

State Register
Listed
February 10, 2018



Register of Historic Kansas Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name POWELL BUILDING

Other names/site number KHRI #131-335

Name of related Multiple Property Listing NA

2. Location

street & number 1729 KS Hwy 9 not for publication

city or town Goff vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Nemaha code 131 zip code 66428

3-4. Certification

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

Applicable State Register Criteria: A B C D

See file.
Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO

Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State agency

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the State Register

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: Department Store

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Theater

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/WORK IN PROGRESS

New function:

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: STONE

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT

other:

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Powell Building is a one-story brick commercial building with a rectangular footprint and full basement. The red brick facade features a corbelled parapet on the front above the storefront and the parapet steps down on the north and south sides obscuring a tapered asphalt roof. The building faces east, fronting Stahl Avenue in what was Goff's commercial area. The storefront is raised above the grade of the sidewalk and a center entrance is accessed by tiered concrete steps. The storefront is currently covered by horizontal siding on the exterior but the original wood-framed storefront with transom and display windows is extant and visible from the interior. A wood bulkhead is in place on the walls that angle back to the recessed entry and the original five-vertical-light transom is in place above the replacement door. On the interior, the main floor retains the open configuration, beadboard partitions and wainscoting of its theater and meeting hall functions (ca.1919 – 2005). A pressed-metal ceiling may date to the building's first twenty years as a mercantile. The International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) purchased the building in 1919 and added a basement to accommodate a banquet hall. They sold the building to the City of Goff in 1939 who continued to operate it as a community hall until 2005. The existing basement configuration dates to a 1960 remodeling by the Lion's Club. This small traditional One-Part Commercial Block, Commercial Style building retains its key character-defining features that convey its long-term use as a center of social and entertainment activities for Goff residents.

Elaboration

Setting

The Powell Building is located just north of the northwest corner of Stahl Ave and 2nd Street (KS Highway 9) in what remains of Goff's commercial district. The former corner building has been removed leaving a grass lawn/park on the south side of the Powell Building. As a result, the Powell Building is visible from 2nd Street (Highway 9) at the primary intersection of the small town. The lawn south of the building is raised with a concrete retaining wall along the south sidewalk. The lot serves as a small park with a flagpole and school bell mounted on a brick base. Paved sidewalks run along 2nd Street and Stahl around the site. Concrete sidewalks extend from the walk along 2nd Street to a rear entrance at the west end of the south facade of the Powell Building and to the bell monument.

A one-story frame building is located immediately north of the Powell Building. The free-standing neighboring building sits approximately one foot north of the Powell Building and extends approximately two-thirds the depth of the Powell Building. In front of the Powell Building, the sidewalk transitions to brick and four tiered steps extend from the walk up to the building entrance. The brick front walk continues in front of the neighboring building on the north and a gravel drive lies on the north side of the neighboring building. A single door is located in the north facade of the Powell Building west of the adjacent building. Mature deciduous trees in a grass lawn surround the building on the northwest, west, and south sides. Although no rear alley exists today, the rear facade was once accessible with evidence of former door and window openings.

A few other commercial buildings are scattered along 2nd Street and Stahl Ave. A one-story bank building is located at the northeast corner of Stahl Ave. and 2nd St. across the street east of the Powell Building. The Powell Building is one of only a few remaining historic commercial buildings in Goff, a community in Nemaha County of 120 residents.

Exterior

The one-story Powell Building has a flat/tapered roof with rolled-asphalt roofing. The parapet steps down on the north and south sides from the east/front facade down to the west/rear facade. A brick chimney is located off the north facade approximately two-thirds back.

Brick piers frame a recessed central entry on the front facade. Although the storefront at each end bay is currently covered with horizontal wood siding, the historic wood-framed storefront with transom window over a large display window with wood bulkhead is extant and visible from the interior. The wood-framed transom and window panels are exposed at the angled walls in the center bay and a wood-framed transom with five vertical lights is in place above a replacement slab door.

There is a single door on the north facade and a single door with a 1/1 double-hung window west of the door at the west end of the south facade. Former openings on the rear/west facade included a single window at the end bays flanking a central door at upper and lower levels. The masonry openings are visible with three-tier arched brick lintels but the openings have been infilled with concrete block and plywood. This change likely occurred early in the building's history when it was converted to a theater (1916).

The one-story brick building is a One-Part Commercial Block¹ classified as a Commercial Style building, reflecting the Early 20th Century American Movement. Red brick facades are exposed on each side of the building; the front facade is laid in a running bond and distinguished by corbelling above the storefront and on the parapet at the top of the building. A limestone foundation is visible on the front facade with former concrete repairs. Concrete steps with four tiers rise to the central entry from the front sidewalk. A single small window opening is extant on the south end of the front facade at the basement level.

The site slopes from north to south and from east to west. The foundation is also exposed at the northwest corner of the building. On the south, the exposed foundation on the west half of the building (west of former south adjoining building) is concrete, projecting from the brick facade and returning with a tapered cap.

Interior

Entering at the front central entrance, wood beadboard partitions frame a ticket window and doorways to the north and south. The ticket window clearly dates to the building's function as a theater which continued into the 1940s when the building was owned by the City. Wood partitions enclose a stairway on the south wall, accessed at the southeast corner of the building's interior. The wood partitions are partial height, corresponding to the height of the storefront transom; they do not extend to the ceiling. As noted above, the original wood storefronts are visible from the interior; only the glass is missing.

The interior is an open space distinguished by tall ceilings with a pressed-metal ceiling and wood floors. A wood stage is in place on the back/west wall. Beadboard wainscoting is present around the perimeter walls with brick exposed above the wainscot. Plaster or paint may have previously been removed from the brick walls at least in some areas. Local history records some of the former alterations to the buildings generally dating to its changes in use.

There is little documentation on the building's origins as a mercantile and the existing pressed-metal ceiling is the primary extant feature that likely dates to the original use. The building functioned as a theater from 1916 to 1929. The existing ticket window/entrance and beadboard partitions and wainscoting date to the remodeling by the Odd Fellows after they purchased the building in 1919. The IOOF later excavated for a basement putting in a lodge/meeting hall. The theater moved to another building in 1929 but was resurrected in the Powell Building in 1940 when the IOOF sold the building to the City and it became known as the City Hall but functioned as a community center (not government offices). The stair was moved to its current location during the 1940 remodel and new chairs were purchased for the theater on the first floor. The chairs were not permanently attached; they were moved to the side for dances, etc. The wood flooring on the main floor dates to the Lions Club remodeling in 1960. There are no known significant alterations on the first floor since that time although the building continued to function as a community center until recent years (a new Community Building was constructed in 2005).

A wood stair is located at the southeast corner of the interior that provides access between the main floor and lower level. The basement is comprised of two spaces, a kitchen on the east end and open banquet hall with a small restroom at the west end. The general configuration of the basement, including the kitchen and restroom date to the 1960 remodeling as does the particle board finish on partition and perimeter walls. Remnants of the plaster ceiling, on wood lath are extant above the suspended ceiling. Contemporary finishes including VCT tile flooring and suspended ceilings have been installed in the basement since that time but no primary modifications have taken place in the past fifty years.

This is a simple one-story brick building like those found in every community across the nation but the building is one of a very few historic commercial buildings left in Goff, Kansas. The Powell Building retains character-defining features on the interior and exterior conveying its varied functions in the past one-hundred twenty years. Even though the storefronts are obscured from the exterior, they are intact and visible on the interior clearly reflecting the building's original design and construction.

¹ Richard Longstreth. *The Buildings of Main Street – A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. Washington, DC: Preservation Press, 1987. 54.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE
- ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
- SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1894 - 1968

Significant Dates

1894, 1920, 1940, 1960

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Clarence Powell, builder

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Powell Building is 1894 to 1968. This period begins with the building's date of construction and ends with the fifty-year cutoff for periods of significance where historic functions and characteristics continue to have importance and no specific date exists for ending the building's historic or architectural significance. The building served as a community meeting hall and social center for most of its history, only replaced by a new community center in 2005. It is undergoing rehabilitation into a local museum and will continue to serve a social and recreational function for the community.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

NA

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Powell Building, located at the northwest corner of Stahl Avenue and 2nd Street (addressed at 1729 KS Hwy 9) in Goff, Nemaha County, Kansas, is nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places under Criterion A for its early role as a general store and long-term function as a center of community activities used for government, civic and entertainment purposes. The Powell Building is locally significant in the areas of Commerce, Entertainment/Recreation, and Social History. The period of significance is 1894 – 1968 as the building continued to function as a center of local activities until a new community center was built in 2005 supplanting its social and civic function.

During its first twenty years the Powell Building was home to three mercantile/general stores but by 1916 it housed the city's first opera house and theater. By 1919 the theater, called the "Electric Theater," offered entertainment to the citizens as well as acting as a center for community events such as the Armistice Day celebration at the end of WWI. The building served the town's civic organizations including the Odd Fellows Lodge, the American Legion Post and the Lions Club and also functioned as City Hall for twenty years (1940-1960). While multi-purpose use of buildings is not uncommon in small towns, the Powell Building is significant in its broad utility for the town, likely touching the lives of every citizen for several generations and as one of the only relatively intact historic commercial buildings remaining in the town of Goff.

Elaboration

Organized in 1855, Nemaha County is one of the original thirty-three counties created by the first territorial legislature. The county took its name from the river and had its earliest settlement in 1854, when W. W. Moore located near Baker's ford, nine miles north of where Seneca, the county seat, is today. At that time the county had 99 residents. The county's primary industry is agriculture.

Goff was established in 1880, fifteen miles southeast of Seneca, at the junction of the two branches of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to satisfy the railroad's need for a loading station. From the beginning of its existence the official name of the town was disputed. While the name Goffs was officially recorded in 1882, it was changed to "Goff" when the town was incorporated, although the railroad continued to use "Goffs" until October 28, 1926.² The town was platted on February 16, 1882, and was incorporated in 1894.³ The first building in the town was the railroad depot followed by the Depot Hotel. In the early half of the 1880s Goff gained a horse track and baseball diamond.⁴ As a railroad town Goff was different from the county's other towns, both in purpose and geography. Much of the rest of the county was agricultural with fertile rolling farmland while Goff was built on hills and vales.⁵ By 1910 Goff was a thriving city of the third class with 422 inhabitants, a weekly newspaper, good banking facilities, telegraph and express offices, and a post office with three rural routes.⁶ In 1913, Goff saw sixteen trains going through town daily, many of which stopped for ten minutes at lunch and twenty minutes at dinner in Goff, giving passengers time for a quick meal or time for shopping. In 1919, the Kansas City Northwestern Line declared bankruptcy, but the Union Pacific continued freight service into the 1970s. The other major industry in Goff was the Hanna Poultry and Egg Company (1916-1949), the largest employer during its tenure.

Goff's fate is reminiscent of many small Kansas towns. The interstate highway system ultimately led to diminished passenger and freight service and the demise of the rail system that had been at the center of Goff's economy. The depot in Goff was torn down in the 1970s; this loss only intensified the economic challenges the town had experienced in the preceding decade. Goff lost its school in the consolidation efforts of the mid-1960s; since that time local children have attended school in nearby town of Wetmore. The hotel and restaurant closed in the early to mid-1960s and the town lost prominent local commercial businesses including three grocery stores, the lumber yard and hardware store, and the John Deere dealership located on the south side of the highway. The Powell Building is one of a half-dozen non-contiguous historic commercial buildings extant in the town. It is one of only three buildings remaining at the town's primary intersection of Highway 9 and Stahl Ave. At least two of the buildings are vacant or used for storage; the primary local enterprises are the bank, post office, gas station, and the community center.

² Roy R. Bell. *Goff: The First Hundred Years*. Holton, KS: Bell Graphics, 1990. 29.

³ *Ibid*, 12.

⁴ *Ibid*, 12.

⁵ Ralph Tennial, *History of Nemaha County, Kansas*, Salem, MA: Higginson Book Co., 1916. 134 and "Railroad Started Goff Community." *Nemaha County Leader*, 9 Nov 1950.

⁶ Frank Blackmar. *Kansas: a cyclopedia of state history, embracing events, institutions, industries, counties, cities, towns, prominent persons, etc.* Standard Pub. Co. Chicago : 1912. 761. Transcribed by Carolyn Ward and accessed on 25 Oct 2017 at <http://www.ksgenweb.com/archives/1912/g/goff.html>.

The Powell Building

Clarence Powell (1858-1915) was born on October 4, 1858, to Joseph and Sarah Powell in Prees, Shropshire, England.⁷ Powell immigrated to the United States in 1874 and married Leona Louise Rahn in 1887. The couple moved to Nemaha County in 1889 and lived on a farm outside Goff until 1895 after his real estate business had begun to prosper.⁸ In 1894 Powell built the one-story commercial brick building at 1729 KS Hwy 9 in Goff, Kansas. The Powells owned the building from its construction in 1894 until 1919. Clarence Powell spent his adult life in Goff, Kansas where he was an important member of the growing community, raising livestock and as a real estate developer. In the 1904, the *R.L Polk's Kansas Directory* listed Clarence Powell as a real estate agent while in 1905 he was included as a Director at Goff's State Exchange Bank.⁹ At the time of his death in 1915 he was Vice-President of the First National Bank of Goff.¹⁰ The Powells lived in Goff until Clarence's death in 1915; Leona remained through at least 1940 when the state census shows her living in town with her two children.¹¹

Built in 1894, the Powell Building served as a local mercantile until the mid-1910s. Goff Mercantile was the first business (seen in 1894 photo – Figure 3). The P.L. Gibson Mercantile Company had taken over the store by 1907 and occupied the building until 1913 when Gibson sold out to the Peerless Mercantile Company (Gibson Advertisement - Figure 4).¹² Peerless Mercantile operated at this location until June 1915.

The original building owner Clarence Powell died in 1915. In February 1916, his wife Leona Powell leased the building to W.L. Norris as an opera house and theater. A local history book notes that arrangements were made for the building to continue to be used as a basketball court by the Goff High School, which it had done since 1914 (Figure 5).¹³

In 1919, W.L. Norris sold the Electric Theater equipment and business to Hiller Camp. In 1923, the theater was leased to M. Quinn. Quinn reportedly replaced the screen and added a new entrance lobby.¹⁴ The Electric Theater continued to operate on the first floor of the building until the theater moved to the Sharpe Garage in March 1929.¹⁵

Also in 1919, Leona Powell sold the building to the Odd Fellows Lodge for use as their meeting hall. The Goff Lodge No. 377 of the IOOF, organized in 1890, was very active in the community with ninety-nine members by the 1920s. Several of Goff's community organizations used the Powell Building for their meetings and events. While the IOOF owned the Powell Building, the American Legion Post 316 was formed in Goff on February 6, 1921 in the Powell Building. The Post continued to use the building as a meeting place until they purchased land and built their own facility in September 1928.¹⁶

When the Electric Theater moved from the Powell Building in 1929, the IOOF Lodge remodeled the main floor with anterooms in the front and wainscoting four feet high around the room. When they purchased the building, they originally planned to add a second floor for their lodge/meeting hall but later decided to excavate a basement instead. The basement banquet hall was dedicated in August 1930 and served as the club's lodge until the IOOF sold the building to the city in 1939 for \$1500.¹⁷

J.H. Horlock remodeled the basement for the City moving the stairway to its existing location in the southeast corner.¹⁸ The building served as the city or community hall from that point until 2005 when a new community center was built. Goff did not have an office for city government; the term "city hall" does not hold the traditional meaning of government offices. The City sometimes hosted free movies on the ground floor and made the building available for to local groups and organizations for club meetings, fundraisers, and community events. In 1960 the Lion's Club remodeled the basement adding particle board on walls (extant) and installing a modern kitchen even though the City maintained ownership

⁷ Ancestry.com. *1861 England Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2005. Original Source: RG 9, National Archives. Piece: 1888; Folio: 24; Page: 23; GSU roll: 542882.

⁸ "Clarence Powell [obit]." *Courier Democrat*. 27 May 1915. 7.

⁹ R.L. Polk. *Polk's Kansas State Gazetteer and Business Directory X*. Chicago, IL: R.L. Polk Co., 1904. 372; and the Kansas Banking Department, *Biennial Report of the Bank Commissioners*. Topeka, KS: State Printing Office, 1906.

¹⁰ *Courier Democrat*, 7.

¹¹ Ancestry.com. *Kansas, City and County Census Records, 1919-1961* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015. Original Source: Kansas State Historical Society; Topeka, Kansas; Collection Name: *Population Schedules and Statistical Rolls: Cities (1919-1961)*; Reel Number: 31984_245849. Accessed online 31 October 2017.

¹² *Seneca Tribune*. 3 Oct 1907.

¹³ Bell, 64, 69.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, 65.

¹⁵ *Ibid*.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, 161.

¹⁷ *Ibid*, 36.

¹⁸ *Ibid*.

throughout. The Lions Club was also responsible for replacing the hardwood floor on the main floor.¹⁹ The Powell Building continued to serve as a gathering place for community activities and as noted above, was vacated only after construction of a new Community Center in 2005. Marlin Weyer of A Better Goff, Inc. purchased the building from the City of Goff in 2009 with plans to convert the building to a local museum.

Conclusion

For its first twenty years the Powell Building housed a mercantile/general store and then evolved into a community gathering place for entertainment, recreation, meetings and activities. Most town residents attending activities in the hall. Throughout its history, the building served as home to the Odd Fellows, American Legion, and Lions Club and a center of social and recreational activities.

In 1916, the Powell Building became the city's first opera house and theater. In that same year Goff was described as a prosperous town of 700 inhabitants with a good business street with hotels, a new school building, several brick buildings and a fine picture show.²⁰ The first known dance was held at the Electric Theater following a movie shown on October 27, 1916. Armistice Day was observed by the town in the theater on November 11, 1919, and following the war, Memorial Day services were held in the theater in 1922; the first year that soldiers who had died in the War were brought home to Goff from where they died in France. The first pictures of fighting in France during WWI were shown at the theater on October 23, 1922.

The theater brought people to town. And thus, the merchants of Goff sometimes provided free shows during the week to bring customers to their shops. On October 3, 1923, over 400 people attended two showings of "The Timber Queen." Although the theater relocated to another building in 1929, it returned temporarily to the Powell Building in the 1940s when the City offered free shows.²¹

While, it was not uncommon in small communities for a building to serve a variety of roles, the Powell Building touched the lives of almost every resident regardless of age. The Powell Building served as a center of Goff's community activities for much of its 124-year existence. It is only fitting that this historic structure will become the Goff Museum. The Powell Building is also one of only a few remaining historic commercial buildings in the community of Goff and is significant as a rare example of a thriving period in the town's history.

¹⁹ Ibid, 173.

²⁰ Tennial, 134.

²¹ Bell, 65.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Ancestry.com. *1861 England Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2005. Original Source: RG 9; National Archives, Piece: 1888; Folio: 24; Page: 23; GSU roll: 542882.

Ancestry.com. Kansas, City and County Census Records, 1919-1961 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015. Original Source: Kansas State Historical Society; Topeka, Kansas; Collection Name: *Population Schedules and Statistical Rolls: Cities (1919-1961)*; Reel Number: 31984_245849. Accessed online 31 October 2017.

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Meacham, JH & Company, *Meacham's Illustrated Atlas of Brown and Nemaha Counties, Kansas*, 124, accessed at http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/display.php?item_id=223979&f=00266529.

Polk, R.L. *Polk's Kansas State Gazetteer and Business Directory X*. Chicago, IL: R.L. Polk Co., 1904. 372; and the Kansas Banking Department, *Biennial Report of the Bank Commissioners*. Topeka, KS: State Printing Office, 1906.

"Railroad Started Goff Community." *Nemaha County Leader*, 9 Nov 1950.

Seneca Tribune. 3 Oct 1907.

Tennal, Ralph. *History of Nemaha County, Kansas*, Salem, MA: Higginson Book Co., 1916.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>39.664370</u>	<u>-95.932430</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
	_____	_____		_____	_____

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated property is defined by the following legal description as recorded on the property deed (2009).

GOFF, S35, T04, R13, THE PROPERTY COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE OLD CITY HALL LOCATED AT 1729 STATE HIGHWAY 9 IN GOFF, KANSAS ALSO KNOWN AS
SUBDIVISION: GOFF BLOCK 11, LOT 8 LESS W 20' & E 110' OF S 22' OF LOT 7 & N 6' OF S 28' OF LOT 7

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The above description reflects the current parcel property on which the building is located.

Powell Building
Name of Property

Goff, Nemaha County
City and County

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Brenda and Michelle Spencer
organization Spencer Preservation date 3 November 2017
street & number 10150 Onaga Road telephone 785-456-9857
city or town Wamego state KS zip code 66547
e-mail brenda@spencerpreservation.com

Property Owner:

name A Better Goff, Inc. c/o Marlin R. Weyer
street & number 3120 SE Stanley Road telephone 913-660-2573
city or town Tecumseh state KS zip code 66542

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Photograph Log

Name of Property: **Powell Building**
City or Vicinity: **Goff**
County: **Nemaha** State: **KS**
Photographer: **Brenda Spencer**
Date Photographed: **11 October 2017**

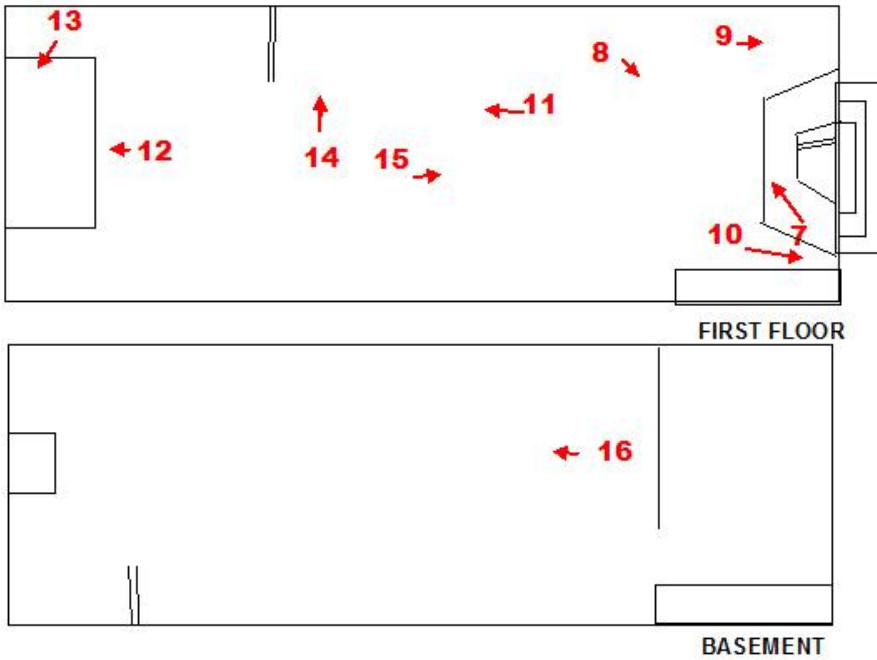
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 16 Building from SE at intersection of Stahl Ave. and 2nd Street (KS Hwy 9) looking NW
- 2 of 16 South facade looking N
- 3 of 16 Building from NW corner looking SE with west/rear facade and west end of north facade
- 4 of 16 Powell Building and adjacent one-story building from NE looking SW
- 5 of 16 Front/east facade looking NW
- 6 of 16 Recessed center entrance on front facade looking W
- 7 of 16 Looking NW from south side inside front entry – looking at ticket window
- 8 of 16 Interior view of storefront, looking E
- 9 of 16 Detail of extant storefront looking E at transom on N side of entry with original wood frame intact
- 10 of 16 Detail of extant storefront looking SE on S side of entry with original wood bulkhead and frame intact
- 11 of 16 Interior of ground floor, looking W
- 12 of 16 Looking W with wood stage on rear wall
- 13 of 16 Stage on rear wall with blocked window/door openings on west wall, looking SW from NW corner
- 14 of 16 Detail of metal ceiling, wood wainscoting and brick wall looking N in rear portion of ground floor
- 15 of 16 Looking E toward front of building from W end
- 16 of 16 Interior view of basement looking W in open community room, from E end by kitchen

Map/Figures



PHOTO KEY
POWELL BUILDING
1729 KS HWY 9, GOFF, KS
Aerial View from Google Maps 2017



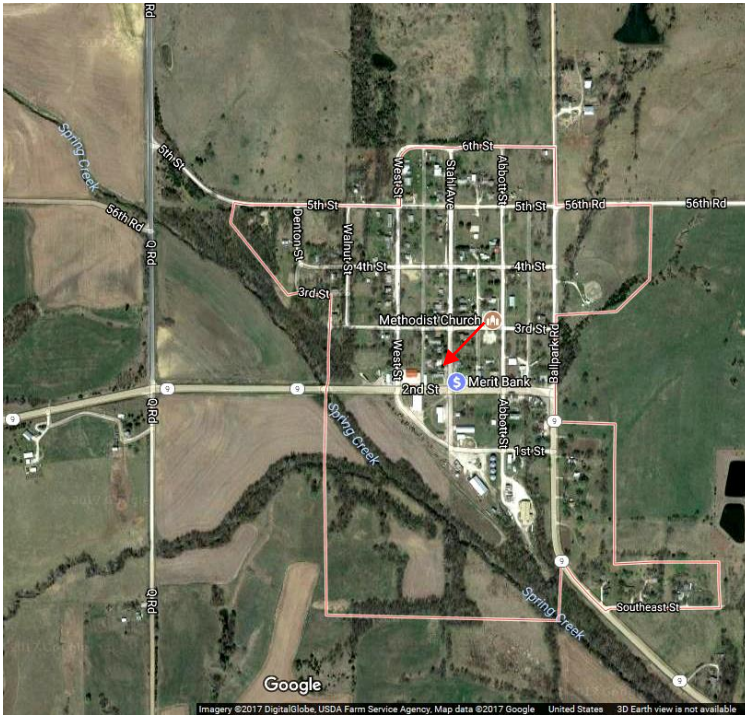


Figure 1 – Context Map (Google Maps, 2017)
The Powell Building

1729 KS Hwy 9, Goff, KS 66428

Latitude/Longitude 39.664370 -95.932430 WGS 84



Figure 2 – Site Plan (Google Maps, 2017)
The Powell Building

1729 KS Hwy 9, Goff, KS 66428

Latitude/Longitude 39.664370 -95.932430 WGS 84

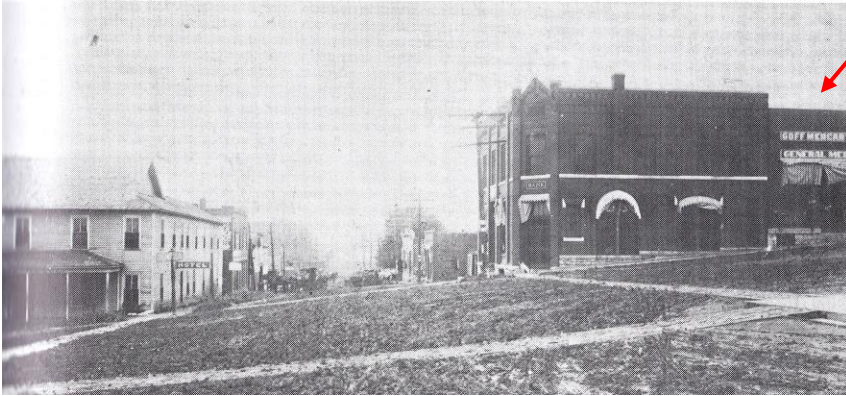


Figure 3 – Historic Street Views that include the Powell Building
Upper – Building in use as “Goff Mercantile” and dated 1894.
Lower: Building in use as Electric Theater, photo is WWI Victory celebration.
Source: Roy R. Bell, *Goff: The First Hundred Years*. Holton, KS: Bell Graphics, 1990.

**A \$ WORKS WONDERS
AT THIS STORE**

Our customers know it—we want others to. That's the reason we are asking you to bring your next dollar here and watch it perform. It will cause the goods to slide right over the counter and into your arms until you think you are buying the whole store—with the clerk included.

See Prices Below—Friday and Saturday Only

\$1.50 Men's straw hats..	\$1.08	LAWNS	
2.00 Men's straw hats..	1.25	10c only.....	.08
2.50 Men's hats.....	1.75	12½c only.....	.10
3.00 Men's hats.....	2.25	15c only.....	.11
4.00 Men's hats.....	3.25	25c only.....	.19
1 job lot straw hats.....	.10	25c Lingerie Crepe at..	.19

P. L. GIBSON

Figure 4 – Undated Advertisement for P.L. Gibson, the second mercantile to occupy the Powell Building (ca.1907-1913)
Source: Roy R. Bell, *Goff: The First Hundred Years*.

Saturday, May 12th
In the feature picture for this week we have
GEORGE LARKIN in
"Bulldog Courage"
An all-star caste presents this interesting story.
Added to this we have a Spotlight comedy
"A Domestic Knockout" in which Billy Fletcher and
Violet Joy are starred. Admission 15c and 25c.

ELECTRIC THEATRE

Saturday Night In Goff
Picture Show in the City Building
starting at 8:00 P. M.
consisting of a feature and short subjects
Admission to all but 10c

DANCE!
INTRODUCING
Topeka's Most Popular Dance
Orchestra
TED BAIR
and the
JESTERS
SIX SNAPPY SYNCOPATERS
Top-Notch Artists in Both Hot and
Sweet Music, and Entertaining
Novelties
FRIDAY, APRIL 22
Family Theatre—Goff
Meet Your Friends Here Every Friday.
DANCERS 75c SPECTATORS 25c
LADIES FREE
COMING—Friday, April 29th
"Chief" Davis and His Manhattan Or-
chestra.

Basketball!
Soldier Town Team
vs.
Goff Town Team
Electric Theater-Goff
Friday 29
Evening, Feb...
8:00 o'clock
Come out and see a snappy
game of the great indoor
sport.
Admission 15c and 25c

Figure 5 – Undated Advertisements showing various activities held in the Powell Building through the years.
Source: Roy R. Bell, *Goff: The First Hundred Years*.