom. Wood siding has been installed around the central entrance. Single light display windows with stucco bulkhead frame the central entry. The south street facade has stucco parging and a projecting contrasting stucco paneled grid frames windows on the first and second floors. The windows match those on the front facade with stucco infill downsizing the original opening to accommodate small aluminum windows. The ornate window hoods are in place on ground-floor windows but the heads of second floor windows are covered by a wide band of siding that caps the south facade like a parapet.

A building abuts 201 on the rear/west side – see also 106 W. Second Street.

**History:** This building was built for and occupied by The Eureka Bank from 1879 - 1938. The bank was established in 1870 and built this building in 1879. They bought Pioneer Bank of Eureka in 1924 but failed in 1938. Eureka Music Co. was then listed at this address with the IOOF lodge on the second floor. J.C. Clark Rexall Drug (established in 1894 and formerly located in Crebo Building) was located in this building by 1935 with Drs Bashom on the upper floor. Dr. Charles Bashom and his three brothers, Francis, Jason J. and John H., opened their clinic in 1939 in old Eureka Bank Building (*Project 125 History Book*). Bashom Clinic remained in this building until at least the late 1960s.

**Integrity:** Former alterations including metal covering at parapet and downsized windows on south facade compromise building's historic integrity. However, the building is one of downtown's oldest and one of the few early buildings that retain original cornice. Building is a contributor to the district.

**20. The Eureka Herald Building**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

**Printing Shop**

**106 W. Second Street** (Historically, the building included multiple businesses with addresses including 106,108 and 110.)

**khri # 073-474**

**Date of Construction:** 1887

**Current Function:** Vacant/Not in Use

**Architectural Classification:** OTHER, no discernible style

**Documentation:** Photo #10

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**Description:** The two-story stone building has a parged coating on the secondary facades and vertical siding covering the entire street facade. The building is comprised of a two-story bay on the east and one-story bay on the west which was built in two parts ca. 1905 and expanded ca.1915 (Sanborn Maps). The existing openings are non-historic with small two-light slider windows on the one-story bay and the upper facade of the two-story building. The ground floor of the east bay has a central entrance flanked by 1/1 double-hung windows with no storefront.

**History:** This building was built as an addition to the bank in 1887. The east two-story bay was occupied by a Harness Shop (1890) and by 1906, a printing shop (the Eureka Herald Newspaper) that remained until ca. 1950. A Snooker Parlor was extant at this address in 1950 & 1960 (TD).

**Integrity:** Existing siding and parging obscure original materials and facade configuration. The building is a non-contributor to the historic district.

**21. W.E. Doud Seed and Grain Co.**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

**Express Office**

**112-114 W. Second Street**

**khri # 073-475**

**Date of Construction:** 1915

**Current Function:** Social - Clubhouse

**Architectural Classification:** OTHER

**Documentation:** Photo #10

**Description:** Historically the existing one-story building was two separate buildings addressed at 112 and 114 W. Second Street, now combined in a single parcel, single owner. Secondary facades have parged coating but buildings are noted as concrete on the Sanborn Maps. The front facade has been drastically altered with installation of vertical wood siding across the two storefronts; the only openings are two single doors. A mansard canopy with metal siding caps the front facade. The west bay has a shallow hipped roof, slightly visible at rear.

**History:** The existing east bay (112) was in place by 1917 and occupied by a Seed & Grain Co (SB); the west bay (114) was in place by 1924. In 1948, the 114 address was occupied by the Express Office. According to directories, W.E. Doud Seed & Grain Company was in place by 1926 and remained at this location through at least 1950. In 1940, the Railway Express Agency and Western Star Barber Shop were also listed at 114 W. Second. The VFW moved to this location after 1950 and combined the two buildings.

**Integrity:** The existing facade reflects a contemporary alteration that obscures the former building's configuration and historic character. It is a non-contributing member in the historic district.

**22. Hartsook Produce, Flour & Seed**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

**Talley's Produce**

**116 W. Second Street**

**khri # 073-476**

**Date of Construction:** 1920

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Professional

**Architectural Classification:** Minimal Commercial

**Documentation:** Photo #10 , Figure #13

**Description:** This one-story concrete building has simple concrete cap. A garage bay with overhead door is located on the east half of the front/south facade. A single door with a single-light window to the west is located on the west half. All are punched openings with the concrete facade surrounding all openings. The concrete building is visible at the rear/north facade. A shallow gable canopy spans the rear facade.

**History:** Building is in place on 1924 Sanborn Map replacing former free-standing building. According to the *Project 125 History Book*, in 1930, George E. Hull Feed Store bought A. W. Hartsook & Co. Feed at 116 W. Second Street. George Denchfield was partner in Hartsook Feed Co. at this address in 1920s. By 1935 Talley's Produce is listed at this location and remains through 1950. The building was later occupied by Massey's Auto Service (1968).

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**Integrity:** A historic view of this building illustrates four narrow bays across the one-story building with the upper facade used as a signboard. The existing garage door and facade modifications compromise the building's historic character and render it a non-contributing member of the district.

**23. Battery Re-Charging Station**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

**Broadview Rooms** (second floor)

**118 W. Second Street**

khri # 073-477)

**Date of Construction:** 1920

**Current Function:** Vacant/Not in Use

**Architectural Classification:** Minimal Commercial

**Documentation:** Photo #10 , Figure #13

**Description:** This two-story concrete building dates to the early 1920s. It has a parged stucco facade with simple concrete cap at the parapet and no ornamentation. The upper windows were simple 1/1 double-hung units in historic photos, now either boarded or infilled with concrete block on all sides of the building. The ground floor of the front/south facade has a single door recessed at the east end of the storefront providing access to the second floor. A pair of contemporary aluminum-framed glass doors is centrally located with a narrow window on the east and wider window on the west, both downsized to accommodate small fixed lights. The rear/north facade has an overhead garage door.

**History:** Building is in place on 1924 Sanborn Map housing a Battery Re-Charging business. A 1929 photo shows sign "Broadview Rooms" illustrating upper floor was used as rooming house/hotel. Directory listings include Central Key Shop in 1950 and Bartusiak Nursing Home on the upper floor in 1960.

**Integrity:** Window infill and storefront alterations have compromised historic character. The building is a non-contributing resource in the historic district.

**24. Motor Inn Garage**

**Status: Contributing**

**115 W. Second Street**

khri # 073-474

**Date of Construction:** 1920

**Current Function:** Vacant/Not in Use

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo # 10-11

**Description:** The one-story concrete garage is distinguished by its stepped parapet on the front facade that obscures a vaulted roof. Small one-story bays project from the east and west ends of the front facade were likely original restroom or filling station attendant. The concrete building has a simple concrete parapet cap and shingle roof. The end of the south facade has shingles on the vaulted end. There are multiple garage bays on the north and east and original multi-light steel sash windows in place on the rear.

**History:** This fifty-car garage was built ca. 1920 replacing a feed store formerly on this site. The garage is in place on the 1924 Sanborn Map with a Filling Station out front. The Garage remains on the 1948 map. Harvey Hartenbower bought the Garage from H.F. Brenton (the latter later located at 221 N. Oak) in 1929 (*Project 125 History Book*). However, phone directories provide conflicting dates. Listings at this address include Downtown Storage - Auto, Laundry, Oil & Gas at 113-115-117 in 1926, the Motor Inn/Lewis Garage was at the same address 113-117 in 1940 and Motor Inn Garage listed at this location in the 1950s & 1960s. The *Project 125 History Book* also notes that the Motor Inn Garage was destroyed by fire in 1949 and reconstructed/reopened the same year.

**Integrity:** Building is excellent example of early auto garage and retains high level of historic integrity. It is a contributing resource in the historic district.

**25. Straight Bros. Ag Equipment**

**Status: Contributing**

**Tractor Repair Shop**

**116 W. First Street** (historically addressed at 118)

khri # 073-489

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Name of Property

County and State

**Date of Construction:** 1930  
**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Professional  
**Architectural Classification:** Other/Utilitarian  
**Documentation:** Photo #15

**Description:** The one-story tile building has brick pilasters with concrete parging on all facades (presumed original). The front/north facade is six bays wide, the eastern four of which each have a large industrial steel sash window in place. An overhead garage door is located in the west end bay with a single man door adjacent to the east. A garage bay is also in place on the east side accessed from the alley and original steel sash windows are in place on the north facade. The building is setback from the street providing garage access and parking in front of the building. The 1948 Sanborn Map shows a filling station (no building) south of the garage and a hardware store on the corner of the block, southwest of the garage. A large contemporary one-story metal shed with side-facing gable roof and metal siding and roof, is in place west of the building.

**History:** The building is first seen on the 1948 Sanborn Map replacing a dwelling that was on the site in 1924; it was occupied by a Tractor Repair Shop. Straight Bros. Ag Equipment was listed at this address from the mid-1930s through 1950. By 1959, it was occupied by Davis Motor Car and by Halliburton Oil Well Cementing. Ghost Sign reads "Eureka Auto---" (2018).

**Integrity:** This building retains original openings with most original window intact. It is a good example of auto-related resources typically found in historic commercial areas and is a contributor to the historic district.

**26. White Building**

**Status: Contributing**

**Taylor Building; Clever Building**

**123 N. Main Street** Historically, addresses included 123 and 125 as well as 103-105-107-109-111 W. Second Street.  
**khri # 073-479**

**Date of Construction:** 1888

**Builder:** Ed Crebo

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Professional

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo #12-19, Figures #14,15,16

**Description:** The existing 2-story building took its form in 1949 when the third floor was removed and facade "rebuilt" with smooth stucco covering the original brick. The original ornate detailing including arched lintels and cast-iron columns at storefront was removed. The existing building has smooth stucco facade with punched window openings including two pairs of 1/1 windows on the upper facade with ill-fitting shutters. The storefront has a fixed barrel wood shingle awning over transom area. An aluminum storefront has painted block transom with freestanding column at recessed corner entry. Column has Z-brick (stone) veneer. North street facade has same paired upper windows. Two one-story bays enclose stairways down to basement level. At the west end of the north facade, there are three residential-style entrances with steps leading up to single doors with transoms and sidelights including glass block infill. Immediately east of these three bays is a double door with single light and three light transom, likely accessing stairway to second floor.

**History:** A three-story building had replaced a former building by this site by 1890 (SB); A news article cites construction in 1888 designed by Ed Crebo (EH). Originally known as "White Building," the 1890 Sanborn illustrates dry goods on first floor with offices facing Second Street, a barber in basement and the Masonic Hall on third. By 1897, a grocery store was located in the Main Street storefront and a restaurant facing Second Street with similar uses in 1906 (SB). The 1912 Sanborn Map indicates that the Masonic Hall was located on the third floor, the Commercial Club and Gem Theater on the second floor. The building was purchased by W.F. McGinnis in 1916. At that time, there was a harness shop on the first floor; Eureka Commercial Club remained on the second floor and the Masonic Hall on the third. McGinnis-Hastings Oil and Gas Company was the new owner (EH 11-30-1916). In 1917, the storefront was occupied by grocery (Farmers' Union Store (1926) and Fischer's Grocery (1930), IOOF still on third floor. Maps indicate that a "Meeting Hall" remained on the third floor in 1924 and 1947 but IOOF moved to the Penwell Building at 119 N. Main in 1924. Directories list Rebekah Lodge at this address in 1940. It was called the "Taylor Building" in 1947 when building was sold at auction. The building had been condemned by the state Fire Marshall citing that the upper floors had twisted and bricks were falling. Tenants included Thompson Cafe on Main and C.V. Lodge Justice of the Peace on Second Street. After 1948, it became known as Clever Building, purchased and remodeled by J.L. and J.W. Clever, removed third floor and "rebuilt façade" with Rhudy's Ladies Store opening in storefront, Phillips Petroleum Co. office on second floor. Ground floor tenants in Second Street storefronts included Dr. C.M. Crum, optometrist, Clever's Package Store, and Farm Bureau (1950).

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**Integrity:** Although the existing building has little resemblance to the original three-story 1888 building, the removal of the third floor and simplification of facade with aluminum upper windows date to a 1948 remodeling which falls within the proposed district's period of significance. The building is a contributor as a mid-century (1948) remodel.

- 27. Billiard Hall** **Status: Contributing**  
**Star Billiards-1920s; Brunswick Pool Hall-1940s**  
121 N. Main Street  
khri # 073-480  
**Date of Construction:** 1888  
**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store  
**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style  
**Documentation:** Photo #12,19, Figures #14,15,16

**Description:** Historic photo illustrates an ornate upper facade with projecting bay in center of upper facade and elaborate metal cornice. Projecting bay is shown on early Sanborn Maps but not on the 1924 and 1948 updated maps. This may indicate that bay had been removed by 1924 or merely that maps were simplified. The existing facade is clearly a replacement with smooth stucco and punched upper windows. Upper window openings are covered but were two sets of paired windows. A single door at the north end of the storefront provides street access to the upper floor. The storefront is aluminum-framed with a recessed center entrance. A white glazed brick bulkhead angles back to central entry. The transom area is covered and used as signage. A one-story rear brick bay (ca. 1915) has gable roof.

**History:** Building was present and occupied by Clothing, Boots & Shoe Store on 1890 & 1897 Sanborn Maps. By 1906, it was occupied by a Billiard Hall. 1912 Map lists a pool hall and barber shop. By 1917, the rear one-story bay had been expanded to the west and the pool hall moved to the rear bay. The storefront was occupied by a printing shop. The 1924 & 1948 Sanborn Maps indicate a photo shop on the second floor. Directory listings include Star Billiards in 1920s and Brunswick Billiard Parlor in 1940.

**Integrity:** The 1950s photo illustrates that facade alterations simplifying the original 1880s facade took place within the district's period of significance and therefore have gained significance in their own right. Despite covering/infill of the upper windows, building is contributor as a mid-century remodel.

- 28. Penwell Building/IOOF Hall** **Status: Contributing**  
**Fischer Building**  
119 N. Main Street  
khri # 073-481  
**Date of Construction:** 1888  
**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store  
**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style  
**Documentation:** Photo #12-19, Figures #14,15,16

**Description:** The existing facade reflects former alterations. Compared to historic photo, an ornate metal cornice has formerly been removed. The building is red brick on a stone building with cut stone pilasters and detailing on the upper facade. Window hoods are cast-stone in sunburst pattern and recessed panels between upper windows feature decorative tiles that appear to be replacements/additions. Upper windows historically were 1/1 double-hung units, now covered. An ornate cornice was removed and parapet now has simple concrete cap and is missing detailing on the parapet. The transom area is covered with wood and used for signage. The aluminum-framed storefront has a concrete bulkhead (painted) with a recessed entry at the north end.

**History:** The building has housed a variety of businesses including: musical instruments and sewing machines (1897), restaurant (1906) salvage shop and pool hall (1912), and motion pictures/movies (1917-1947). The 1912 Sanborn Map noted that upper floor was used for lodging. Directory listings include: Royal Café in 1911, B&B Grocery (1926), and Fischer Grocery & Market (1930s-50s). According to 7-11-1974 EH article, George Penwell deeded building to the Odd Fellows in 1924 and the IOOF remodeled the ground floor for their lodge room in 1974. The extent of remodeling project is unknown.

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**Integrity:** A 1950s photo below clearly shows that modification/simplification of this 1880s facade took place more than fifty years ago within the district's period of significance. Despite covering of upper windows and transom, the storefront is intact. The building is a contributor to the historic district as a mid-century remodel.

**29. Zilley Store Building**

**Status: Contributing**

117 N. Main Street

khri # 073-482

**Date of Construction:** 1888

**Current Function:** Vacant/Not in Use

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo #12,13,19, Figures #14,16

**Description:** This one-story building has a brick facade visible only where stucco parging is deteriorated. Stucco covers parapet and piers framing storefront. Transom and display windows are covered with wood except section of display window south of entrance. A steel lintel remains exposed between transom and display windows. Bulkhead is brick with a recessed entry at north end. A rear addition was built after 1947 update of Sanborn Map (last map issued). The addition is textured block that has been painted and has a parapet that steps down on south facade. A separate free-standing "warehouse" was located immediately west of building from 1917 to 1947 used as a warehouse when the building was occupied by a grocery. The warehouse building was demolished and the existing one-story rear addition was constructed sometime after 1947 (ca. 1950s).

**History:** The building has housed a variety of businesses including: billiards (1890) and an office (1897). It was vacant in 1906 and 1912 and occupied by a grocery in 1917 with the rear bay used as a warehouse. The only directory listing found for 117 N. Main was H.C. Zilley's Store in 1911.

**Integrity:** A 1950s photo illustrates that facade alterations occurred more than fifty years ago within the district's period of significance. The transom and storefront display windows are covered but extant. The building is a contributor to the district.

**30. Hartenbower Arcade / The Leader Service Station**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

115 N. Main Street (historically addressed at 113 and 115)

khri # 073-483

**Date of Construction:** 1926

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Professional

**Architectural Classification:**

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Figure #17

**Description:** This one-story building is recessed, formerly with gas pumps in front of building. Existing configuration has two storefronts/businesses (formerly four small storefront bays, the south two were originally garage bays). North storefront is barber shop with single door on the south flanked by two display windows. South storefront is overhead garage door on south with door on north with small fixed-light window. Storefront surround is stucco with wide band of metal siding capping the facade. At rear, building is three distinct bays stepping back from the north bay to the south. The north bay has a single center door and stucco siding. The center bay has stucco parging with a single door at the north end and an infilled window at the south end. The south bay is concrete with stucco and has large infilled opening on the north facade and a large infilled opening and garage bay on the west/rear facade. The existing facade generally dates to a ca. 1970s remodel as part of Eureka's downtown renovation program. The existing metal band was installed along the parapet in alternating red & white colors. Since the 1970s remodel, the second garage bay has been converted to a storefront bay. One garage bay remains on the south end of the east/front facade.

**History:** Built in 1926 by C.C. Hartenbower, Arcade Service Station (still in 1935 TD) housed a gas/service station with rear bays housing restaurant and tire service (1948 SB). It was linked to adjacent building on the south, first as Hartenbower Auto Supply and later, Leader Auto Supply and Service Station (*photo in Project 125 History Book*). The north half of the recessed building housed a variety of cafes and barber shops including: Arcade Café, Globe Café, Snook's Café, and Mary's Café. Vaughn's Barber Shop occupied the northern-most storefront, later called Vaughn & Son's Barber.

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**Integrity:** Metal band covering mid-century upper facade, combined with storefront alterations, has compromised the historic character of the building which no longer reflects even its mid-century character. The building does not retain sufficient historic integrity to contribute to the district.

- 31. Rizer Building** **Status: Non-Contributing**  
**Hartenbower Arcade / Leader Auto Supply and Telephone Exchange** (second floor)  
111 N. Main Street  
khri # 073-484  
**Date of Construction:** 1884  
**Builder:** Ed Crebo  
**Current Function:** Vacant/not in Use  
**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style  
**Documentation:** Photo #12,13,19, Figure #17

**Description:** The two-story building has stucco parging on brick front facade; side and rear is obscured by stucco but likely stone given 1884 construction date. Cast-stone detailing remains including pilasters at each end of front facade and ornate pedimented window hoods. There are four 1/1 double-hung windows on the upper facade, three of which are covered. The storefront is a replacement with stucco bulkhead and surround and stucco infill at the transom. The storefront window is downsized with wood siding to accommodate a fixed multi-light window at the north end. The storefront angles back to a single door at the south end where steps lead up to the door accessing the upper floor. The door to the storefront commercial space is located on the angled wall. The rear facade also has stucco parging; window and door openings have shallow arched lintels.

**History:** The Rizer Building, the name noted on the 1884 Sanborn Map, was occupied by a furniture company with offices on the second floor in 1884 replaced by a stove and tin shop by 1897, and flour & feed in 1906. By 1912, a dry goods shop occupied the ground floor and the Telephone Exchange occupied the second floor. In 1917, a bakery occupied the ground floor replaced by 1924 by auto sales and supply. Hartenbower Arcade was constructed next door in 1926. The auto supply portion of the business was located in the ground floor of this building (111). Other Directory listings included: F.D. Cook Buick in 1930s, Eureka Farm Store in 1950 and McManis Implements in 1960. Eureka had telephone service in 1906 and Southwestern Bell took over in 1917. Bell was located on the upper floor of this building from the 1920s until 1958 when they built the existing building at Seventh and Elm and relocated there. In 1947 a small one-story building was located at the northwest corner of the lot off the alley, first present in 1924 replacing a former building in the same location that was used as the Telephone Exchange (1917) and a warehouse (1884-1906). The one-story building is no longer extant.

**Integrity:** Although the stucco over brick facade dates to the streamlined remodeling mid-century to tie this building to the neighboring one-story Leader Service Station, other critical components of that design are missing. The building does not retain sufficient historic character to contribute to the proposed district.

- 32. Addison Building** **Status: Non-Contributing**  
109 N. Main Street  
khri # 073-485  
**Date of Construction:** 1884  
**Builder:** Ed Crebo  
**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Professional  
**Architectural Classification:** Modern Movement  
**Documentation:** Photo #12,13,19

**Description:** The two-story building is likely stone with stucco parging on the rear facade. Contemporary corrugated metal siding covers the front facade reflecting a major design change with two single window openings on the upper facade. The storefront is an aluminum replacement with block bulkhead and a single door on the south end.

**History:** The Addison Building was built in 1884 occupied by a Gent's Store with a Billiard Hall on the upper floor. By 1890, the ground floor had become a grocery & toy shop, dry goods in 1897 and baled hay storage in 1906. In 1912, the ground floor housed a second hand shop; the upper floor housed a furniture repair shop. The 1912 Sanborn Map is first to illustrate that a one-story rear bay had been built replacing former free-standing building at rear. In 1917, a Gent's Furnishings Shop occupied the building and in 1924, a Vulcanizing Shop and Battery Re-Charge; the rear bay used for oil storage. According to TD, by 1935 it was home to Teegardin Hardware Co., the Gambles' Store in 1940s, then Murray's

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Bakery in 1950, and Robe's Hardware and Auto Supply in 1995 (who later moved from 105 N. Main). The VFW occupied the upper floor in 1950.

**Integrity:** The existing facade reflects major alterations that fall outside the district's period of significance rendering the building a non-contributor.

**33. Colburn Building  
Home Furnishing Co.**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

107 N. Main Street

khri # 073-486

**Date of Construction:** 1888

**Builder:** Ed Crebo

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo #13

**Description:** This 1884 building has a contemporary EIFS facade with corbelling at parapet and possibly the historic window hoods in place. The storefront has EIFS surround with piers and bulkhead with aluminum-framed windows and recessed entry at the south end. Transom is covered and used as sign board. Secondary facades have stucco parging over stone with one-story rear bay being block with parged coating. A one-story rear addition was in place by 1890 possibly replacing a free-standing building at the rear labeled "to be built" on 1884 map; the rear addition (extant) is concrete block.

**History:** The Colburn Building was occupied by a dry goods shop after its construction in 1884; it's listed as grocery in 1906 with a dance hall on the second floor. A one-story rear bay was occupied as grocery warehouse. The grocery was replaced by a furniture shop by 1947 (Sanborn Map). Phone directories include the following listings: Gore Bakery in 1911, A.D. Burt Grocery ca. 1920s, Hudson-Bethel Motor Co. in 1930 and Home Furnishing Co. in 1940 that remained in this location in the late 1960s. Listed on the upper floor were Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Neighbors and Security Benefit Assn. in 1940.

**Integrity:** The EIFS facade obscures the building's historic character and renders it a non-contributor in the historic district.

**34. S & H Bakery, later Home Bakery (early locations)**

**Status: Contributing**

**Bowling Alley (1940s)**

105 N. Main Street

khri # 073-487

**Date of Construction:** 1884

**Current Function:** Vacant/Not in Use

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo #13

**Description:** This 1880s building has a ca.1960 storefront in a ca.1920 brick facade. The brick facade is painted and has a shaped parapet. The replacement storefront is framed by brick piers and features a tall blond brick bulkhead with short aluminum-framed fixed light windows with a single door recessed on the north end of the storefront. A one-story block addition is first seen on the 1948 Sanborn Map replacing former rear bay that did not extend full width of building.

**History:** The building housed a large variety of businesses throughout its history. It was occupied by a drug store in 1884, a carpenter by 1897 and a sewing machine and organ shop in 1906. In 1912, millinery was in the building and a harness shop in 1917. No uses are indicated on 1924 and 1948 maps. TD listings include: S & H Bakery in 1920s prior to construction of a new building on E. Fourth, Home Bakery (ca. 1930), Max Stuelpner, plumber (1935), Delmar's Bowling Alley (1940) and Robe's Hardware & Auto Supply in 1950 that moved to 109 N. Main by 1959.

**Integrity:** Based on 1950s photo, infill of transom and raised bulkhead were already in place and are representative of mid-century remodel. Therefore, the building contributes to the district's historic development representing a mid-century storefront remodel.

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- 35. J. S. Hart Plumbing Shop, later City Shoe Shop** **Status: Contributing**  
103 N. Main Street  
khri # 073-488  
**Date of Construction:** 1915  
**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Restaurant  
**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style  
**Documentation:** Photo #13

**Description:** This ca. 1915 building has a modern aluminum-framed storefront with red brick bulkhead. Center bay is recessed with two doors suggesting two separate businesses in past. Upper facade has stucco parging covering transom area and parapet with simple concrete cap. The rear of the building has pressed metal on the south half that resembles natural-faced stone. The north half has contemporary standing-seam metal siding with a shed roof covering a rear porch/entry.

**History:** This building first appears in 1917 occupied by a plumbing shop replacing a former building on the same site also occupied by a plumbing shop. The plumbing shop remained in place in 1924; no function is indicated on 1948 Sanborn Map. J. S. Hart Plumbing was listed at this address in 1940. City Shoe Shop then occupied the building through the 1950s-60s.

**Integrity:** Although the parging on the upper facade likely obscures original detailing, the upper facade is in place in 1950s photo. The aluminum storefront is typical of mid-century remodels. The building contributes to the district's historic development.

- 36. Wm. & H. Bilson Grocery (Poultry & Produce)** **Status: Non-Contributing**  
Johnson Auto Supply (1940s-60s)  
101 N. Main Street  
khri # 073-489  
**Date of Construction:** 1915  
**Current Function:** Vacant/Not in Use  
**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style  
**Documentation:** Photo #13

**Description:** This one-story brick building appears to be shorter than it used to be but is noted as one-story on 1917 Sanborn Map. Front facade has pressed-metal cornice with frieze inscribed "Wm. & H. Bilson" with transom area covered by metal siding stamped to look like brick. The storefront is a contemporary replacement with wood siding downsizing storefront windows to smaller fixed lights with recessed central door. The south facade steps down to shorter height with metal cap possibly indicating probable damage by fire. Rear facade is block.

**History:** Building is labeled "To Be Poultry & Produce" on 1917 Sanborn Map. Directory listings include Harry Bilson Grocery in 1926 and Wm. Bilson New and Secondhand Shop in ca. 1920s. By 1935 it was occupied by Bollinger Cash Grocery; Lee's Auto Supply and Favorite Lunch in 1940, and later Johnson Auto Supply through the 1960s.

**Integrity:** Infill storefront with punched openings in lieu of traditional historic storefront components including display windows and transom alter building's historic character rendering it a non-contributor.

- 37. Eureka Ice Cream and Bottling Works** **Status: Contributing**  
Wilson's Ice Cream  
111 W. First Street (historically address was 109 and 111)  
khri # 073-491  
**Date of Construction:** 1920  
**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Warehouse  
**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style  
**Documentation:** Photo #14

**Description:** The one-story building is constructed of natural-faced concrete block that resembles stone. The front facade has a stepped parapet that obscures a shallow gabled roof which is visible on the south. Built to house two businesses,

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single doors are located at the east and west ends of the north facade with an adjacent window and sliding wood doors. There are a variety of windows on secondary facades that include 2/2 double-hung wood units with aluminum storms and fixed light units with security bars. The building is setback from street on the north, facing First Street. The parking lot for the corner bank abuts the building on the east property line.

**History:** The building first appears on 1924 Sanborn Map in use as Bottling Works on the east and Machine Shop on the west; by 1948, the entire building is occupied by Machine/Welding Shop however, a EH (3-12-1925) article announced that the building at 109-111 E. First was is being remodeled for an ice cream factory to be known as the Eureka Ice Cream & Bottling Works opened by the A. Marthis and his son G. Marthis of Augusta and F. Knepple of Wichita. By 1935, the name of the plant had changed to Wilson's Ice Cream. Later directory listings included Satchell Produce (109) and Penn's Service (111) in 1940, Automotive Service Co. and Newby Welding & Machine Shop by 1950, and B & H Auto Service and C & W Trucking Service in 1959.

**Integrity:** This building retains its historic configuration of two "storefronts" although storefronts have experienced some alteration. With its original block facade and gabled roof, the building retains sufficient integrity to be a contributor to the historic district.

**38. Home Bank and Trust Co. (non-historic)**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

**101 S. Main Street**

**khri # 073-509**

**Date of Construction:** 1975

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade – Financial Institution

**Architectural Classification:** Other/Contemporary construction and style

**Documentation:** Photo #14

**Description:** Contemporary bank with drive-in is set at angle on this corner lot with a separate ATM on south side of lot. It is a one-story building with brick facade, aluminum windows and dark metal mansard roof capping building.

**History:** Built ca. 1975 to accommodate drive-through window. The bank maintains their main office in the 200 block of N. Main.

**Integrity:** Constructed ca. 1975 with later updates, this contemporary building was built outside the district's period of significance and therefore, a non-contributor.

**39. Don's IGA Store**

**Status: Contributing**

**109 S. Main Street**

**khri # 073-492**

**Date of Construction:** 1955

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

**Architectural Classification:** MODERN MOVEMENT

**Documentation:** Photo # 14

**Description:** This one-story concrete block building has textured Z-brick veneer on the front facade with a simple squared parapet that obscures vaulted roof. The rear facade has a stepped parapet. The storefront has ribbon of aluminum-framed fixed-light windows with recessed bay on the south end of the east facade with building entrance on the north face of the recessed bay. A flat metal canopy spans the front facade and wraps around the recessed entry to the south. Two wood boards on parapet appear to be former sign boards.

**History:** This is the former site of Hawthorne's Truck Line (1940s-1950s). The existing building was constructed by Don's IGA in 1955; the store moved from the 300 block of N. Main to this new building.

**Integrity:** The building retains a high degree of integrity reflecting its mid-century construction. It is a contributor to the historic district.

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- 40. City of Eureka Fire Station** **Status: Contributing**  
**114 S. Main Street**  
**khri # 073-506**  
**Date of Construction:** 1966  
**Current Function:** Government - Fire Station  
**Architectural Classification:** Modern Movement  
**Documentation:** Photo #15

**Description:** This one-story blond brick building has a shallow gable roof with a vertical brick wall dividing the front/west facade into two sides. The north side has two garage doors for equipment storage. The south half has aluminum-framed storefront system with opaque solid panels with two-light slider windows flanking tall vertical window panels. A single door provides access at the north end of the south half of the building. Another door is extant at the north end of the west facade but appears unused. The same aluminum-framed window/panel system wraps around the corner to the south facade. A flat metal canopy supported by square columns with brick knee wall planters framing the sidewalk. The rear/east facade is concrete block with a painted finish. An overhead garage door is located at the north end of the east facade. A metal fire training tower is located at the rear on the northeast corner of the site.

**History:** The Fire Station was built on this site in 1966 and continues to serve that function.

**Integrity:** The Station is an excellent example of 1960s municipal building portraying the post-WWII Modern Movement.

- 41. Eureka Monuments Building (1930s-40s)** **Status: Contributing**  
**Funk Radiator Shop (1950s-60s)**  
**106 S. Main Street** Two buildings on one parcel; listed as separate resources; see also 104 N. Main  
**khri # 073-505**  
**Date of Construction:** 1930  
**Current Function:** Vacant  
**Architectural Classification:** Other - Utilitarian

**Description:** This one-story frame building has a gable roof with a flat squared parapet obscuring roof at front facade. The frame building has corrugated metal siding on all sides. The front facade has a garage door on the south half and a single door with flanking small single window on the north half. The north half appears to be modified, possibly an original storefront or another garage bay. Two windows are in place on the south facade. A central garage door is in place on the rear/east facade. This building is on the same parcel as the adjacent building to the north (104 S. Main) but surveyed separately. This building is set back from the street and has a portable storage shed that serves as a car lot office, located west of the building.

**History:** The existing building was in place by 1947, built ca. 1930 as a stone-cutting shop for Eureka Monuments. It was occupied by Funk Radiator by 1940 that remained at this location through at least 1968.

**Integrity:** The building likely has former modifications to the storefront but the garage bay appears original. Built as a shop, the building retains its original form and configuration and metal siding appears to be original or at least early. The utilitarian building is a contributor to the historic district.

- 42. W. L. Russell Blacksmithing Shop** **Status: Contributing**  
**Paul Jones Blacksmith & Machine Shop; Don's Auto Service**  
**104 S. Main Street** Two buildings on one parcel; listed as separate resources (see also 106 S. Main).  
**khri # 073-504**  
**Date of Construction:** 1895  
**Current Function:** Vacant/Not in use  
**Architectural Classification:** Other - Utilitarian  
**Documentation:** Photo # 15

**Description:** This one-story limestone building has a brick front facade, now painted. In lieu of a traditional storefront, the building has a central garage door with a single man door with transom on the north and single window on the south. A matching 1/1 double-hung wood window is located at the west end of the south facade. The single door and window openings have segmental arched brick lintels; the garage door has a soldier-course flat brick lintel. A header course caps

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the parapet. The south wall is exposed limestone and corrugated metal siding has been installed over the stone on the rear facade. This building is on same parcel with adjacent building to the south (106 S. Main) but surveyed separately. A portable shed is located west of the adjacent building on the south.

**History:** The existing building was in place by 1897, replacing former building also used as a Blacksmith Shop. It remained in this use through at least the late 1940s. It was W. L. Russell Blacksmithing in 1920s and Paul Jones Blacksmith and Machine Shop in 1940s. By 1959, Don's Auto Service occupied the building.

**Integrity:** The building retains its historic materials and facade configuration with oversized opening for blacksmith shop (in lieu of storefront). It contributes to the historic significance of the district.

**43. T.J. Souders Garage**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

102 S. Main Street

khri # 073-503

**Date of Construction:** 1909

**Current Function:** Vacant/Not in Use

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo #15

**Description:** The one-story stone building has a basement that is exposed at rear/east end. The front facade has a metal cornice with "T.J. Souders" inscribed. The upper facade below the cornice has metal siding pressed to resemble natural-faced stone. The transom is covered with horizontal wood siding. The storefront is comprised of two bays, the north is deeply recessed with a pair of hinged six-light over one panel wood doors and beadboard ceiling. The storefront windows were covered with plywood over a concrete bulkhead. A single door is located in the recessed entry on the north side of the storefront bay in the recessed entry with a surround of horizontal wood siding. In January 2018, the roof was missing on the rear half of the building and the east/rear wall had collapsed. The building was further damaged by a tornado on June 26, 2018; the entire storefront is gone with only the sidewalls and parapet remaining.

**History:** The building was constructed in 1909 by T.J. Souder as Eureka's first auto garage (noted to have a capacity of 8 cars on Sanborn Map). By 1924, it was listed as an Auto Repair Shop, but the business remained "Souders Garage" through 1968 (TDs).

**Integrity:** Building is near ruins and likely beyond reasonable repair. It will likely be condemned for safety reasons and demolished. Due to near-complete loss of historic integrity, it is deemed a non-contributor to historic district.

**44. Home Steam Laundry Building**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

100 S. Main Street

khri # 073-502

**Date of Construction:** 1880

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Warehouse

**Architectural Classification:** Other/no discernible style

**Documentation:** Photo # 15

**Description:** The one-story brick building has a replacement front facade (date unknown). It is concrete block with a single man door on the north and garage door on the south. The original building spanned approximately two-thirds of the lot and featured segmental arched brick lintels on door and window openings which remain in place on the north facade. By 1890, a rear addition was in place extending to the rear alley. The rear addition has punched openings with brick header-course sills. With a sloping site, the basement level is at grade on the east/rear facade. The north and west facades have been painted; the east and south facades are exposed brick.

**History:** The existing building is extant on the town's first Sanborn Map in 1884 occupied by a Gentlemen's Shop that remained until the early 1900s. By 1906, the building was occupied by Home Steam Laundry that remained at least through the late 1940s. By 1950, the business was called Donaldson Laundry, later New Process Laundry (1959) and Giant Wash in 1968. The latter featured coin-operated laundry and coin-operated hair dryers.

**Integrity:** Facade modifications have compromised original building's historic character rendering it a non-contributor to the historic district.

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- 45. Hartsook Grain & Feed** **Status: Contributing**  
**Agrelius Grain and Produce**  
**100 N. Main Street**  
**khri # 073-500**  
**Date of Construction:** 1880  
**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store  
**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style  
**Documentation:** Photo #17 , Figure #19

**Description:** This one-story building is brick with an ornate corbelled brick parapet with stucco over brick on the upper facade below the parapet. Stone pilasters frame the storefront which retains its original cast-iron columns. The bulkhead has stucco parging, likely over brick. All masonry has been painted. The transom appears to be the original multi-light configuration and retains glass. A flat metal canopy extends between the transom and storefront. The entry is slightly recessed comprised of a pair of multi-light wood doors. The corbelled parapet extends along the south street facade; that facade has a few openings but includes a door with covered ramp connecting it to a rear building on the site. The rear building has corrugated metal siding over concrete and features a gabled roof. The original building extends two-thirds the depth of the block. A second building is in place at the east end of the lot adjacent on the north connected to 100 N. Main and facing the south on First Street. This building first appears in 1924, replacing a former building on the site.

**History:** The building is present on the town's first (1884) Sanborn Map occupied by a flour and feed shop at least through 1890. By 1897, it was used as storage and plumbing and storage in 1906. The building was vacant in 1912 & 1917 and no uses are indicated on 1924 or 1948 maps. By the 1920s, A. W. Hartsook Grain and Feed had opened in this location. The business was sold to C. T. Agrelius by 1940 and operated as C. T. Agrelius Grain and Produce Dealer who remained at this location in 1968. The current occupant is still a feed store - Flint Hills Feed and Supply.

**Integrity:** The building is one of the most intact one-story commercial buildings in the district conveying its original design. It is a contributing member of the historic district.

- 46. Jensen & Sons Produce Market** **Status: Non-Contributing**  
**later part of Agrelius Grain and Produce (at 100 N. Main)**  
**102 N. Main Street**  
**khri # 073-499**  
**Date of Construction:** 1890  
**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Professional  
**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style  
**Documentation:** Photo #17 , Figure #19

**Description:** This one-story brick building has an ornate corbelled parapet matching building adjacent on south. Stone pilasters frame the storefront which is a contemporary replacement with textured EIFS surrounding a pair of small 1/1 double-hung windows at the end bays flanking a recessed center entrance. EIFS covers transom flush with lower storefront surround. This building extends two-thirds the depth of the block. A second building is in place at the rear/east end of the lot facing the south fronting First Street. The rear building is affiliated with the adjacent building at 100 N. Main, not this building at 102 N. Main.

**History:** The building first appears on the 1890 map occupied by a grocery. By 1897, it is a feed store; a produce market in 1906 & 1912; and butter, eggs, poultry & hides in 1917. T. Jensen & Sons Produce was listed at this address in 1940. The building later became part of the adjacent C. T. Agrelius Grain and Produce Dealer.

**Integrity:** The replacement EIFS storefront drastically altered proportions of historic storefront rendering the building a non-contributor to the historic district.

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- 47. Jensen's Poultry House** **Status: Contributing**  
**Hammond's Hatchery**  
**104 N. Main Street**  
**khri # 073-498**  
**Date of Construction:** 1915  
**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store (Vacant/Not in Use)  
**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style  
**Documentation:** Photo #17 , Figure #19

**Description:** This one-story brick building has a subtle metal cornice and frieze but body of upper facade and transom is covered with plain sheet metal panels. The storefront has a brick bulkhead (painted) that angles back to a recessed central entry. A flat metal canopy extends over the storefront. Secondary facades are exposed brick and there is a covered rear deck on the east facade.

**History:** The building is first present on the 1917 Sanborn Map occupied by a grocery. Functions are not indicated on 1924 or 1948 Sanborn Maps. Directory listings include Jensen Poultry House in 1935 and Hammond's Hatchery in 1959.

**Integrity:** Metal panels cover body of upper facade but the cornice and storefront are intact. With moderate historic integrity, building still conveys its early design and is a contributor to the historic district.

- 48. Coleman & Reich Furniture Exchange** **Status: Contributing**  
**Johnson Bros. Market/Foodtown Supermarket**  
**106 N. Main Street**  
**khri # 073-497**  
**Date of Construction:** 1880  
**Architect:**  
**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store  
**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style  
**Documentation:** Photo #17 , Figure #19

**Description:** The one story stone building has brick upper facade above storefront framed by stone columns, probably a ca. 1940s replacement facade. The storefront is an aluminum-framed replacement unit with brick bulkhead that angles back to recessed entry at north end of storefront. The transom is covered and a slat metal awning is located between the transom area and storefront. Stone is exposed at rear facade; rear door and window openings have shallow arched lintels.

**History:** The building is first present on the 1890 Sanborn Map occupied by a grocery & crockery shop. The building housed furniture and hardware store in 1897 and 1906 but by 1912 had become a secondhand store. The building was vacant in 1917 and no uses are indicated on 1924 or 1948 Sanborn Maps. Directory listings include: Coleman & Reich Furniture Exchange in 1926, McNeil Repair Shop in 1935, Johnson Bros. Market in 1940, Foodtown Supermarket (1950) and Brown's Home Bakery in 1959. The building appears vacant; current function is unknown.

**Integrity:** The existing facade and storefront reflects a mid-century replacement on the 1880s stone building but retains the proportions and components of a traditional historic commercial building. It is a contributor to the district as a mid-century example.

- 49. Bakery/Grocery/Cafe Building** **Status: Contributing**  
**108 N. Main Street**  
**khri # 073-496**  
**Date of Construction:** 1880  
**Current Function:** Vacant/Not in Use  
**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style  
**Documentation:** Photo #17 , Figure #19

**Description:** This one-story building has brick front facade that features detailed corbelling at the parapet. The storefront retains original cast-iron columns but the storefront is a mid-century replacement. The rear facade is concrete block suggesting at least partial reconstruction or replacement of facades (given 1880 construction date). There is an aluminum-framed storefront over a blond brick bulkhead. The transom is infilled with corrugated metal and a metal slat awning

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extends below the transom over storefront. A single door at the north end of the storefront provides access to the commercial space.

**History:** The building is present on the town's first (1884) Sanborn Map occupied by an Ag Implement dealer. The functions changed frequently and included: Flour (1890), Racket Store (1897), Bakery (1906-1912 - when in use as a Bakery, the Sanborn Map notes that the baking was done at 208 Second Street.), Grocery (1917) and Restaurant by 1948. Directory listings include: Johnson Grocery in 1935, Hortenbower Café (1935), Reeder Café (1940), and Bratton's Grill in 1959. Bratton's Grill was heavily damaged by fire in 1960 (*Project 125 History Book*). It is possible that a portion of the building was reconstructed after the 1960 fire.

**Integrity:** Despite the likelihood of at least partial reconstruction of front and rear facades, the building maintains the style and proportions of a traditional historic commercial building and therefore, contributes to the significance of the historic district. The 1960 fire and repair or reconstruction falls within the district's period of significance.

**50. Wiggins Undertaking**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

**Brown's Home Bakery/Brownies Cafe**

**110 N. Main Street**

**khri # 073-495**

**Date of Construction:** 1880

**Current Function:** Vacant/Not in Use

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo #17

**Description:** The two-story stone building has a parged stucco parging on the front facade obscuring original facade. The upper facade retains three original window openings with ornate metal window hoods but the window openings have been downsized to accommodate small contemporary windows half the original size. The ornate window hoods are the only feature remaining from the building's original Italianate design. Corrugated metal covers the transom and a flat metal canopy extends between the transom and storefront. The storefront retains three cast-iron columns and a brick bulkhead but the display windows have been infilled with a brick downsizing the window opening to accommodate short horizontal windows at the top (1978 remodel). A single door provides access to the upper floor at the south end of the storefront and a pair of double doors provides entry to the commercial space. The one-story rear bay ca.1920 (replaced former rear bay), is concrete block with rock-face, built as an ambulance bay. It has shingle siding on the north face and a shallow shed roof.

**History:** The building is in place on the first (1884) Sanborn Map occupied by a meat market with a carpenter on the upper floor. By 1890, the second floor housed a restaurant and lodging. The building was vacant in both 1897 & 1906 but by 1912, it was occupied by an undertaker. A rear ambulance bay/casket warehouse was added ca. 1920; the undertaking business remain in the building into the 1930s (Sanborn Maps & directories). According to directory listings, the undertaker was J. T. Wiggins, who had a hardware and furniture business located two doors north at 114 N. Main. By 1940 Stoney's Barber Shop occupied the storefront; Brown's Home Bakery in 1950 and Brownie's Café in the 1960s-70s. In 1978, City Café opened in this location and remodeled the storefront (existing red brick infill).

**Integrity:** The removal of cornice, stucco on upper level and 1978 storefront remodel with tall bulkhead downsizing storefront windows fall outside the district's period of significance and compromise the building's historic integrity. The building is a non-contributor.

**51. Vapor Cleaners Building (1940s-60s)**

**Status: Contributing**

**Zochert's Shoe Shop**

**112 N. Main Street**

**khri # 073-494**

**Date of Construction:** 1910

**Current Function:** Social: Civic

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo #18 , Figure #19

**Description:** The one-story building has a tan brick facade with simple stone cap and subtle brick detailing. The historic storefront is intact with a seven-light transom and storefront with matching brick bulkhead and display windows that angles back to recessed central entry. A flat metal canopy extends between transom and storefront with metal ties back to upper

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facade. Little of the rear facade is visible. The ca. 1920 rear addition is tile/block with stucco parging (extant on 1924 Sanborn Map).

**History:** The building was first present on 1912 Sanborn Map and occupied by a Harness Shop. By 1917, it housed a cobbler and by 1928, a dry cleaners. Directory listings include: Zochert's Shoe Store and Shine Parlor (1926), and R.A. Karnes Cleaners (1935) later called Vapor Cleaners & Hatters (1940s-1960s).

**Integrity:** This one-story Commercial Style building is one of the most historically-intact in the district clearly conveying its original design. It is a contributor to the historic district.

**52. Wiggins Block (J. H. Wiggins Hardware, Furniture, Implements, and Undertaking) Status: Contributing  
Ben Franklin (1940s-1960s)**

114 N. Main Street

khri # 073-493

**Date of Construction:** 1926

**Architect:** Ellis Charles Architect (Wichita); J. K. Hammond Construction Co., builder

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Professional

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo #18,19, Figure #19

**Description:** The two-story brick building has a shaped parapet with a stone panel inscribed "Wiggins 1926." The upper facade features three pairs of 1/1 double-hung wood windows with single-light transoms. The existing storefront is a former replacement designed for two separate businesses. There is a single door on the north end providing street access to the second floor originally used as a "hall" according to Sanborn Map. The two storefronts each have a recessed entry and stone veneer bulkhead. The transom is covered and used as a signboard. Multi-sash industrial steel windows are extant on the rear/east facade.

**History:** A former implement warehouse - a one-story building at the rear of this lot in place on 1924 Sanborn Map was removed when this building was constructed. J. H. Wiggins Hardware occupied the storefront at 116 N. Main immediately north of this building and constructed this building in 1926 at a cost of \$23,000 for an expansion of the business (*GCHM files*). The business remained J. H. Wiggins Hardware and Implements, Furniture and Undertaking. Montgomery Ward occupied this location in 1930 and the Husser Ben Franklin Store opened here in 1938, still extant in 1968. The building was designed by Ellis Charles, a Wichita architect. Formerly of Wichita, Hammond Construction moved to Eureka and built several buildings in the 1920s.

**Integrity:** This building is an excellent example of 1920s Commercial Style building and retains a high degree of architectural integrity. It is a contributing member of the historic district.

**53. Opera House Block Status: Contributing**

118-120-122 N. Main Street

Historically addressed at 116-122 N. Main. Building is now comprised of three parcels/addresses: 122 N Main with 115 E. Second; 118-120 N. Main; and 113 E. Second, the latter two having the same owner.

khri # 073-1740-00009

**Date of Construction:** 1883

**Builder:** Ed Crebo

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Professional

**Architectural Classification:** LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

**Documentation:** Photo #18-19, Figures #14,18,19

**Description:** The two-story stone building has a red brick facade on the east and north. The center bays (the original Opera House) have a shallow gabled roof visible at rear but obscured by parapet in front. The front facade features a bracketed metal cornice with brick corbelling on a gabled parapet. Quoins define the corners of the building and tall narrow 2/2 windows feature ornate metal window hoods. The upper facade appears to be largely original. The building has been split into multiple parcels and owners and this distinction can be seen at the storefronts. The north bay (122) is a replacement aluminum-framed storefront with canted entry with Z-brick (stone) veneer. A flat metal canopy extends between the transom and display windows; the transom is covered by corrugated metal. A single door at the north end of the storefront provides access to the upper floor. The storefront at 120 retains its original round cast-iron columns and

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recessed central entry. The storefront has painted concrete bulkhead and transom window is three horizontal lights. The south bay (116) also retains cast-iron columns framing three bays on the storefront with a recessed center bay. The storefront has a brick bulkhead (painted) and the transoms have the same replacement three horizontal-light configuration. The 118 storefront is brick with a replacement six-light display window and no door (combined with 120 adjacent for a single business). The bulkhead and surround is painted brick/block and the transom is infilled. The original rusticated stone piers remain at the north and south ends of the ground floor framing the storefront bays. A Red Rock Cola sign is visible on the north facade at ground level (repainted) that likely dates to the early drug store occupying 122 N. Main.

**History:** The Opera House was built in 1883 by Ed Crebo for Dr. Pierce, W.W. Morris, and H. Zilley. The Opera House, later a Dance Hall occupied the second floor of 118-120 (center two bays); the north bay (122/124/126) was occupied by a drug store (1884-1912 - Morris Drug in 1908), Wheeler's Variety Shop (1917 - 1930s), Western Auto, Leonard's Battery Service and J. T. Francis Plumbing in 1930s; and Davis Paint in 1959. From 1884 until at least 1948 Moxingo Photography was located on the second floor along with offices (later names Washburn Studio and Rader Studio). The offices were converted to apartments in the 1930s, called St. Claire Rooms. Back on the ground floor, 120 was clothing store (1884-1890s), a grocery store - Downards Market (ca 1925 - 1950), Wells Fargo Express (1912 - 1924), American Railway Express (1926), J. W. Woodward's Eureka Shoe Shop (ca. 1920s), Henderson Barbershop and S & H Bakery (1935), and Donnelly Radio & Electric Shop (1940s-50s). Number 118 housed a grocery (1884-1890s) and a restaurant (1906-1917); 116 was occupied by a hardware store (1884-1917) and paints and oils (1924), Wiggins Furniture & Hardware later constructed a new building to the south (114). A. A. Kraus Furniture Co. and Eureka Music Co. occupied 116 in 1935 with No. 55 RAM, No. 45 KT, and Fidelity Lodge AFAM on the second floor in the 1930s. By 1940, 116 housed LeVieux-Worrel Plumbing & Appliances which had become Francis Plumbing and Heating by 1950, still extant in 1968. A furniture store was located on the upper floor (1884-1912). By 1917, the entire upper floor was in use as the Armory Hall and again as a dance hall by 1948 (Sanborn Maps). In recent years, the entire ground floor was occupied by Bill's Dollar Store.

An Implement Warehouse was located behind the south bay (116) spanning Lots 15 and 16 to the south, until ca. 1926 when a new building was built at 114 N. Main adjacent on the south. At that time, a one-story stone bay was built as a warehouse at the rear of the 116 building which remains today.

**Integrity:** The upper west facade and north facade retain a high degree of architectural integrity. Although the building, with multiple owners has a variety of replacement storefronts, it continues to convey its overall design and function as an opera house. The building is a contributing resource in the historic district.

**54. Hackett Building/City Drug Store**

**Status: Contributing**

**200 N. Main Street**

**khri # 073-457**

**Date of Construction:** 1888

**Builders:** Morrison & Frantz

**Current Function:** Vacant/Not in Use

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo #20, Figures #14,19

**Description:** This tall brick corner building has a painted brick facade with quoined limestone corners and ornate metal window hoods on the front facade. The south street facade features arched brick lintels at the window openings but the openings on the upper floor have all been infilled. The upper windows on the front facade have been downsized to accommodate windows half the original size. The west bay of the south facade features a corbelled parapet that may be a modification, or a similar parapet on the front facade may have been removed. The storefront is framed by square limestone columns with a recessed aluminum replacement unit. The storefront has a pair of central doors and a short bulkhead with stone veneer. The former transom area has stucco parging that extends up to the sill of the upper windows altering the proportions of the facade. The rear of the building has collapsed and the City has the building on a future demolition plan barring repairs or improvements by owner (2018).

**History:** Following a devastating fire on this site in January 1888, N.W. Hackett commissioned construction of a new three-story brick building on this corner lot. Hammon & Skinner opened a Billiard Hall on the ground floor with a restaurant at the rear and I. N. Lee's Eureka Laundry opened in the basement. N.W. Hackett, a lawyer, moved his office into the building as did Judge R. C. Summers. A 1901 advertisement placed Charlie Jack's grocery, restaurant and hotel in the building. In 1901 Eli Bailey's Drug Store moved from the Morris Block to the Hackett Building (2-12-1901 EH). The drug store later became City Drug owned by R. C. Morris (1935) and Allen City Drug (1940) became a Walgreen Agency in 1950s, remaining in building in 1968.

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**Integrity:** In spite of removal of cornice and alterations of upper windows and transom that compromise building's historic character, the masonry facade portrays a sufficient level of integrity for building to be a contributor to district. The building is very fragile state with collapsed rear facade and roof that may impact future status of this resource.

**55. French/Bowers News Stand Building**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

**W. H. Carter Jewelry Store**

**202 N. Main Street**

**khri # 073-456**

**Date of Construction:** 1903

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade – Professional

**Architectural Classification:** MODERN MOVEMENT

**Documentation:** Photo #20

**Description:** The two-story building had a complete design change mid-century with a simplified upper facade with four windows with 2/2 horizontal light metal windows and a enameled metal surround framing the storefront. However, the existing facade reflects subsequent alterations that compromised the integrity of the mid-century redesign. A later storefront has a tall bulkhead with Z brick veneer. The aluminum-framed display windows project out beyond the bulkhead, a detail often seen in jewelry stores ca. 1960s. Today a recessed center bay has a pair of doors that access two separate commercial spaces. The transom panel is been covered and a flat metal canopy separates the upper and lower facade. Contemporary corrugated metal now covers the upper facade, possibly replacing a mid-century metal slip cover. The rear facade is exposed limestone reflecting the building's original construction. A one-story concrete block addition was built off the rear ca. 1950.

**History:** Extant on the 1906 Sanborn Map (not on 1897 map), the building was divided into two storefront spaces originally occupied by a tailor and an office. The uses changed frequently and included a men's store and piano shop (1912); News Shop and Jewelry Store (1917). Directory Listings include the A. L. French News Stand (1920s-30s), Bowers News (1940s-50s), bought by R. L. Newton in 1966 and continued as the News Stand until it ultimately closed in 1980. W. H. Carter Jewelry opened in 1916 and celebrated 50 years in business in 1966. It is listed at this address in 1940s.

**Integrity:** Although upper windows and storefront retains integrity as a mid-century remodel, corrugated metal on upper facade is a contemporary covering and compromises the building's historic integrity rendering the building a non-contributor to the historic district.

**56 C.B. Highbargin Store Building**

**Status: Contributing**

**Wilson Bros/Osbourne's and later Sherar Williams Men's Store**

**204 N. Main Street**

**khri # 073-455**

**Date of Construction:** 1910

**Current Function:** Vacant/Not in Use

**Architectural Classification:** MODERN MOVEMENT

**Documentation:** Photo #20

**Description:** This two-story building has a mid-century metal slipcover and replacement aluminum storefront with short opaque panels on the bulkhead. The storefront angles back to a recessed entry in an asymmetrical configuration common in mid-century remodels. A flat metal canopy is in place above the storefront. The existing storefront may date to Sherar Williams opening in 1951. A separate building was located at the rear and used as a warehouse. Later removed, there is now a one-story rear addition that post-dates the last Sanborn Map in 1948 and a small shed bay, both with metal siding.

**History:** The footprint of this building changed between the 1906 and 1912 Sanborn Maps dating to the existing building to ca. 1910. The existing building originally included two storefront spaces occupied by a grocery and an office (1912); later a grocery and music store (1912-1917). Directory listings include: C.B. Highbargin Store (1911), Wilson Brothers Men's Wear (1934) and Osbourne's Men's Furnishings (1940s-50s). Attorney offices were located on upper floor in 20s-30s. The Sherar Williams store opened in 1951 and remained at least into 1970s.

**Integrity:** The storefront as well as the metal slipcover on upper facade is intact as representative of a mid-century remodel that resulted in a major design change. The building is a contributor in the historic district as a representative of a mid-century commercial design.

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**57. Jewelry Shop and Office Building  
Frock and Bonnet Shop 1940s-1960s  
206-208 N. Main Street**

**Status: Contributing**

Originally addressed at 206; 208 was originally the lot to the north; now vacant land.

khri # 073-454

**Date of Construction:** 1900

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo #20 , Figure #20

**Description:** This one-story limestone building has replacement aluminum storefront framed by cast-iron columns with an angled metal awning above. The storefront has stone veneer bulkhead and is two bays with recessed central entrances. The upper facade is covered with paneled sheathing. The building has a unique cornice with brackets and open panel above almost resembling a short balustrade. There is a small one-story shed bay at the rear off the alley. This shed/garage is a frame structure with stamped metal siding and corrugated metal on gable roof.

**History:** The building first appears on 1906 Sanborn but the depth of the building changed between 1906 and 1912 (still occupied by office and jewelry store). From its construction ca. 1900, the building was divided into two storefronts. Early uses included an office and jewelry store in the two storefronts through 1917. It remained two separate commercial spaces 1924 & 1948 Sanborn Maps. Directory listings include City Bakery (1926), Ford & Morris Druggists (1920s), Easton's Café in 1935, W. T. Peters Jewelers and Eureka Café (1940), and the Eureka Sewing Center and Frock and Bonnet Shop 1940s-1960s.

**Integrity:** The existing facade configuration dates to mid-century replacement storefront and covering of transom; the building contributes to the historic district as a mid-century remodel.

**58. Wakefield Building  
210 N. Main Street**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

khri # 073-1740-00007

**Date of Construction:** 1903

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo #20 , Figures #7, 20

**Description:** The historic photo of this building shows a two-story building with an Italianate design, which has been removed or covered. A 1968 photo illustrate the Gambles store in this building when it was still two-stories. The fire that destroyed an adjacent building to the south (current vacant lot) likely damaged this building resulting in removal of second floor (precise date has not been found). The upper portion of the existing one-story facade is covered with metal siding on the front but a stone facade is visible on the south, likely reflecting the first floor of the original two-story building. The existing one-story limestone building retains cast-iron columns framing the storefront with brick bulkhead, aluminum-framed windows and a flat metal canopy. Two rear additions are in place, the first is a one-story stone addition, the second, a concrete block addition spans to the rear alley. Historic views illustrate a pressed metal cornice with the date "1903" and the name "Wakefield."

**History:** By 1906, a two-story building replaced a former building on this site. It was built by Mrs. Wakefield who also owned building to the south (1889). Bowman and Son, proprietors of the Daylight Clothing Company (gent's furnishings) signed a five year lease for the entire first floor (*ED 1 May 1903*). The new building was in use as a clothing store, a gentleman's clothing store, boots & shoe shop by 1912 and a grocery in 1917. Directory listings include C.A. Leedy Store in 1911 and A & P Grocery by 1935. Drillers Supply Co. was at this address in 1926. The Gambles Store was at this address by 1968 as seen in historic image of two-story building (Gambles was listed at 212 N. Main adjacent on the north in 1950s).

**Integrity:** The existing one-story building took its form after 1968, likely due to a fire. This falls outside the district's period of significance rendering the building a non-contributor.

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**59. W. W. Morris Building**

**Status: Contributing**

**Red Owl Stationary**

**212 N. Main Street**

**khri # 073-1740-00006**

**Date of Construction:** 1889

**Current Function:** Vacant/Not In Use

**Architectural Classification:** LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

**Documentation:** Photo #20,21,22, Figures #7, 20

**Description:** This two-story limestone building features a tall ornate metal parapet with center gable and end spires. The pressed metal parapet has the date "1889" and an "M" between projecting bays. A dominant feature of the upper facade is two large projecting bay windows with segmental domed roofs. The windows have been infilled with wood. The storefront has been formerly removed and a new storefront recessed to accommodate a covered sitting area for the former restaurant. A railing simulates a storefront bulkhead and the five-light transom remains. There are two rear additions, the first a two-story stone addition, the second a one-story stone addition spanning the depth of the lot to the alley. Both rear additions were in place by 1906 (SB).

**History:** Built by W. W. Morris in 1887, the building was historically occupied by furniture/hardware/implement shop (1890, 1897, 1906, & 1912 SB) with offices on the upper floor. A restaurant was at this address in 1917. By 1924, the Sanborn Map illustrates that it had been divided into two storefronts. Directory listings include: C. E. Moore Abstracts, (1926) and Red Owl Stationary from the 1920s through late 1960s. The second storefront was occupied by C.A. Warner Real Estate in 1930s, Hutch Dennis Insurance in 1940s, and Greenwood Beauty Shop in the 1950s. The Gambles Store was listed at 212 in 1950 and 1959 but was listed at 210 in 1968. The 1927 fire in the Crebo Block to the north started in the basement of the Red Owl Drug Store. Red Owl relocated to one of the Third Street storefronts in the Crebo Building during reconstruction and called the store - The Red Owl Annex. Throughout this time, the business was owned by M. B. Ford. Ford sold the drug store to Wm. E. Allen in 1929 and Ford retained the 'Red Owl' name, opening a stationary store in this building that would remain for nearly 40 years.

**Integrity:** Although recessed storefront compromises historic integrity, it maintains the proportions of a traditional historic commercial storefront. The building is one of only a few retaining ornate metal cornice and bay windows on the upper facade. It is a contributing member in the historic district.

**60. Betsher Bros. (& Sons) Laundry Building**

**Status: Contributing**

**214 N. Main Street**

**khri # 073-453**

**Date of Construction:** 1920

**Architect:**

**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

**Documentation:** Photo #21-22, Figures #7, 20

**Description:** This one-story concrete block building has a painted brick facade with three brick-framed panels on the parapet. A single door is located at the south end of the west facade; a storefront north of the single door, angles back to a recessed entry. The transom is covered with wood; the bulkhead is paneled wood. Concrete block is exposed at the rear facade and a canopy spans across the rear facade.

**History:** Alexander Jacob Betsher moved to Eureka in 1907 and bought the Eureka Home Laundry. In 1920, his two sons came into the business and it was renamed Betsher & Sons and later, Betsher Bros. The brothers sold the business ca. 1959 after 52 years in the dry cleaning business to Case Miller; the business was renamed Crystal Cleaners (listed in 1968 directory).

**Integrity:** Despite the replacement door and transom covering, the building conveys its original 1920s Commercial Style design. It is a contributing member of the historic district.

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- 61. "New Crebo Block" **Status: Non-Contributing****  
**Zenishek Department Store**  
**216 N. Main Street**  
**khri # 073-452**  
**Date of Construction:** 1907  
**Builder:** Ed Crebo  
**Current Function:** Education - Education-Related  
**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style  
**Documentation:** Photo #21,22, Figures #7, 20, 22, 23

**Description:** The front/west facade features Classical detailing including simple stone cornice bands and brick pilasters with stone capitals and bases framing paired window openings on the upper facade. The window openings have been infilled with horizontal wood siding. The parapet is shaped and spans to the adjacent building at 220 N. Main on the north. The ground level of the street facade is contemporary dark brick veneer with punched door and window openings in lieu of a storefront and transom.

**History:** A masonry building was built on this lot in 1907 by owner and builder Edward Crebo, replacing four small frame shops; the building was comprised of two shops - boots, shoes, clothes on the north (1912) and a grocery on the south (1912). By 1917, the grocery had expanded to both bays. Tenants includes: Brown Clothing Co. (1926) Baily & Birch Grocery and W. H. Evans Undertaker (1920s), Eureka Bakery and Kansas Electric Power Appliance Co. (1940), Boles Dry Goods (1950) and Zenishek's Department Store in the 1960s. The building was remodeled in 1983 to house Eureka Crude Office and later became home to the School District offices.

**Integrity:** Solid storefront with punched windows in lieu of storefront, combined with infill of windows on upper facade renders this building a non-contributor to the historic district.

- 62. Crebo Building **Status: Contributing****  
**220 N. Main Street**  
Historically addresses included 218 & 220 & 222 as well storefronts on E. Third Street and second-floor offices.  
**khri # 073-451**  
**Date of Construction:** 1928  
**Builder:** J. K. Hammond, Builder  
**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Professional  
**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style  
**Documentation:** Photo #21,22, Figures #7, 20, 22, 23

**Description:** The original limestone building, built in 1888 as part of the Ed Crebo Building, is visible at the rear. After a devastating fire in 1927, the building was reconstructed to match the building to the south (designed and built by Ed Crebo in 1907, versus matching the north/corner building as it had originally). The front/west facade dates to that reconstruction; the red brick facade features Classical detailing including simple stone cornice bands and brick pilasters with stone capitals and bases framing paired windows on the upper facade. The parapet is shaped and spans to the adjacent building at 216 N. Main on the south. The ground level of the street facade is contemporary EIFS with punched door and window openings in lieu of a storefront.

**History:** Originally constructed as part of the Crebo Block, 220 N. Main was occupied by the J.D. Clark Drug Store (established 1894 and still in place in 1911), Red Owl (1926), and Allen Drug, who bought Red Owl in 1929 (Red Owl Drug relocated to the Third Street storefront following the 1927 fire, called Red Owl Annex and was then bought by Allen in 1929). The bus depot was located at the rear of Red Owl Drug (1927) and moved to Greenwood Hotel in 1936. The drug store was later named Wing Drug Store who moved from this building to 501 N. Main in 1963 and Bouldin Drug then opened in this location. Other businesses included a news stand (1897 & 1906), the post office (1906), and notions (1912). By 1924 the storefront was divided into two businesses - the Express Office and a shoe shop (Miller's Booterie). Piggly Wiggly was listed at this address in 1930 and Bright's Clothing Company was in place by 1935. The upper floors were occupied by a dance hall up through 1948 (SB). Businesses addressed at 222 included Eureka Bakery (1935) and Royal Billiards (1940). Royal Barber Shop was listed in the basement (although may have been located in the bank building). See below for upper floor tenants. The 1928 reconstruction was joint effort. J. K. Hammond was responsible for clearing site and general construction. A. Long did the interior. Tenants occupying Third Street storefronts are detailed in the #63 - Farmers and Drivers Building data below (khri# 073-1740-00005), the corner bank building that was part of the original Crebo Block. The upper floor of all three sections of the building were known as the Crebo Block and included physicians, dentists, attorneys, insurance,

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abstract and real estate offices, oil companies, contractors, the National Farm and Loan Assn. and the Chamber of Commerce.

Ed Crebo was a stone mason in England and came to Eureka in 1872 to work on construction of the courthouse and stayed to open his own construction business. In addition to this building built by Crebo in conjunction with the Farmers and Drovers Bank Building on the corner, and the "New" Crebo Building adjacent on the south, Crebo built the Topeka House, Methodists Church, Greenwood Hotel, Collins Block (demolished), the Hall, Addison and Rizer Blocks and the White Building. He also built at least two of the individual family mausoleums at the cemetery. Crebo also served as contractor for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He served on the Eureka City Council and was elected mayor. (*GCHM clipping file - Crebo*) The builder of the reconstructed building in 1927 was Hammond Construction, formerly of Wichita, who moved to Eureka and built several buildings in the 1920s.

**Integrity:** Upper facade is intact reflecting 1927 reconstruction after fire. Although the EIFS storefront significantly compromises historic integrity, the fact that the upper facade is intact with original windows, the building contributes to the historic district.

**63. Farmers and Drovers Bank Building**

**Status: Contributing**

**First National Bank and Citizens National Bank**

**224 N. Main Street and 105-107-111 E. Third Street**

Historically addresses included 224, 226, and 228 N. Main (at different times) as well as 105-107-111 E Third.

khri # 073-1740-00005

**Date of Construction:** 1890

**Architect:** Ed Crebo, Builder

**Current Function:** Religion - Religious Facility

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Richardsonian Romanesque

**Documentation:** Photo #5,21-22 , Figures #7, 20, 22

**Description:** Built as a red brick building with natural-faced limestone trim, a stucco parging was later installed over the brick and stone and is now delaminating. The building features a canted entry with granite columns (now boxed in wood), and arched window openings with arched stone lintels characteristic of the Romanesque style. A defining characteristic is the ornate pressed metal parapet. A flat metal canopy spans the corner storefront and entry. The arched window openings on the north facade of the main building are infilled with horizontal wood siding. The east addition, built ca. 1888, was also red brick with stone detailing and ornate metal cornice (now with stucco parging and deteriorated painted finish). The addition has three storefronts facing north, the center of which is now an overhead garage door, and a fourth bay at the west end of the addition that provides street access to the upper floor. This tall two-story corner building is a twin to the Farmers and Drovers Bank Building in Council Grove, Kansas.

**History:** The Farmers and Drovers Bank occupied the ground floor of the new building on the corner of Third and Main Streets in 1890 (existing corner building). The corner bank and the adjacent building on the south, together were known as the Ed Crebo Building (The south bay/building built by Ed Crebo at 220 N. Main was severely damaged by fire in 1927 and reconstructed to match the adjacent building to the north at 216-218 N. Main. It no longer matched the bank building). Also known as the Crebo Block, it was the east addition with storefronts along E. Third Street (extant 1897 SB). Farmers and Drovers Bank went out of business in 1900. Ed Crebo organized Citizens Bank who opened in this building in 1901. Later merging with First National Bank, Citizens National Bank moved across the street to the First National Bank Building in 1928 (southeast corner of Third and Main). Offices were located on the upper floor of this building included doctors, lawyers, etc. The east addition included three storefronts fronting Third Street occupied by offices, a millinery (1897), music store (1906), confectionery (1912), with a lodge room on the second floor. By 1917, the post office had relocated from 220 (the south bay of the original building fronting Main) to the eastern two storefronts on Third Street. By 1924, the post office had expanded into the third storefront and remained in that location until building their existing building on Oak Street in 1937 (SB). See #62 (khri # 073-451) for additional information on the Crebo Building and shared tenants.

**Integrity:** This building is a prominent resource in downtown Eureka and despite the modifications and infill of openings, it retains moderate integrity and continues to convey in large part, its original design. The building is in a fragile state in need of repairs to stabilize. It is a contributing resource in the historic district.

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**64. First Congregational Church**

**Status: SR Listed**

**117 (119) E. Third Street**

**khri # 073-1740-00001)**

**Date of Construction:** 1888

**Architect:** John Haskell

**Current Function:** Religion - Religious Facility

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Richardsonian Romanesque

**Documentation:** Photo #5

**Description:** This two-story natural-faced stone building features round-arched windows and quoined corners characteristic of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The corner church is a cross-gable roof plan with corner bell tower that features open upper story and pyramidal spire. A 1924 addition on the west is concrete with stone north facade matching the original church. The addition features gabled wall dormers with clapboard in the gabled ends.

**History:** The Eureka Congregational Church was organized in 1868. In 1886 members voted to replace their church building at Third and Elm Streets with the existing church building which was dedicated in 1888. The church was remodeled and expanded in 1924. It merged with the First Christian Church in the 1970s and the two congregations remain together in this building today, now known as the Christian Congregational Church. (*Eureka History*). The original building's design is attributed to Haskell. Builders were Daily, McKenzie, and Edwards of Eureka. The existing church bell was placed here in 1914 after closing of the Congregational Southern Kansas Academy. The church was remodeled in 1986 after the two congregations merged. See State Register Nomination for complete history and description.

**Integrity:** The 1924 addition resulted in major changes to the original building. The church is listed in the Register of Kansas Historic Places and is a contributor to the historic district.

**65. The Greenwood Hotel**

**Status: NR & SR Listed**

**300-302 N. Main Street and 106-108-110 E Third**

**khri # 073-1740-00015**

**Date of Construction:** 1884/1924 addition and 1926 remodel

**Architect:** Charles W. Squires, Ed Crebo, Builder

**Current Function:** Social - Meeting Hall and Commerce – Restaurant and Business

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission

**Documentation:** Photo #4,21,23, Figures #7, 20, 21

**Description:** The three-story hotel was remodeled in 1926 with the existing textured stucco applied over brick. Ashlar stone quoins define the canted corner and ornate metal window hoods define upper-level windows. A multi-colored clay tile pent was added at the parapet in the 1926 remodeling. A metal canopy with ornate fascia extends around the corner of the building. The north bay of the west/front facade is a traditional storefront with transom and black tile bulkhead. The 1924 brick addition on the east end of the original hotel features geometric stone trim on the red brick facade. Brick piers divide the ground floor into three storefront bays, each storefront having transom, operable canvas awning, and tile bulkhead.

**History:** The brick hotel was built in 1884, measuring 50' x 100'. The east addition was constructed in 1924 and the exterior of the original building remodeled in 1926 with the existing stucco facade and clay tile pent at the parapet. The hotel had a restaurant and kitchen, a billiards room as well as hotel rooms on the upper floors. The hotel was used as the bus depot from 1936 to 1974. Businesses located in the hotel included Greenwood Cafe, Greenwood Billiard Parlor, Vapor Cleaners, and Greenwood Barber and Beauty Shops as well as the bus depot. Following extensive rehabilitation in the 19902-2000s, the hotel has reopened as an Event Center and maintains commercial storefronts on the ground floor. See the National Register Nomination and website for thorough history ([greenwoodhotel.org](http://greenwoodhotel.org)).

**Integrity:** The building has been painstakingly rehabilitated by a private preservation group. It is listed in the national and state historic registers and is a key contributor to the district.

**66. Eureka Federal Savings and Loan Building**

**Status: Contributing**

**300-302 N. Main Street and 106-108-110 E Third**

**khri # 073-450**

**Date of Construction:** 1955

**Architect:** Brinkman & Hagan, Emporia

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**Current Function:** Commerce/Trade - Business  
**Architectural Classification:** MODERN MOVEMENT  
**Documentation:** Photo #4 , Figure #24

**Description:** The one-story tan brick building is a mid-century building embodying the Modern Movement in architecture. A rectangular tower rises above the roofline at the southeast corner of the building to break the horizontal plane of the one-story building with flat roof. The building features a recessed facade with narrow deep brick piers topped by the eave of the flat roof. Fixed-sash aluminum windows are extant in bands of four-six units.

**History:** Built in 1955, the building served as home to Eureka Federal Savings and Loan and Eureka Realty Co. through at least the 1960s, now home to Johnson Bros. Drilling.

**Integrity:** The building appears to be in near-original form and conveys its mid-century construction. It is a contributor to the historic district.

**67 Christ Lutheran Church Parsonage**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

315 N. Elm Street

khri # 073-459

**Date of Construction:** 1923

**Architect:**

**Current Function:** Religion – Church-related Residence

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

**Documentation:** Photo #4

**Description:** The residence is located on the same parcel as church and addressed at 315 N. Elm. The two-story home has non-historic vinyl siding over a concrete foundation. It has a hipped roof with central shed dormer and a full-width one-story front porch, also with a hipped roof. The porch features squat tapered wood columns on brick piers and wood railings with square balusters. Windows include single, paired and triple configuration, all with aluminum storm units. A one-story garage with a side-facing gable roof is in place at the rear of the site off the alley with an overhead garage door on the north. The garage has corrugated metal siding laid horizontally with a painted finish.

**History:** A one-story home was formerly located on this site; the existing two-story frame home is first in place on the 1924 Sanborn Map. Church history notes that parsonage was built in 1923.

**Integrity:** The vinyl siding renders the residence a non-contributor to the historic district.

**68. Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church**

**Status: Contributing**

315 N. Elm Street

khri # 073-449

**Date of Construction:** 1924 (date stone)

**Current Function:** Religion - Religious Facility

**Architectural Classification:** LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Gothic Revival

**Documentation:** Photo #3-4

**Description:** This 1925 church is tan brick with ashlar stone detailing. It has an intersecting gable roof with the main entrance at the gable end at the northeast corner of the site, facing east. Stone steps lead to an entrance with an elaborate stone surround topped by a Gothic-arched window with quatrefoil stained glass windows. Small narrow fixed-sash windows with stained glass are set in double and triple configurations around the secondary sides of the building and feature quoined stone surrounds. A squat square tower is located at the intersection of the eaves, southwest of the front entry which also features paired, tall narrow Gothic-arched openings. A frame garage constructed in 1958 is located southwest of the church. The garage has gable roof and metal roof and siding.

**History:** The congregation, first organized in 1873, built a frame church across the street to the east of the brick building. The existing building was completed in 1925.

**Integrity:** The church retains a high degree of architectural and historic integrity and is an excellent example of a Gothic Revival Ecclesiastical resource. It is a contributing resource in the historic district.

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**69. Rural Water District #1**

**Status: Non-Contributing**

**120 N. Oak**

**khri # 073-508**

**Date of Construction:** ca. 1980

**Current Function:** Government: Public Works

**Architectural Classification:** OTHER: Utilitarian

**Description:** Building is located on the site of the old Sample Bros. Garage. A ca. 1930 one-story concrete filling station was located at the northwest corner of the site but was removed in 2018. That building had been drastically altered with addition of hipped roof and a single man door and small window on front facade. At least two "bays" had been built between these the corner station and a rear garage; these connector bays were also removed (July 2018). The remaining existing structure is a large 1-1/2 story metal shed that had been in place south of the corner station. The front-facing gabled-roof building has corrugated metal siding and roof. (This is the sole remaining building on the site and is non-historic). The separate commercial building fronting Second Street was demolished in 1991.

**History:** A filling station was in place at corner of site on the 1948 update to Sanborn Map; and a small commercial building addressed at 119 W. Second Street was in place on 1924 map. The later (119) was demolished in 1991 (*EH 11-7-1991*). Directory listings include Sample Brothers Garage, Burt Burnam Auto Trim, and Brown Plumbing & Heating are all listed at 119 W. Second in 1940. Jack Hart Plumbing & Sheet Metal was at the separate building (119 W. Second) in the 1950s and Crouch Tractor and Auto Service in 1960. The Rural Water District #1 now owns and occupies the property, using the existing rear garage.

**Integrity:** The property now contains a frame garage with metal siding; it is a non-contributing member of the historic district.

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**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.)

- 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**

Commerce

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Architecture

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**Period of Significance**

1877 - 1966

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**Significant Dates**

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**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

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**Architect/Builder**

Ed Crebo, local builder and mason

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Architects: Brinkman & Hagan, Charles Ellis

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John Haskell, Louis Simon, Charles Squire,

---

SS Voight, Williamson & Loeb sack

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**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance for the Eureka Downtown Historic District spans from the earliest extant historic commercial building constructed in 1877 to 1966 when the new City of Eureka Fire Station was constructed on S. Main. The fire station, along with three other prominent examples of the Modern Movement in architecture, helps to convey the evolution of public and commercial building design in the business district. Only two existing buildings fall outside the period of significance, a 1975 bank and 1989 garage.

**Criteria Considerations (justification)**

None

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## **Narrative Statement of Significance**

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### **Summary**

The Eureka Downtown Historic District is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the growth and development of Eureka, Greenwood County, Kansas and under Criterion C for its architecture as a reflection of the building and construction types that reflect the periods shaped the town. The district reflects the development of Eureka from the 1870s through the modern development that emerged in the period that followed WWII and extended into the mid-1960s. The period of significance spans from 1877 – 1966 and the resources found throughout the district represent the growth and development of the City of Eureka during that time.

The initial era of growth is conveyed by the first permanent masonry structures that lined Main Street prior to the turn of the century. Forty-five percent of the district's resources were constructed before 1900. Forty percent of the resources were built between 1900 and 1930 encompassing the period when oil boosted a stalwart cattle economy. While only nine percent of the districts resources were built after WWII, these modern buildings changed the face of downtown Eureka. Downtown Eureka's role as a center of government for the city and county is an important part of its past and its future with Memorial Hall (1924), the U.S. Post Office (1937), and the Greenwood County Courthouse (1957) holding prominent physical and economic positions. The community's successful efforts to save and restore the Greenwood Hotel have shifted now to the downtown historic district - a testament to Eureka residents' civic pride and determination.

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### **Elaboration**

#### Early Settlement

Eureka is located in the heart of Greenwood County in the Flint Hills of Kansas near the Fall River. In the early 1800s when white settlers first came to the area, it was primarily inhabited by the Osage Indians, who were forced onto a reservation in 1825 (part of which was in Greenwood County). After the Civil War the Osage were removed to Oklahoma. Early settlers, hailing from Tishomingo County, Mississippi, moved north to prevent Kansas Territory from becoming a free state. In the fall of 1856, anti-slavery groups moved in the area and eventually pushed out the pro-slavery inhabitants. The 1860 drought severely tested the newcomers, followed by a bountiful year that brought war to the nation. In Greenwood County, Indians aligned with the South threatened the small communities and many residents left for more protected territory. Skirmishes occurred between the settlers of differing views, but in 1861 the federal government established Fort Montgomery to counter the unrest. After the end of the Civil War, emigrants poured into the area many of whom were Union Army veterans. Some of the settlers utilized the Homestead Act and obtained their land from the U.S. Government, while others purchased property from the railroads.

With a population of approximately 800, Greenwood County, formally organized on March 14, 1862, was divided into six townships one of which was Eureka. Named for the moment a settler reportedly discovered a spring and shouted "Eureka!" the town was formed on just over 300 acres surrounding the spring. A Town Site Company comprised of six men was granted a charter on April 6, 1867.<sup>1</sup> In the early years the pioneers lived in crude log cabins that were clustered together. The town's people built a schoolhouse that also was used as a meeting hall and church. Eureka became the county seat in 1866 and erected a courthouse in 1871 after passing a \$30,000 bond. A town cemetery was platted on the east side of the city in 1872. One year later it was reported that James A. McCoy operated a stage line whereby a traveler could leave Eureka at 6:00 a.m. and arrive in Emporia by 5:00 p.m. (sixty miles) or journey to El Dorado in only six hours (thirty miles).<sup>2</sup>

#### A City Forms

The 1870s saw construction of the first commercial endeavors; a general store followed by a blacksmith shop. By 1875 twenty-four new businesses inhabited the town including dry goods, grocers, hardware, furniture and shoemaker alongside a lumber yard, grist mill, photographic gallery, watchmaker, and saddle shop. Additionally the citizens of Eureka had the services of a local land agent, hotelier, baker, four lawyers, physician and notary public.<sup>3</sup> A brick factory was started at the west end of Second Street utilizing clay dug across the river from town. Many early buildings were constructed from the

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<sup>1</sup> William Cutler. "Greenwood County." In *History of the State of Kansas*. Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883. Transcription accessed online 5 April 2019 at [www.kancoll.org](http://www.kancoll.org).

<sup>2</sup> Helen Bradford. *History of the Hotel Greenwood*. Eureka, KS: Greenwood County Historical Society, 1992.

<sup>3</sup> "Eureka Celebrates." *Project 125 Commemorative Souvenir*. Eureka, KS: Greenwood County Historical Society, 1992.

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brick, as well as the native limestone quarried just outside of town to the northwest. In 1877 Olney and Morris built a two-story structure to house their drug store at 203 N. Main. The *Eureka Herald*, first published in August 1868, was housed on the second floor. Next door, at 201 N. Main, the Eureka Bank (established in 1870) constructed a stone building in 1879 at a cost of \$6,000.<sup>4</sup> The bank remained there for fifty-nine years.

By the end of the 1870s, Eureka was on the verge of becoming the regional hub for the cattle market; a role that was cemented with the arrival of the railroad in 1879 when the Kansas City, Emporia and Southern Railway, a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, built a depot at Fifth Street between Maple and Mulberry.<sup>5</sup> Two years later Eureka gave \$48,000 in bonds to the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railway (later Missouri Pacific) that built a depot less than a mile from the ATSF building.<sup>6</sup> By June 1882 the railroad linked Eureka with markets east and west for the cattle and crops of Greenwood County. According to U.S. Census figures the county's population grew from 3,484 to over 10,500 between 1870 and 1880 with Eureka at the heart of the development.<sup>7</sup>

*The History of Greenwood County* notes that the years spanning 1875-1887 were prosperous for the county with new settlers responding to advertisements placed in newspapers in the Eastern United States and Europe. The economy relied heavily on the 50,000 head of cattle grazing on the surrounding prairie. Banks were lending funds for property and land speculation was high. "Hotels, storehouses and residences increased rapidly in number and splendor."<sup>8</sup> Within this era the city of Eureka began to take shape. Brick and stone edifices including the Hall Block (1884) and the Holverson Building (1884) were constructed on Main Street that would form the foundation of downtown for the next one hundred and forty years. Many pioneer families had businesses in downtown Eureka. One example, Elizabeth Tucker, who was a pioneer and the sister of "the father of Eureka" Edwin Tucker, owned and operated a dry goods store that offered books and stationary to Eureka citizens in the 1880s.<sup>9</sup> Other structures provide enduring evidence of Eureka's agricultural focus such as the building constructed at 100 N. Main; it was built as a feed store in 1880 and remains so today.<sup>10</sup>

In October 1883 the Greenwood Hotel was completed at 300 N. Main with forty-three boarding rooms at total cost of \$23,000. At the grand opening banquet, Mr. T. L. Davis said of Eureka,

There is a vast difference in the Eureka of today and that of five years ago. Then it was known as the town with a courthouse - for that was about all we could boast of in the town. Now we have three iron rivers (railroads) coursing through our county, from north to south and from east to west, and Eureka can not only boast of her courthouse, but of as fine business buildings and a magnificent hotel as elegantly equipped as any in the state.<sup>11</sup>

Eureka had a carriage service from the train to the local hotels as early as 1879. Albert Frazier began the service that continued for more than fifty years. Albert's son Arthur Frazier modernized his father's carriage service to a horse-drawn trolley, later motorized, and continued it up until the 1960s. A new telegraph line linked Eureka and Emporia on November 27, 1880. By 1899 there were 100 telephones in the city; a number that grew to 312 by 1906 when the exchange was bought by the Missouri-Kansas Telephone Company. In 1917, the company changed its name to Southwestern Bell.

In 1885 Eureka became a city of second class with a one-year-old brick city hall that featured an ornamental iron canopy.<sup>12</sup> The *Eureka Herald* boasted about the thirty-seven brick and stone buildings on Main Street.<sup>13</sup> One year later the town

<sup>4</sup> Cutler. "Greenwood County."

<sup>5</sup> Larry Coleman. *Eureka Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Depot National Register Nomination*. Washington, DC: National Parks Service, 2012, 8. The depot built in 1879 was replaced in 1917 by a brick depot that was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2012.

<sup>6</sup> Cutler. "Greenwood County."

<sup>7</sup> Richard L. Forstall. *Population of Counties by Decennial Census: 1900 to 1990*. United States Census Bureau. Accessed online on 5 Mar 2019 at <https://www.census.gov/population/cencounts/ks190090.txt>.

<sup>8</sup> Greenwood County Historical Society. *The History of Greenwood County, Kansas v. 1*. Wichita, KS: Kelly Wright, Josten's Publications, 1986, 21.

<sup>9</sup> *The History of Greenwood County, Kansas v. 1, 23* and Ancestry.com. *1880s United States Federal Census: Greenwood County*. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2010.

<sup>10</sup> During its tenure the building's usage included plumbing and storage in the early 1900s. By 1920 A.W. Hartsook Grain and Feed had taken up residence and it has been a feed store since that time.

<sup>11</sup> Bradford, Helen. *The Hotel Greenwood*. Eureka, KS: Greenwood County Historical Society, 1992, 5, as quoted by Donelda E. Perkins, *Greenwood Hotel National Register Nomination*. Washington, DC: National Parks Service, 2005, 13.

<sup>12</sup> Dobler, Grace. *History of Eureka in Two Parts*. Eureka: Greenwood County Historical Society. 1974, reissued 2011.

<sup>13</sup> *Project 125 Commemorative Souvenir*.

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installed electric lights. Concrete sidewalks lined Main Street and the Opera House Block went up at 118-122 N. Main, which housed numerous commercial businesses including a second floor opera house that could seat almost 400 patrons. Later the upstairs space was used as a dance hall and provided for an Armory Hall.

Native limestone from a quarry northwest of town was utilized for many buildings in town including the Congregational Church in 1888. The church was in its twentieth year, having been organized on October 21, 1868. Eureka experienced additional growth 1889 when \$75,000 worth of buildings was erected in the first nine months of the year.<sup>14</sup>

The 1880s in Eureka could be named the “Crebo Years” given the level of influence that local resident Ed Crebo had on construction during the decade. A stone mason who emigrated from England in 1867, Crebo is credited with at least ten of the *existing* buildings in the historic district. His first known construction of extant structures is the Hall Building (1877), followed by the first Methodist Church (1878) and the Greenwood Hotel (1883). By 1890 Ed’s brother Richard had joined him and the two built the Crebo Building on the corner of Main and Third Street. The building was home to the Farmers and Drover’s Bank until it failed in 1900. Ed Crebo then organized the Citizens Bank which opened in 1901. As the new century dawned, Eureka had three “safe and well-conducted” banks with a combined wealth of \$145,000.<sup>15</sup> The 1904 *Polk Kansas State Gazetteer and Business Directory* called Eureka “one of the most healthful in the United States,” noting that the death rate in the city was less than half that of any other city of its size.”<sup>16</sup>

As the city expanded so did the needs of its citizens. In 1900 cement sidewalks replaced stone or boardwalks in front of the Greenwood Hotel and Collins Block; by 1903 most of downtown Main Street featured concrete sidewalks.<sup>17</sup> By 1912 there were twenty-five miles of sidewalk in Eureka.<sup>18</sup> Several civic groups were formed with laudable goals and determined members. The Entre Nous Women’s Club, organized ca. 1894, collected books and opened a lending library five years later. In 1901 the library was housed in the Crebo Building where it resided until 1914. The club was influential in getting the City of Eureka to apply for a Carnegie Corporation grant, which it did in 1913, receiving a \$9,000 grant for the library building. The Entre Nous Club raised the remaining \$11,000 required. Local builder George E. Teegardin constructed the building, which opened to the public September 26, 1914. The Entre Nous Club donated their collection of 25,000 volumes and presented the new library with a grandfather clock at the opening.<sup>19</sup> The library was listed in the National Register in 1988.

Modern conveniences were increasingly seen in the city. A new phone system was installed in 1906 along with an updated sewer system. Leisure activities increased as electricity and mechanization made it possible to get a day’s work completed with time left over for amusement. By 1908 Eureka had two opera houses; in 1911 the 325-seat Gem Theater opened at the southwest corner of Second & Main Streets. With prosperity came an interest in twentieth century inventions including automobiles. In 1903 the first car in Eureka was purchased by Dr. J. M. Reid. Interest was sparked and an auto club soon followed. In 1909, one year after Henry Ford’s Model T began production; T.J. Souders opened Eureka’s first garage and service station on Main Street and the city is reported to have had at least twenty cars.<sup>20</sup> By 1912, Main Street was paved from Second to Fifth Streets and the city had twenty-five miles of paved sidewalks; two years later the Auto Club donated \$75 to the city for street repairs. Streetlights housed in iron pillars were installed from First to Fifth on Main Street in 1914. Auto and farm implement dealerships sprung up alongside garages and service stations to house and care for them.

Cattle and Oil – the Thriving Duo

By 1910, Eureka had grown to a population of 2,244 and the town included a wagon factory, broom factory, flourmill, four banks, hotels, and two newspapers. Its streets were made of crushed rock on Main Street from the railroad tracks on the south to Fifth Street. The largest industry in the county; however, was the utilization of its richest natural resource –prairie land. A 1911 article in the *Kansas City Star* was quoted by the first volume of the *History of Greenwood County* (1986) stated, “On its thousand hills in the summer one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand head of cattle graze

<sup>14</sup> Dobler.

<sup>15</sup> R. L. Polk & Co. *Kansas State Gazetteer and Business Directory*, Vol. 10. Chicago: R.L. Polk, 1904, accessed on Google Books 19 April 2019.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> *Project 125 Commemorative Souvenir*.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Martha Hagedorn-Krass. *Eureka Carnegie Library*. Washington, DC: National Parks Service, 1988.

<sup>20</sup> *Project 125 Commemorative Souvenir*.

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on the thick matted blue stem grass.”<sup>21</sup> The newspaper added that Greenwood County was a frontrunner for the title of “Greatest cattle country in the world.”

Prior to the arrival of the railroad, Texas cattlemen moved their cattle on long drives to feast on the blue stem grasses of Greenwood County; costing valuable time, money and weight the animals lost in the process. Rail changed that equation allowing large numbers of cattle to be moved efficiently to fatten on Greenwood County grass and then to market. Stockyards sprung up along the rail line, two of which were just outside Eureka. In town those involved in the cattle trade met in the lobby of the Greenwood Hotel to make their grazing-leasing arrangements in what became the liveliest stock market west of Kansas City. Thousands of cowboys and cattlemen are said to have stayed at the hotel, lingered in the lobby and bantered with the locals. The cattlemen were known as a formidable group. The aforementioned *Kansas City Star* article explained that when Eureka cattlemen petitioned Missouri Pacific for a new railway station, work on that station began in less than two weeks.<sup>22</sup>

The cattle market was central to Eureka’s economic growth and long-term stability. In its heyday the Greenwood Hotel is reputed to have seen over \$1B worth of cattle traded in the lobby. On September 23, 1926, the town held the first Cattlemen’s Ball, a tradition that would last decades. The town had a great deal to celebrate that year including the construction boom that included 116 residential and commercial building permits during one banner week.

Oil and gas were the other primary economic drivers for Eureka. As early as 1895, a local gas well had produced 200,000 cubic feet of gas inside the city limits that was used to light and heat Eureka’s homes. In October 1916, the Virgil field struck oil, followed by the Sallyard in 1917, which would eventually have 193 oil wells and ten gas wells. Together there would be more than quickly growing to 600 wells produced 4,500 barrels daily by 1920.<sup>23</sup> Within six years Greenwood County led Kansas, producing 1M barrels per month.<sup>24</sup> The railroad served bulk oil dealers alongside the cattlemen placing Eureka in the center of oilfield equipment sales. The county government was kept busy recording oil leases. Oil companies had offices throughout Eureka many concentrated in the Crebo and Citizens National Bank Buildings.

Oil fever brought a range of people to Eureka: investors, men looking for work, and those looking to profit from providing goods and services to others. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, between 1920 and 1930 Greenwood County would be at its peak population, growing by thirty percent from a population of 14,715 to 19,235 due to the influx of oil and gas revenue and the employment opportunities the industry afforded the community. Oil and cattle ranching were complementary as they could easily coexist on the same property.<sup>25</sup> Oil drilling equipment, repair firms and bulk agents dotted the city landscape for decades.

Leisure time activities provided a respite for the hard working citizenry of Greenwood County. Eureka had been home to a racetrack since 1872 and was known as the “Racing Capital of Kansas” until it closed in 1990. In the 1920s the town had a baseball club that competed in the amateur Southwestern League; the 1930s included an indoor baseball league (played in Memorial Hall), boxing matches and mini golf, the latter of which was played on N. Main Street.<sup>26</sup>

In 1924 Eureka organized the Chamber of Commerce and dedicated the new Memorial Hall on Armistice Day. The hall would become a significant structure for the town. In addition to housing City offices, it served the community for club meetings, dances, boxing exhibitions and even an indoor baseball league (1931) and a carnival (1927). In 1964 the Chamber of Commerce moved into the south portion of the Hall, later relocating to the Citizens Bank Building.

Nineteen twenty-six was a boom year for Eureka. One of the many businesses added was the Wiggins Building constructed by J. H. Wiggins at a cost of \$25,000. The building was grand, boasting a twenty-seven-foot show window displaying furniture for sale. H. D. Hoover bought Greenwood Hotel and remodeled it with twelve new rooms, changed the pool hall into a café, the dining room into a pool hall, and most significantly remodeled the exterior with Spanish/Mission Revival style stucco and clay tile roof.

<sup>21</sup> *The History of Greenwood County, Kansas. v. 1.*

<sup>22</sup> Helen Bradford. *History of the Hotel Greenwood.*

<sup>23</sup> James R. Shortridge, *Cities on the Plains: The Evolution of Urban Kansas.* Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 2004, 192-93 and Donelda E. Perkins, *Greenwood Hotel National Register Nomination.* Washington, DC: National Parks Service, 2005, 16.

<sup>24</sup> Craig Miner. *Discovery! Cycles of Change in the Kansas Oil & Gas Industry, 1860-1987.* Wichita: KIOGA, 1987, 160.

<sup>25</sup> Christy Davis. *Robertson House National Register Nomination.* Washington, DC: National Parks Service, 2011, 7.

<sup>26</sup> *Project 125 Commemorative Souvenir.*

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One of the worst fires in Eureka's history occurred in 1927 when the Crebo Block burned causing damage of \$1,000,000 to eighteen businesses and offices. One year later the building was reconstructed. In 1929 U.S. Highway 54 was routed through Eureka - up Main and east on Seventh Street - bringing more opportunity to Eureka's business community. During this era, the community maintained an airport with a three-plane hangar, located just east of the cemetery. JC Penney and Montgomery Ward opened stores in downtown Eureka.

Though the Depression did not skip Greenwood County the cattle and oil businesses helped cushion the blow. Drought and low prices caused hardship in the farming community. By 1934 some businesses began to rally; especially as the \$85,000 federal building funds were allocated to the city.<sup>27</sup> Numerous local organizations aided this process by helping families in need, support that was followed by federal relief projects. A WPA project funded the construction of a new gymnasium- auditorium for the high school; another created Eureka Lake that was stocked 96,000 fish and within a few years would be the city's water supply. Seven hundred Greenwood County men worked on civil works projects at forty cents per hour.<sup>28</sup> The WPA also operated a sewing room in Eureka that employed between thirty and forty women in 1936.<sup>29</sup> During that same year a new post office was built on the site of the Masonic Temple that was destroyed by fire. The Post Office housed a remarkable mural titled "Cattle Roundup;" leading to its listing in the National Historic Register in 1989.<sup>30</sup> Another milestone was the shift of the bus depot to the Greenwood Hotel on August 1, 1936; a service the hotel would house until 1974.

The Post-World War II Era

Eureka's population remained relatively steady at 3,804 in 1940 and just over 4,000 after the war and through the 1950s. Thus, while the city was not untouched by war it did not represent the dramatic population shift many Kansas towns experienced at the height of World War II. Eureka's cattlemen were asked to pool their cattle shipments to conserve rubber, oil and gasoline. Wartime meat rationing drastically reduced the market value of cattle and prices were controlled by the government. In 1943 work in the oil fields surged to meet wartime demand. Eureka set up a housing office staffed by Ms. Olga Souders in the Crebo Building to manage the needs of fifty new families moving to Eureka.<sup>31</sup> In the decade after the war railroads closed branch lines including some that served Eureka, thus cattle made the transition from rail to truck transport. Grazing rights on Greenwood County's top-quality bluestem grass continued to be lucrative, increasing twenty-four percent between 1958 and 1959.<sup>32</sup> Ranchers continue to play an important economic role in Greenwood County today.

Utopia College (later called Midwest Institute) was founded in 1947 providing a new academic acumen and opportunity to Eureka. The two-year college granted certificates rather than diplomas with an objective of graduating students with practical business sense. The college was relatively short-lived, closing twenty-three years later following the death of the founder Roger Babson in 1970. The buildings and campus were given to the Eureka School District (USD 389).

The 1950s ushered in a renewed building period. Early in the decade parking meters were installed along Main Street. In 1955, Don's IGA held its grand opening in a new brick building on S. Main. On February 23, 1955, a modern Eureka Federal Savings & Loan building went up at Third and Elm Streets and was considered "one of finest in county." In 1956 the modern Greenwood County Hospital dedicated; built with a \$525,000 municipal bond. After eighty-four years of service the Greenwood County Courthouse was demolished to make way for a modern replacement. The cornerstone was laid in April 1956 and in July 1957 ceremonies marked the opening of the courthouse. On Veterans Day in 1957 a new National Guard Armory was dedicated; a parade featuring the 42<sup>nd</sup> Army Band from Kansas City, KS and a dance were highlights of the day. The decade ended with the installation of dial telephones in the city.

During the 1950s, Greenwood County's population had declined to 13,574 from its high in 1930. While officially the city of Eureka's population peaked in 1960 at just over 4000; it had remained relatively steady from the 1930s through the 1960s. The decade of the 1960s began with two fires that destroyed the McClellan Store, Bratton's Grill and the George Brown Building.<sup>33</sup> The town had faced many fires over the years (1927, 1960, 1965) reinforcing the need for a new modern Fire

<sup>27</sup> Dabler.

<sup>28</sup> *Project 125 Commemorative Souvenir*.

<sup>29</sup> *The History of Greenwood County, Kansas*. v. 1. 23.

<sup>30</sup> Martha Hagedorn-Krass. *Eureka United States Post Office*. Washington, DC: National Parks Service, 1989.

<sup>31</sup> *The Neosho Rapids Record*. 24 Feb 1943, 4.

<sup>32</sup> *Dispatcher* [Company magazine for Cities Service Gas Company]. Bartlesville, OK: Cities Service, Sept-Oct 1959, 13.

<sup>33</sup> *Project 125 Commemorative Souvenir*.

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and Police Station completed on S. Main in 1966. Two years later *The Herald* newspaper celebrated its 100<sup>th</sup> birthday with a big centennial edition; the first *Herald* was published on July 4, 1868. In 1970, Kansas Power and Electric Co. installed updated lighting on River to Ninth; while the Eureka Mill and Elevator rebranded to Ranch Aid, Inc.

By 1970 the citizenry numbered approximately 3,575.<sup>34</sup> Eureka's economy hummed along with its focus on ranchers and the nearby 2,800 oil and gas wells. Since 1970 the landscape of the downtown has not altered greatly, the town has lost thirty percent of its population. Oil and gas industries and vast cattle ranches remain the mainstays of the local economy.

The town has been shaped by damaging tornados affecting homes and businesses in 1903, 1913, 1920, 2016 and 2018; and downtown fires in 1935 (Masonic Temple), 1945 (Rexall Drug & Reno Hardware), 1960 (McClellan Variety Store), 1948 (Motor Inn-reopened May 1949), and 1965 (Catholic Church). But resilience is fertile in prairie grass country, something the town of Eureka epitomizes. What has sustained the town in large part is its central role in the governance of the natural resources and the people of Greenwood County.

To herald the history of the area's pioneers and preserve a written memory of the business men and women who built, maintained and modernized Eureka and Greenwood County, a historical society was formed in 1973 and built a permanent home in downtown in the 1990s. The decade brought renewed improvements. Memorial Hall was repaired; most of the city's sidewalks and curbing were repaired, while Main Street was repaved. Most significantly in 1992 the Greenwood Preservation Society (GWPS) was formed with the primary mission of restoring the Greenwood Hotel. In 1979 the hotel was being auctioned off for likely demolition when a trio of like-minded citizens made a choice to pool their funds, purchase the property and attempt its refurbishment. The effort was re-ignited when the GWPS was formed. The hotel was listed in the National Register in 2005 and is now open as a venue for community functions and events. Renewal efforts continue today. The GWPS commissioned a survey of the downtown's historic resources in 2018 and is coordinating efforts for formation of a historic district. Local architectural resources are a central component of the town's identity and offer untapped potential for its future.

Architecture – The Physical Manifestation of Development

The buildings in downtown Eureka interpret the history of the community's permanent commercial, social and governmental development, from the construction of the first business buildings in the 1870s to the growth period that began following WWII and spanned into the mid 1960s. Properties in the district convey a variety of architectural styles although like many Kansas buildings, architectural designs are often not classic examples of a style but rather Midwest or local interpretation of a popular style. Following is an overview of the primary architectural styles found in the survey area.

*Late Victorian*

Generally reflecting the city's first permanent (masonry) construction in the 1870s and 1880s, approximately thirteen percent of the resources surveyed represent Late Victorian styles. The sub-styles found in downtown Eureka include Italianate and Richardsonian Romanesque executed primarily in brick.

The Italianate style was common among commercial buildings in the late nineteenth century and is generally distinguished by brick facades with ornate lintels and cornices, the cornices usually having brackets. Wood storefronts were traditionally defined by ornate cast-iron columns, many of which remain even at altered storefronts. Many of Eureka's Italianate buildings have lost some of their original detailing, particularly the metal cornices. The building at 207 N. Main is one of three like buildings but is the only one that retains its original bracketed metal cornice and ornate window hoods—distinguishing features of the Italianate style.

Richardsonian Romanesque buildings generally feature large arched openings on brick or stone facades and was frequently embraced by financial institutions and churches. The First Congregational Church in Eureka exemplifies this style as does the old Farmers and Drovers Bank Building.

*Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals*

The Late-Nineteenth and Early-Twentieth Century Revival styles reflect five percent of the district properties but these resources are prominent resources in the district. A sub-style of Late 19<sup>th</sup>-Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals, the Neoclassical (or Classical Revival) style embodies classical ordering and detailing found in the historic architecture of Greek and Rome.

<sup>34</sup> *History of Greenwood County, Kansas*, v.1, 66.

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The style was popular on governmental, educational, religious and social/civic buildings from the 1890s – 1940s. Buildings of this style are often free-standing or prominent corner buildings characterized by their massive form, columns and pediments or entablatures. Window treatments included contrasting lintels with keystones. The U.S. Post Office (1937) is an excellent example of this style.

Also common among freestanding institutional buildings such as schools and churches, the Gothic Revival style is most easily identified by the use of pointed arches, crenulated parapets or towers, and quoining at corners of the building or prominent bays. Examples of Gothic Revival buildings in the district include Memorial Hall (City Hall) and the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church both built in 1924.

The Spanish Eclectic style was influenced by the Panama-California Exposition held in 1915 in California. Inspired by Spanish missions, classic examples of the style were adobe. However characteristics of the style include smooth walls with small arched openings, use of colorful tile, clay tile roofs or pents and shaped parapets often with curved transitions. Eureka's only prominent example of the Mission Style is the Greenwood Hotel following its 1920s remodel. Although the hotel was originally built in 1884, its distinguishing features date to the 1920s expansion and remodel that included addition of the clay tile pent roof and application of the stucco over the original brick facade.

#### *Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American Movements*

The prominent style of commercial buildings built in the early decades of the twentieth century is classified as the Commercial Style. The style became popular during the Progressive Era and is characterized by its simplicity compared to its predecessors built in the Victorian styles. This distinction is seen in the shape of windows being rectangular with squared tops versus arched lintels and storefront materials that included brick or tile bulkheads, masonry piers and lintels versus cast-iron columns, wood storefronts and ornate metal cornices and window hoods. Commercial Style buildings were typically brick, one or two stories in height with a stepped or shaped parapet seldom having a cornice. The primary ornament is corbelled brick on the parapet and/or simple geometric stone trim.

Reflecting Eureka's second major building boom in the 1910s-1920s, twenty-six of the district's resources are classified in the Commercial Style, the most common of styles reflecting approximately thirty-eight percent of the district's buildings. Examples of this style include several buildings in the 100 block of N. Main including: two one-story buildings - Hartsook Grain and Feed Building at 100 N. Main and Vapo Cleaners at 112; and the Wiggins Building, a two-story building at 114 N. Main.

Similar to the early Commercial Style buildings, Minimal Commercial (Early to Mid-Twentieth Century) is a sub-type is characterized by lack of ornament, not even the brick corbelling or shaped parapets seen in Commercial Style resources. The brick facades were often asymmetrical in composition and blond or tan brick versus red. Storefronts and other masonry openings were typically punched openings with embedded steel lintels (not visible) or very plain brick lintels and concrete sills. Commercial buildings built in this style were often concrete block with brick or stone veneer facades, aluminum storefronts, and/or steel or aluminum windows. Masonry veneer typically surrounded the storefront, door, and window openings with no defined piers and bulkhead. Mid-century storefronts saw shorter bulkheads and full-height glass units with no base. Twelve percent of the district's resources are in the Minimal Commercial style; several in downtown Eureka are replacement facades on earlier buildings. Other than the concrete construction, these replacement facades are defined by the same characteristics as buildings constructed in the style. Other Minimal Commercial-style facades fall under the Modern Movement generally when the facade composition is asymmetrical and includes windows that are characteristic of the Modern style. The former Hartsook Produce Co. building at 116 W. Second Street is a one-story example of the Minimal Commercial style. This 1920s building has a mid-century replacement facade with no ornamentation and punched openings.

#### *Modern Movement*

The Modern Movement in architecture reflects a general rejection of the classically-ordered compositions and detailed ornamentation that distinguished the Late Victorian and Revival styles that preceded it. The Modern style began in the 1920s with Art Deco and continued into the 1970s. The movement looked to completely new forms that embraced new advancements in construction techniques and materials such as aluminum and masonry cladding. Art Deco was defined by its use of stylized ornament that incorporated stylized and geometric forms on simplified building forms with smooth facades and linear accents. Later modern styles that coincided with The Great Depression saw a complete rejection of all

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form of ornament seen in styles such as International and Brutalism. None of these early Modern styles are currently represented in downtown Eureka.

Many of the simplified designs built in the cautious period following the Depression and World War II fall under the Modern Movement stylistic classification. Most of the post-WWII buildings reflecting the Modern Movement incorporate simple clean lines with plain parapets and no cornice. Many utilize a change in materials or textures for articulation of the facade. The White Building at 123 N. Main is an example of the Minimal Commercial style and the Modern Movement. Formerly a 3-story Italianate building, in 1948 the upper floor was removed; windows and storefront replaced, and stucco parging installed over the brick facade simplifying the details of the building.

Window openings are commonly bands of horizontal windows or vertical slot windows that contrast with a building's horizontal form. Designs utilize banding and canopies to create horizontal emphasis on otherwise unadorned facades. Buildings under this classification include mid-century remodelings of older buildings featuring new materials such as aluminum. Built in 1955, the Eureka Savings and Loan Bank is an excellent example of the Modern Movement with its horizontal form, contrasting vertical pier and bands of aluminum-framed glass. The Greenwood County Courthouse, completed in 1957, is another excellent example of Post-WWII Era Modern building featuring distinct horizontal building form with window wall.

Given the National Park Service's basic age threshold of fifty years for initial consideration for historic designation, the Post-WWII-era Modern buildings are one of the largest growing stylistic categories among preservation efforts nationally. Eureka is no exception. While this category reflects only thirteen percent of the district's resources, it is a prominent style aesthetically with the Modern courthouse in the 400 block and the fire station and grocery store on South Main framing the entry to downtown Eureka from Highway 54 on the south.

#### Other

Other stylistic categories are reflected in downtown Eureka but each represents less than five percent of the surveyed resources. Additionally, about fifteen percent of the surveyed resources do not fall under a specific stylistic category and are classified as "Other" or "No Style" including non-historic buildings such as the contemporary drive-in banks, utilitarian garages, and contemporary facades that do not convey a particular architectural style. While contemporary buildings often borrow from established architectural styles, they rarely reflect the underlying ordering and articulation on which the historic styles are based.

#### Historic Alterations

The "modernization" of traditional commercial storefronts was viewed as a sign of progress throughout the twentieth century. Common alterations included the installation of aluminum-framed display windows, structural glass or other cladding, the replacement of original wood bulkheads with concrete, brick or tile, and the application of stucco to achieve a smooth, clean finish. Many businesses remodeled the interior of their stores and offices at the same time and lowered ceilings. This alteration often resulted in the covering of transoms on the building's exterior, typically with a business sign or cladding. At several times in their one hundred plus-year history, a number of buildings in downtown Eureka installed complete new facades on traditional historic commercial buildings. In many cases, the replacement facades have gained significance in their own right as representatives of the period in which they were installed. The replacement of upper windows and storefronts are the most common alteration of historic commercial buildings. The style and profile of replacement windows vary greatly throughout the district. Some replacements resemble the style of the original windows but many do not. Numerous replacement windows are dark-framed, dark or reflective glass that drastically alters the appearance of the historic facades. Several replacement windows retain the original masonry openings which are an important and character-defining feature. Although there are examples in which the building's proportions have been significantly altered by down-sized windows or infilled storefronts; numerous buildings retain the traditional components including transom area, base, and large display windows. Due to the common nature of storefront modifications, as long as the replacements maintain the traditional components and proportions, these changes will be considered a natural evolution in commercial buildings and when they occurred within the district's period of significance, continue to contribute to the district's historic significance.

#### Designers and Builders

A variety of architects and craftsmen are represented among the district's resources. It is primarily the prominent individual buildings that represent the work of known designers including the Christian Congregational Church by John

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Haskell, Memorial Hall by S.S. Voight, the U.S. Post Office by Louis Simon, the Eureka Savings and Loan Bank by Brinkman and Hagen, and the Greenwood County Courthouse by Williamson and Loebsek.

The designers of many buildings are unknown often designed and constructed by local craftsmen. One Eureka resident in particular stands out among the town builders, credited with more than ten of the district's buildings.

Edward Crebo (1845-1924) was born to Robert and Mary on April 5, 1845 in St. Hilary, Cornwall, England.<sup>35</sup> The oldest of five children, Crebo who trained as a stone mason, immigrated to the United States in 1867.<sup>36</sup> At the age of twenty-seven he moved to Eureka, Kansas to work on the construction of the new courthouse and lived in town for most of his life.<sup>37</sup> He married Sarah Catherine Cox Diller in 1873; they had four children, at least one of whom William, worked in his father's business. Ed's brother Richard arrived in Eureka in 1884 and joined him in the construction business.

Crebo built numerous structures in Eureka including twelve attributed to him that are within the boundaries of the nominated historic district. The list includes: the Greenwood Hotel, Opera House Block, the Hall Block, the White Building, First National Bank Addition, the Farmers and Drovers Bank Building (part of the Crebo block), the Hall Block, the Rizer, Addison and Colburn Buildings. He also built the Methodist Church (1879), at least two family mausoleums in the Eureka Cemetery and his own stone home (1874).<sup>38</sup> The New Crebo Building is attributed to him, but was likely built by his brother Richard as it was four years after Edward's death. Ed Crebo owned a quarry near Kansas City on the east side of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and built numerous bridges for the Missouri Pacific Railroad (Mo-Pac).<sup>39</sup> He was considered one of the largest railroad contractors in the West; the rail bridge outside Ottawa, KS, the Mo-Pac shops in Sedalia, MO, and depot in Fort Scott are but a few examples of his work.<sup>40</sup>

In addition to his significant building contributions, Crebo was a financier. In 1905 he was president of three separate banks simultaneously: City National Bank of Kansas City, Citizens' National in Eureka and First National in Toronto, KS.<sup>41</sup> He was mayor of Eureka from 1919 through his death from pneumonia on January 14, 1924. Upon hearing of his passing the Eureka Board of Commissioners passed a resolution honoring his achievements that stated in part:

[Crebo was] unselfishly devoted to and incessantly striving for the welfare and healthy growth of his city...he became one of those who do for their city what others things which others are content to wish they might have done.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>35</sup> Ancestry.com. *Census Returns of England and Wales, 1851*. Kew, Surrey, England: The National Archives of the UK, Public Record Office, 1851.

<sup>36</sup> Ancestry.com. *1900 United States Federal Census*. Eureka, Greenwood, Kansas; District: 48; FHL microfilm: 1240481, 8, Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004.

<sup>37</sup> Greenwood County Historical Museum. Clipping Files.

<sup>38</sup> The Crebo "stone cottage" was completed in May 1874. *The Eureka Herald and Greenwood County Republican*. 07 May 1874, 5.

<sup>39</sup> E.R. Buckley and H.A. Buehler, *Quarrying Industry of Missouri*. No. 2. Jefferson City, MO: Missouri Division of Geological Survey and Water Resources, 232.

<sup>40</sup> *Eureka Herald*, 23 Oct 1896 and *Ottawa Daily Republic*. 18 Oct 1905, 1.

<sup>41</sup> *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, vol. 80 [1905], 630.

<sup>42</sup> *Eureka Herald*. 15 Jan 1924.

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: Greenwood County Historical Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acree of Property**  \_\_\_\_\_

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>37.821841</u> Latitude:	<u>-96.296255</u> Longitude:	3	<u>37.822209</u> Latitude:	<u>-96.295564</u> Longitude:
2	<u>37.821816</u> Latitude:	<u>-96.295558</u> Longitude:	4	<u>37.822213</u> Latitude:	<u>-96.294185</u> Longitude:

*Continued – See Figure 2 of map with Lat/Long points on page 55*

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(describe the boundaries of the property)  
The proposed district includes:

- a) the north half of the 100 block S Main Street (south of the Fire Station) spanning from alley to alley E and W of Main;
- b) the 100 and 200 blocks of N. Main Street spanning from alley to alley E and W of Main; and including
- c) the Brenton Auto Service Building at the SW corner of Third Street and Oak and
- d) the First Congregational Church at the SW corner of Third Street and Elm; and
- e) the 300 block of N. Main Street spanning from alley to alley E and W of Main excluding the grocery building at 324 N. Main; and including
- f) Memorial (City) Hall and the U.S. Post Office on the west side of Oak Street in the 300 block.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The proposed boundary reflects the concentration of municipal and commercial buildings in the heart of downtown Eureka. On Main Street, the southern boundary terminates at a 1955 (W) and a 1966 (E) blonde brick buildings reflecting the Modern Movement. Likewise the northern boundary extends to Fourth Street to encompass (#1) the 1956 Modern Courthouse. The jog on the east side of Main Street excludes a large free-standing metal building – a contemporary grocery store that faces a parking lot on the south. This proposed north boundary includes the national-register listed Greenwood Hotel (#65), a 1955 Modern Savings and Loan building (#66), the Christ Lutheran Church (#68) and parsonage (#67) and the state register-listed First Congregational Church (#64) in the block on the east side of Main to Elm Street. On the west the boundary extends west of Oak Street to include Memorial Hall (City building #2), the national register-listed U.S. Post Office with WPA mural (#3), and an intact 1940 auto service building (#4). These buildings are contributors to the district except #67 – the church parsonage (include 3 national and/or state-listed resources).

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Brenda and Michelle Spencer  
organization Spencer Preservation date 25 April 2019  
street & number 10150 Onaga Road telephone 785-456-9857  
city or town Wamego state KS zip code 66547  
e-mail [brenda@spencerpreservation.com](mailto:brenda@spencerpreservation.com)

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

name Multiple owners *List attached at end of nomination*  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**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: **Downtown Eureka Historic District**  
City or Vicinity: **Eureka**  
County: **Greenwood** State: **Kansas**  
Photographer: **Brenda Spencer, Spencer Preservation**  
Date Photographed: \_\_\_\_\_

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

<u>#</u>	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Description</u>
1 of #24	SW	Greenwood County Courthouse at north end of district
2 of #24	NW	U.S. Post Office and Memorial Hall/City Offices
3 of #24	SW	Lutheran Church
4 of #24	NW	Eureka Savings and Loan with Lutheran Church and parsonage in background And rear of Greenwood Hotel on left (west)

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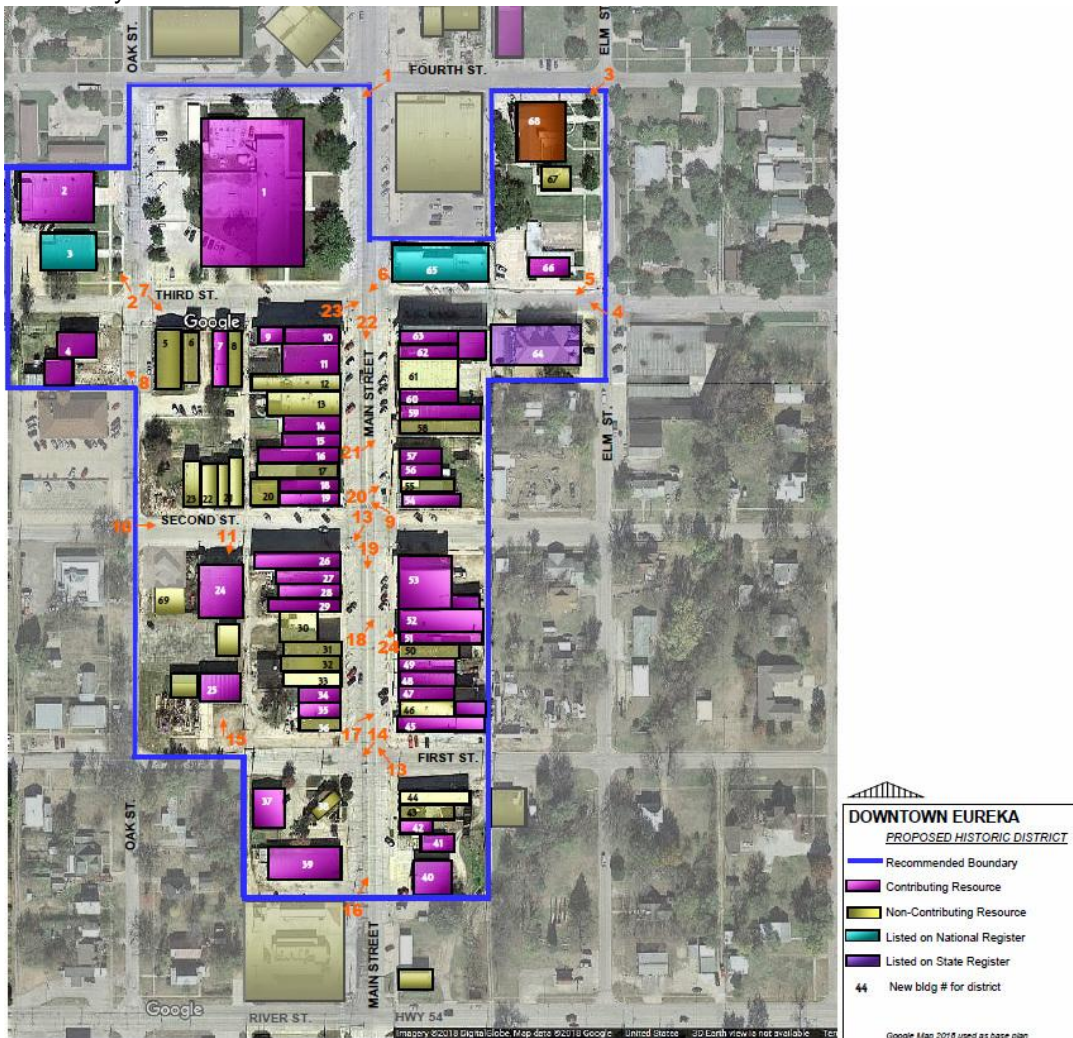
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#	Direction	Description
5 of #24	SW	Congregational Christian Church and north facade of Farmers & Drovers Bank
6 of #24	SW	West side 200 block N. Main with First National (old Citizens) Bank on corner
7 of #24	SE	Buildings on W. 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street with additional to First National Bank on right (E)
8 of #24	NW	Brenton Auto Building at 3 <sup>rd</sup> and Oak Street
9 of #24	NW	West side 200 block N. Main with oldest district buildings including Olney & Morris Drug
10 of #24	E	Looking east on W. 2nd
11 of #24	S	Motor Inn Garage on W. 2nd
12 of #24	SW	West side 100 block N. Main
13 of #24	NW	West side 100 block N. Main
14 of #24	SW	West side 100 block S. Main including Bottling Works west of corner bank & IGA grocery building on S
15 of #24	N	Tractor Implement Dealership on W. 1st
16 of #24	NE	East side 100 block S. Main with Fire Station on right (S)
17 of #24	NE	East side 100 block N. Main
18 of #24	NE	East side 100 block N. Main with old Opera House on corner
19 of #24	S	Looking south at 2 <sup>nd</sup> and Main
20 of #24	NE	East side 200 block N. Main
21 of #24	NE	East side 200 block N. Main
22 of #24	S	Looking south at 3 <sup>rd</sup> and Main
23 of #24	NE	Greenwood Hotel at 3 <sup>rd</sup> and Main
24 of #24	N	Typical sidewalk view from east side 100 block N. Main

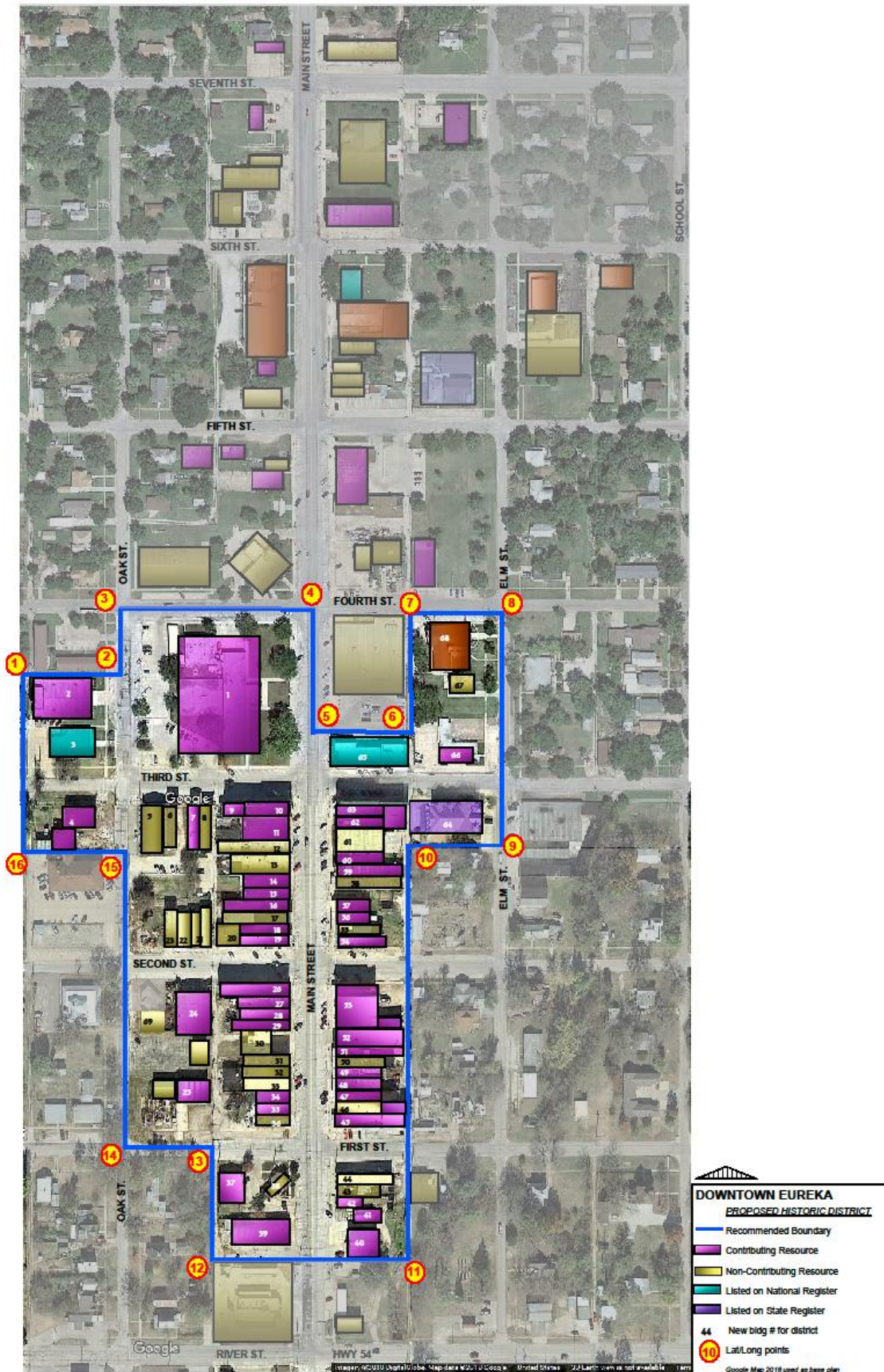
Photo Key



Eureka Downtown Historic District  
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Figure 2 – District Map with Lat/Long Coordinates for Boundary  
Eureka Downtown Historic District, Greenwood County, KS, Basemap downloaded at Google Maps 2019



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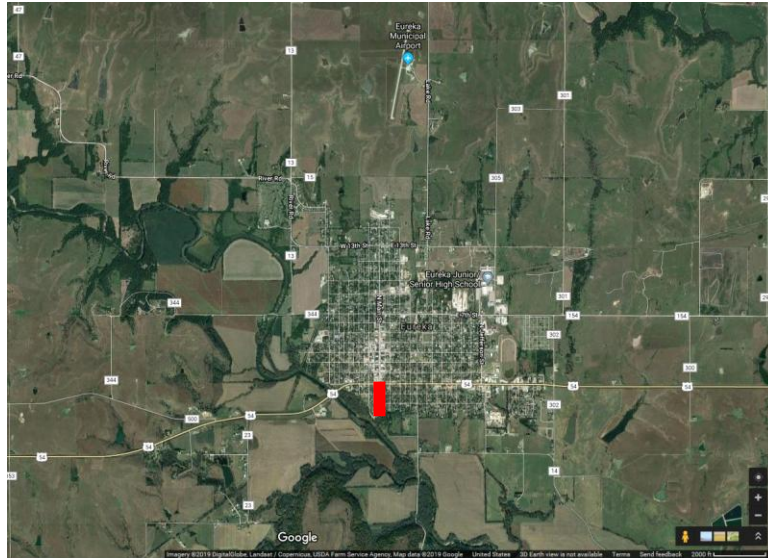
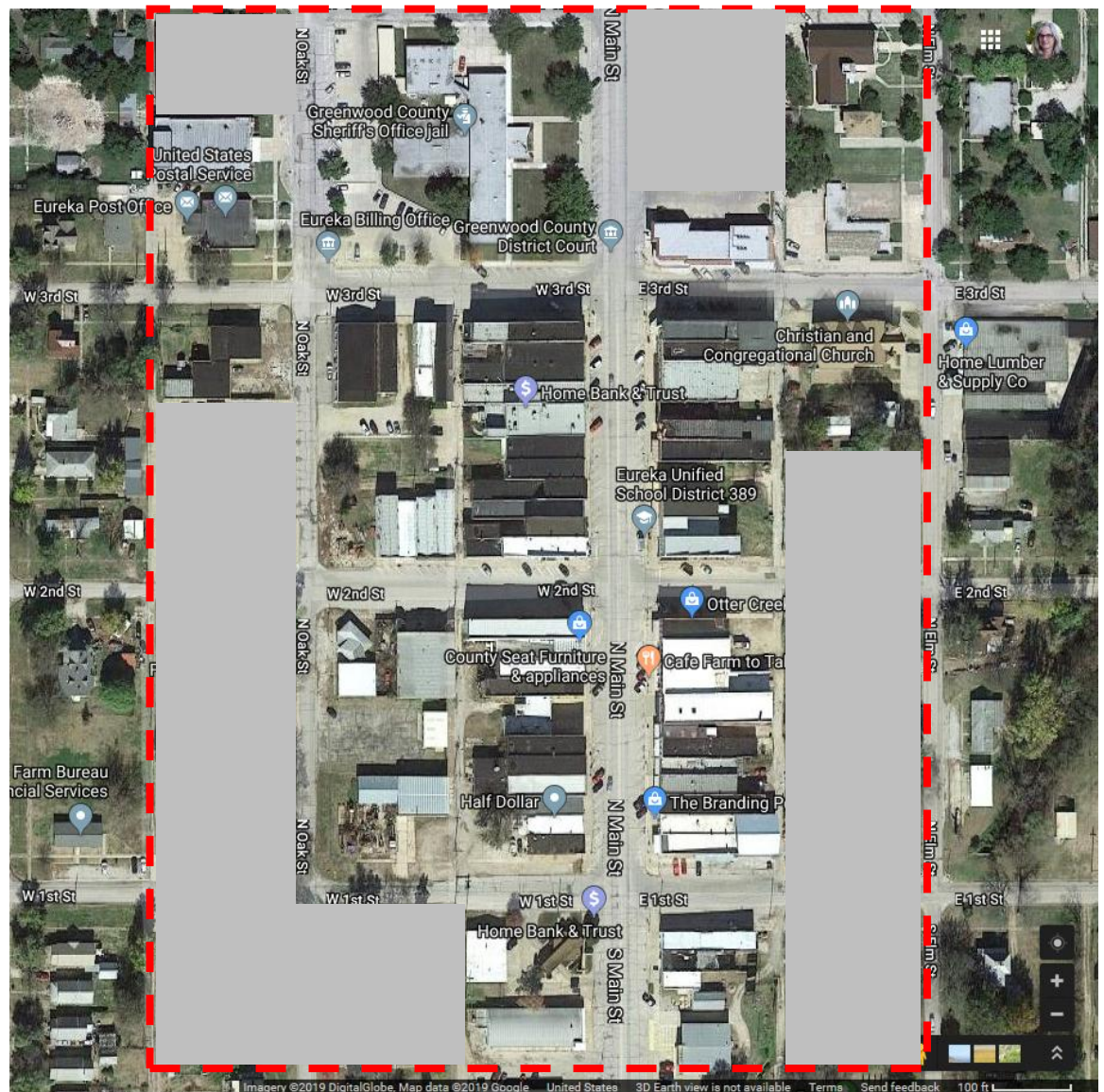


Figure 3 – Context and Site Map  
Eureka Downtown Historic District  
Greenwood County, KS  
Downloaded at Google Maps 2019

Proposed boundary generally spans from 100 block S. Main to 300 block North Main roughly from west side of Oak to west side of Elm Street.



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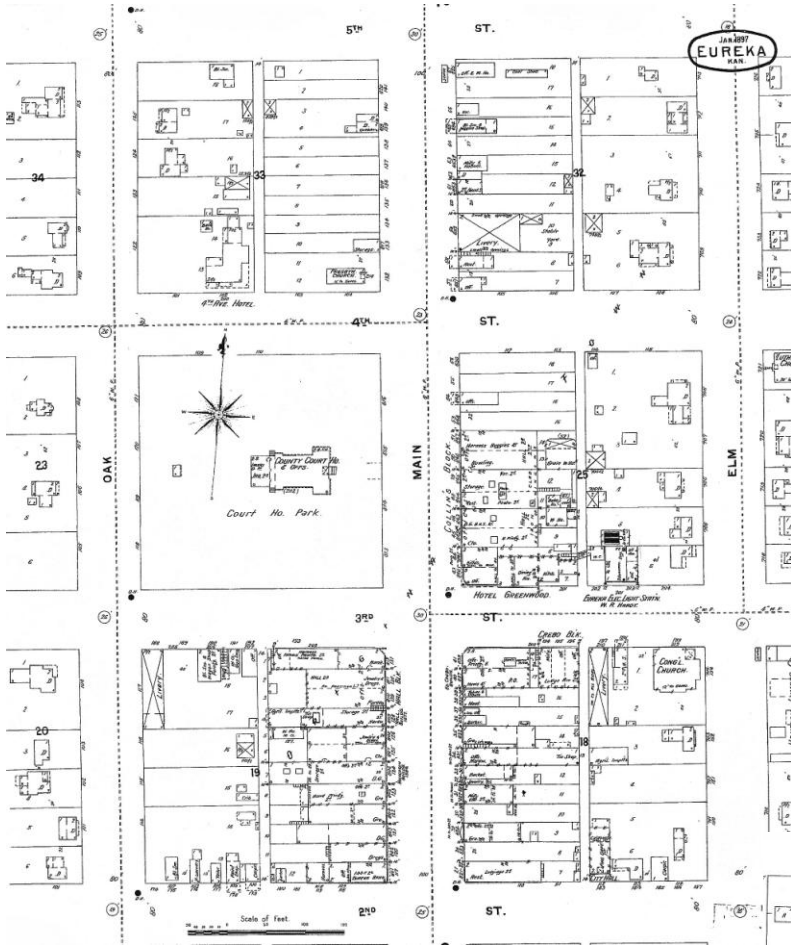
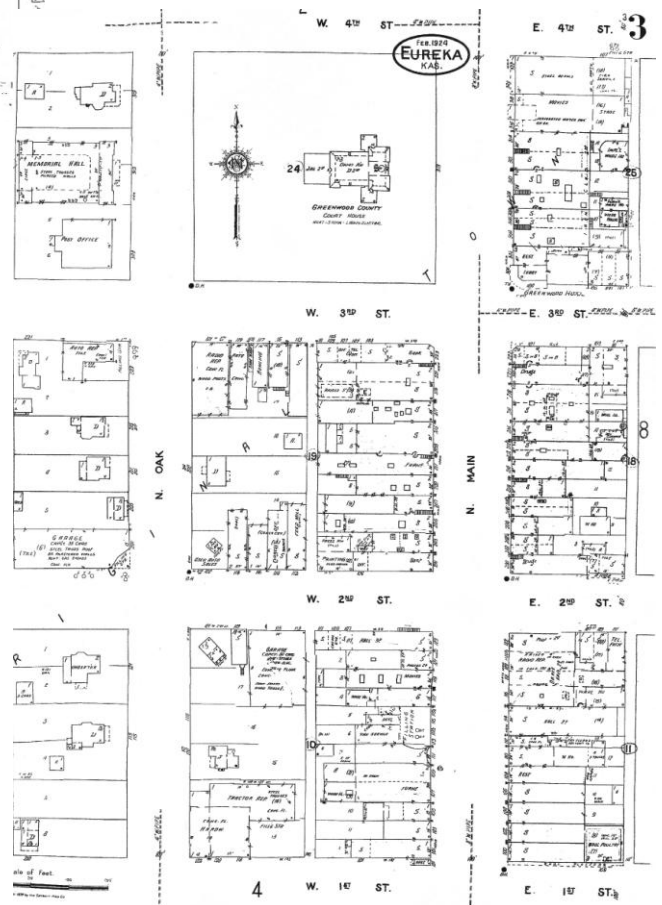


Figure 4 – Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps  
Upper – 1897 Map, Sheet 2 showing N. Main Street from 2<sup>nd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> Streets with courthouse in 300 block

Right: 1924 Map with 1948 Update (final map for Eureka)  
Sheet 3 showing N. Main from 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> Streets with courthouse in 300 block.



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**Historic Views**

Courtesy of Greenwood County Historical Museum unless otherwise noted.  
Building numbers are provided left to right lookin at photograph



Figure 5 – ‘New’ courthouse dedicated 1957 on site of old courthouse in 300 block of N. Main (Building #1)



Figure 6 – Undated postcard of U.S. Post Office (1937) and Memorial Hall (1924) on N. Oak Street (Buildings #3 and 2)



Figure 7 – ca. 1950s view of the 200 Block North Main looking south from Third Street  
(Buildings #63-62-61-60-59-58 on east and 10-11-12-13-14-15 on west)

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Figure 8 – Pre-1913 (tornado) view of the First National Bank at SW corner Third and Main (Buildings 12-11-10)



Figure 9 – ca. 1900 view of west side 200 block N. Main most buildings built by Crebo (Buildings #17 through 10 with old courthouse in background)



Figure 10 – ca. 1970s view of west side 200 block N. Main (Buildings #18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10)

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Figure 11—Olney & Morris Drug Store built 1877 (#19) Figure 12—Eureka Bank and Olney & Morris Drug early 1900 (Bldgs#19-18-17)



Figure 13—1929 view of A.W. Hartsook & Co Feed store on W. Second Street with "Broadview Rooms" in adjacent two-story building on west (Buildings #23-22) Photo courtesy of Pam Cowley.



Figure 14—Early 1900s view of 100 block N. Main looking North (Buildings #28-27-26 on west and 53-54 on east)



Figure 15—White/Clever and adjacent buildings at SW corner of 2<sup>nd</sup> & Main (Buildings #28-27-26)

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Figure 16—ca. 1950s View of the west side of the 100-200 blocks of North Main (#29-28-27-26 & 19-18-17-16)



Figure 17- The Leader Auto Supply and Service Station on west side of 100 block N. Main (Buildings #31-30)



Figure 18—The Opera House built 1884 (Building #53) on SE corner of 2<sup>nd</sup> & Main



Figure 19—ca. 1960s View of the east side of the 100 block N. Main (Buildings #45-54)

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Figure 20—East side of the 200 block N. Main (Bldgs #57-65)



Figure 21—Greenwood Hotel (Building #65) at NE corner of 3<sup>rd</sup> & Main



Figure 22—Farmers & Drovers Bank/Crebo Building (#63-62-61) at SE corner of 3<sup>rd</sup> & Main



Figure 23—Crebo Building reconstructed after 1937 fire (#63-62-61)



· EUREKA · FEDERAL · SAVINGS · & · LOAN · ASSOCIATION ·  
· EUREKA · KANSAS ·  
· BRINKMAN · & · HAGAN · ARCHITECTS · EMPORIA · KANSAS ·

Figure 24 -Eureka Savings and Loan Building built 1955 is one of the districts post-WWII buildings reflecting the Modern Movement in architecture (#66)

**Eureka Downtown Historic District**

**Greenwood Co, Kansas**

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*Figure 25 – List of Owners of District Properties*

#	Building				Historic Name	Owner	Owner Address	
1	311	N	MAIN	ST	Greenwood County Courthouse	Greenwood County	311 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
2	309	N	OAK	ST	Eureka Memorial Hall	City Of Eureka	309 N. Oak Street	Eureka, KS 67045
3	301	N	OAK	ST	Eureka United States Post Office	US Postal Service	301 N. Oak Street	Eureka, KS 67045
4	219-221	N	OAK	ST	Brenton Auto Service	E. MANVILLE & LYDIA N. BURTIN	1308 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
5	222	N	OAK	ST	Eureka Auto Supply (W.E. Milliken)	ALLEN & SHERIDAN HALL	222 N. Oak Street	Eureka, KS 67045
6	123	W	3RD	ST	New Method Hatchery	PATRICK S DOW	504 E. 5th Street	Eureka, KS 67045
7	115	W	3RD	ST	Maytag Sales Shop	JACK & SHIRLEY BERENTZ	PO BOX 2306	Bartelsville, OK 74005
8	111	W	3RD	ST	Entarfer (C.M.)/J.S.Hart Sheet Metal Works/Plumbing	MARK & SONJA KENNEDY	1419 N. Oak Street	Eureka, KS 67045
9	105	W	3RD	ST	First National Bank Addition	DIANNE K COLEMAN LIVING TRUST	223 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
10	223	N	MAIN	ST	First National Bank	LARRY COLEMAN	223 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
11	219	N	MAIN	ST	Hall Block	LARRY & DIANE COLEMAN	223 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
	221	N.	MAIN	ST	South half of Hall Block	New Beginnings Enterprises	PO Box 344	Neodesha, KS 66757
12	217	N	MAIN	ST	Hall Building	HOME BANK & TRUST	PO BOX 620	Eureka, KS 67045
13	213-215	N	MAIN	ST	Leedy/Ladd & Baily/Miller Dry Goods	HOME BANK & TRUST	PO BOX 620	Eureka, KS 67045
14	211	N	MAIN	ST	Holverson Building	HOME BANK & TRUST	PO BOX 620	Eureka, KS 67045
15	209	N	MAIN	ST	W.S. Karnes Meat Market	MARY ANN SHIRLEY	504 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
16	207	N	MAIN	ST	J.C. Penneys (1929 - 1946)	ETTORE & CHRISTINA DEL POZZO	P.O. BOX 363	Eureka, KS 67045
17	205	N	MAIN	ST	Reed / McClellan's Variety Store	S.T.O.M.P. INC	432 Reece Road	Eureka, KS 67045
18	203	N	MAIN	ST	Olney and Morris Drug Store	PFISTER FAMILY CHIROPRACTIC LLC	203 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
19	201	N	MAIN	ST	Eureka Bank	T & C UNLIMITED, INC.	201 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
20	106	W	2ND	ST	The Eureka Herald	T & C UNLIMITED, INC.	201 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
21	112 114	W	2ND	ST	Doud (W.E.) Seed and Grain Co.	JOHN C REED POST #2712 VFW	P.O. BOX 493	Eureka, KS 67045
22	116	W	2ND	ST	Hartsook Produce, Flour & Seed	WILLIAM W. COLE	314 N. Pine Street	Eureka, KS 67045
23	118	W	2ND	ST	Battery Re-Charging Station	JOHN C REED POST #2712 VFW	P.O. BOX 493	Eureka, KS 67045
24	115	W	2ND	ST	Motor Inn Garage	GLENN & MYRON BROWN	PO BOX 421	Eureka, KS 67045
25	116	W	1ST	ST	Straight Bros. Ag. Equipment	JOAN D. CAIN	418 134th Street	Eureka, KS 67045
26	123	N	MAIN	ST	White Building	Reinvasion LLC	520 Gillis Street	Kansas City, MO 64106
27	121	N	MAIN	ST	Billiard Hall	JIMMY W. GOOCH	121 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
28	119	N	MAIN	ST	Penwell Building/IOOF	JIMMY W. GOOCH	121 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
29	117	N	MAIN	ST	Zilley Store (1911)	JIMMY W. GOOCH	121 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
30	115	N	MAIN	ST	Hartenbower Arcade	DOWN ON MAIN STREET, LLC/Amy Johnson	113 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
31	111	N	MAIN	ST	Rizer Building	DIANNE R MASSEY & GARETH A GRAVES	PO BOX 287	Eureka, KS 67045
32	109	N	MAIN	ST	Addison Building	MARVIN E. WHEAT	1427 150th Street	Eureka, KS 67045
33	107	N	MAIN	ST	Colburn Building	KELLY & JAMES NORTH	1591 P Road	Eureka, KS 67045
34	105	N	MAIN	ST	Commercial Building	NICHOLAS & STEVEN VALENTINE	1219 N. Walnut Street	Eureka, KS 67045
35	103	N	MAIN	ST	Plumbing Shop	ROBERTA WATCHOUS	1402 N. Oak Street	Eureka, KS 67045
36	101	N	MAIN	ST	Wm. & H. Bilson Building	BOBBIE WATCHOUS	103 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
37	111	W	1ST	ST	Eureka Ice Cream and Bottling Works	GOBER FAMILY REV TRUST	13376 310th Street	Hamilton, KS 66853
38	101	S	MAIN	ST	Home Bank and Trust Co.	Home Bank & Trust Co.	P.O. Box 620	Eureka, KS 67045
39	109	S	MAIN	ST	Don's IGA Grocery Store	TERRY & JUDY MORRIS	1327 Lakeview Lane	Fredonia, KS 66736
40	114	S	MAIN	ST	Eureka Fire Station	City of Eureka	PO BOX 68	Eureka, KS 67045
41	106	S	MAIN	ST	Eureka Monuments	LLOYD & DEANNA FUNK IRREVOCABLE TRUST	413 S. Illinois Street	Eureka, KS 67045
42	104	S	MAIN	ST	Russell, W.L Blacksmithing	LLOYD & DEANNA FUNK IRREVOCABLE TRUST	413 S. Illinois Street	Eureka, KS 67045

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43	102	S	MAIN	ST	Souders, T.J., Garage	LARRY R. UTTS	721 N. Oak Street	Eureka, KS 67045
44	100	S	MAIN	ST	Home Steam Laundry	LARRY & CINDY HAYES	1864 N. Road	Eureka, KS 67045
45	100	N	MAIN	ST	Hartsook Grain & Feed	LARRY & CINDY HAYES	1864 N. Road	Eureka, KS 67045
46	102	N	MAIN	ST	Jensen & Sons Produce Market	BRIAN & ASHLEY BOGLE	1159 Gillis Street	Eureka, KS 67045
47	104	N	MAIN	ST	Jensen's Poultry House	LUANN WEATHERBEE	104 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
48	106	N	MAIN	ST	Coleman & Reich Furniture Exchange	TERRY & JUDY MORRIS	1327 Lakeview Lane	Fredonia, KS 66736
49	108	N	MAIN	ST	Bakery/Grocery/Cafe	TIMOTHY & ANGELO WATCHOUS	320 N. Maple Street	Eureka, KS 67045
50	110	N	MAIN	ST	Wiggins Undertaking	JERRAD DUNN	320 S. Valley	Eureka, KS 67045
51	112	N	MAIN	ST	Vapor Cleaners	SHAWN & MARCIA BORST	432 Reece Road	Eureka, KS 67045
52	114	N	MAIN	ST	Wiggins Block	JOHN & NANCY HUNTINGTON	PO BOX 143	Eureka, KS 67045
53	118 120 122	N	MAIN	ST	Opera House Block	SPIRIT LIFE CHURCH INTERNATIONAL INC	122 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
	118 120 122	N	MAIN	ST	Opera House Block	LARRY JO COOK	1501 50th Street	Severy, KS 67137
	118 120 122	N	MAIN	ST	Opera House Block	LARRY JO & SUSAN COOK	1829 W 13th Street	Wichita, KS 67203
54	200	N	MAIN	ST	Hackett Building	CAMPESTRAL LLC	200 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
55	202	N	MAIN	ST	French/Bowers News Stand	5J ENTERPRISES LLC	1607 S. 100th Street	Eureka, KS 67045
56	204	N	MAIN	ST	Highbargin (C.B.) Store	JERRY W. MILNER	123 N. Walnut Street	Eureka, KS 67045
57	206-208	N	MAIN	ST	Jewelry Shop and Office	LOIS FRENCH	RR 2 Box 140	Eureka, KS 67045
58	210	N	MAIN	ST	Wakefield Building	5J ENTERPRISES LLC	1607 S. 100th Street	Eureka, KS 67045
59	212	N	MAIN	ST	Morris (W.W.) Building	ALBERT & LYNN GULICK	RR 2 Box 122	Eureka, KS 67045
60	214	N	MAIN	ST	Betsher & Sons Laundry	MARY C SCOTT, PHYLIS SAMPSON, KENNETH W HAEN, DEBORAH K SAMPSON	721 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
61	216	N	MAIN	ST	New Crebo Building	USD #389	216 N. Main Street	Eureka, KS 67045
62	220	N	MAIN	ST	Crebo Building	ROGER & DARLA WINFREY	1045 Country Club Drive	Eureka, KS 67045
63	224	N	MAIN	ST	Farmers and Drovers Bank/ part of Crebo Building	MARK & JANET VALENTINE	1318 N. Poplar Street	Eureka, KS 67045
64	117	E	3RD	ST	First Congregational Church	Christian Congregational Church	PO BOX 390	Eureka, KS 67045
65	300	N	MAIN	ST	Greenwood Hotel	Greenwood Hotel Restoration Corporation	765 Flint Hills Road	Rosalia, KS 67132
66	116	E	3RD	ST	Eureka Federal Savings and Loan	Jackson Family LP c/o Roscoe G. Jackson II	116 E. 3rd Street	Eureka, KS 67045
67	315	N	ELM	ST	Christ Lutheran Church Parsonage	Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church	PO Box 347	Eureka, KS 67045
68	315	N	ELM	ST	Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church	Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church	PO Box 347	Eureka, KS 67045
69	120	N.	OAK	ST	Greenwood Co. Rural Water District #1	Greenwood County Rural Water District #1	PO Box 2	Eureka, KS 67045