

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER  
LISTED

AUG 07 2009

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name State Bank of Girard  
Other name/site number 037-243

## 2. Location

Street & number 105 E. Prairie  not for publication  
City or town Girard  vicinity  
State Kansas Code KS County Crawford Code 037 Zip code 66743

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Selmer 7/16/09  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official /Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

\_\_\_\_\_

State Bank of Girard  
Name of Property

Crawford County, Kansas  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		total

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

N/A

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

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter Categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: financial

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Brick  
Walls: Brick

Roof: Asphalt

Other: Wood

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

State Bank of Girard

Name of Property

Crawford County, Kansas

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE

Period of Significance

1873-1926

Significant Dates

1873, CA, 1915, 1926

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, designated landmark, recorded by survey, recorded by engineering.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of repository:

Kansas State Historical Society

State Bank of Girard

Name of Property

Crawford County, Kansas

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid 1: Zone 15, Easting 337120, Northing 4152750

UTM grid 3: Zone, Easting, Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Christy Davis, Organization Davis Preservation, LLC, Date 10/15/2008, Street & number 909 1/2 Kansas Ave, Suite 7, Telephone 785-234-5053, City or town Topeka, State Kansas, Zip code 66612

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name Richard Loffswold, Street & number 105 E. Prairie, Telephone (620) 724-4115, City or town Girard, State Kansas, Zip code 66743

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16) U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

*State Bank of Girard  
Crawford County, Kansas*

**Narrative Description**

**Exterior**

The State Bank of Girard is located at 105 E. Prairie on the south side of the courthouse square in Girard (pop. 2773), the county seat of Crawford County, Kansas. The two-story, 30' X 50' commercial building was constructed in 1873. It was the first brick structure in Girard. As such, it was constructed as a free-standing building, although the east and west elevations were built with no openings in anticipation of adjacent buildings.

The first floor of the front (north) elevation has a symmetrical ca. 1915 stone front, divided into three bays with two piers and two Tuscan pilasters. The piers and pilasters support a stone entablature inscribed with the words "THE STATE BANK OF GIRARD." The first and third bays house man doors. These door openings have been altered, with transoms covered and new doors installed. The door on the first bay (east) opens to the first floor. The door on the third bay (west) opens to a stair that leads to the second floor. These door bays flank a center bay which houses a large fixed picture window with an eight-light transom. The transom is divided by a centered mullion.

The brick second floor on the front elevation houses four arch-topped windows. Each of these windows has a painted hood mold with stone keystone. The window openings have been partially enclosed, with wood 1/1 windows inserted into their lower halves. The cornice of the storefront creates a continuous sill for the upper-story windows. A corbelled parapet with simple stone cap crowns the front elevation.

The front elevation has changed somewhat since the building's original construction. Originally, the first floor housed a cast-iron storefront with large plate-glass windows in the first and third bays, a main entrance in the second bay, and a recessed stairway entrance in the fourth bay. The existing first-floor stone treatment appears to have been added ca. 1915, when Marcet Haldeman took over the bank. Historic images indicate that the building was originally crowned by a more ornate corbelled parapet. The existing parapet is about half the size of the original parapet. The parapet may have been modified when the storefront was changed.

The rear (south) elevation is covered with stucco. There are two partially closed-in windows on the first floor, three partially enclosed windows and a transomed door on the second floor. A stair from the second floor door, on the west side, opens to the roof of a one-story brick addition that measures approximately 15' X 20'. The addition appears to date to ca. 1915. The north half is covered with stucco. The addition's east elevation has two small window openings, filled with architectural glass block, flanking a door opening.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

*State Bank of Girard  
Crawford County, Kansas*

**Interior**

The first floor is divided into four principal spaces. The main entry opens to a reception area. An east/west wall on the north end of this room has two openings, one that provides access to an office space and a second that opens to a hallway to a second office space. The reception space has painted paneling on the walls. Behind the reception area is an office. Among the character-defining features in this space are wood baseboards, wood chair rails and a safe. The floors in both the reception area and offices are covered with carpeting. The ceilings are suspended acoustical tile. The rear office in the southeast corner of the first floor has a wood chair rail and a brick fireplace that likely dates to the ca. 1915 changes to the building. The fourth first-floor space is the ca. 1915 one-story addition.

The second floor was remodeled in ca. 1915 to serve as a living quarters. Although the second floor has been modified over the years – with some paneling and suspended acoustical tile ceilings – it retains a number of character-defining features, including doors, door and window trim, baseboards, and built-ins. The stair to the second floor rises to a landing. A Craftsman-Style railing separates the staircase from the landing. There are doors on the north and east walls of the landing. One door opens to a storage/office space (formerly a bedroom) in the northeast corner of the building. In this space, the woodwork has been painted. There is a small storage room on the northwest corner of the second floor.

Another door opens from the landing to a living space. The southernmost room in the living space has a brick fireplace on its east wall that is similar to that on the first floor. This living room is separated from a kitchen to its north by a large oak bookcase with battered pier on its west. The kitchen has ca. 1970s kitchen cabinets on its north wall. West of the cabinets is a door that opens to the storage/office space, formerly a bedroom. A door on the west wall of the kitchen opens to a small bathroom.

**Summary**

The State Bank of Girard was built in 1873. The exterior of the building reflects its 1873 construction in the Italianate Style and a ca. 1915 overall design change in the Classical Revival Style. For instance, its arch-topped window openings on the second floor are character-defining features of the building's original Italianate architecture. The Classical Revival details, such as the piers and Tuscan pilasters, on the first floor date to a ca. 1915 remodel. Many of the character-defining interior features - including fireplaces, doors, woodwork, bookcases, chair rails – also date to a ca. 1915 remodel. The building retains a relatively high degree of architectural integrity that interprets the building's association to the State Bank of Girard and early Girard history.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

**State Bank of Girard**  
**Crawford County, Kansas**

**Statement of Significance**

**Introduction**

The State Bank of Girard is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in the areas of Commerce under Criterion A for its association with Crawford County commerce.

**A Brief History of Girard**

Girard, Kansas (pop. 2800), the county seat of Crawford County, was sited and named by Dr. Charles Strong, a native of Girard, Pennsylvania. According to local lore, Strong marked as the town site the place where a deer he shot fell. Girard narrowly defeated Crawfordsville in a late 1868 election to become county seat. County-seat designation was critical to growing towns in the nineteenth century when county seats were centers of community life in an agriculture-based society.

By February 1870, the town was bustling with 5 hotels, 4 eating houses, 8 restaurants and saloons, 5 grocery stores, 1 wholesale grocery, 1 clothing store, 5 dry goods, 2 shoemakers, 1 saddleshop, 1 drug store, 1 printing office, 1 watch shop, 2 bakeries, 1 billiard saloon, 1 book store, 7 law and land offices, and 2 lumber offices and yards. In all, there were 72 homes and 140 buildings. Many of the town's 260 residents hailed from Fort Scott. Many others were Civil War veterans who populated the state's southeast region in the late nineteenth century.<sup>1</sup>

Girard continued to grow after the Missouri River, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railroad brought passenger service to the area on March 3, 1870. Railroads stimulated unprecedented growth throughout the state. Along with fair weather, they ushered in an unparalleled economic boom. By 1880, Girard boasted a population of 1,292.<sup>2</sup> Brick buildings gradually replaced the temporary wood structures – and in 1886, the last wooden building was moved from the town square. Civic improvements included a waterworks in 1893 and interurban lines to Dunkirk and Arma. The town's population had doubled to 2,547 by 1900.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> James Shortridge, *Peopling the Plains: Who Settled Where in Frontier Kansas* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1995).

<sup>2</sup> US Census, 1880.

<sup>3</sup> US Census, 1900.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section number   8   Page   4  

**State Bank of Girard**  
**Crawford County, Kansas**

Like other communities in southeast Kansas, Girard became an industrial center, spurred by boosters who raised funds to lure investors. In 1884, Girard Foundry opened for business. A zinc smelting plant opened in 1888. More smelters came to town after the Girard Board of Trade raised \$11,000 to lure St. Louis investors. Mining and other industries attracted European immigrants, who were credited for giving the town a "radical" air and the region the nickname the "Kansas Balkans."

A progressive community, Girard was at the center of various reform movements. During the 1890s, the *Girard Press* featured a regular front-page column calling for women's suffrage. Industrial Girard was a seedbed for the organized labor movement. While Populist farmers were calling for "free and unlimited coinage of silver," industrial workers called for state ownership of industry in the form of Socialism. Girard became a center of Socialist activity. The Girard Socialists were chartered in 1897, the same year that publisher J. A. Wayland moved his socialist newspaper, *The Appeal to Reason*, to town.

By the late nineteenth century, Girard faced serious competition from the nearby community of Pittsburg, Kansas. Established in 1876 as "New Pittsburg," Pittsburg began as a coal mining camp located on the rail line that linked the industrial towns of Girard and Joplin, Missouri. Soon, industrialists eyed the region's coal for its potential to fuel other industries. By 1883, Pittsburg was home to three zinc selters and 4000 residents. In 1891, Pittsburg was home to 29 corporations. The town's population continued to grow in the twentieth century, expanding from 10,112 in 1900 to 18,148 in 1930.<sup>4</sup>

Over the years, Girard has successfully fended off calls to move the county seat to Pittsburg (pop. 19,243) by making concessions to the larger neighboring city. Although Girard's population remains steady at 2800, its economy is still tied to industry. Today, Girard is the self-proclaimed "printing capital of the nation," home to five printing firms.<sup>5</sup>

**State Bank of Girard**

The history of the State Bank of Girard includes a who's who of southeast Kansas history. The bank was the brainchild of George Richey, an Ohio native who had made a fortune in Kansas – amassing an estate of over \$15,000 by his early 20s. Although Richey was identified as a banker in

<sup>4</sup> US Census, 1900; 1930.

<sup>5</sup> James Shortridge, *Cities on the Plains: The Evolution of Urban Kansas* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2004), 366.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section number   8   Page   5  

**State Bank of Girard  
Crawford County, Kansas**

---

the 1870 census, he was apparently a "walking bank."<sup>6</sup> That is, he did not own a bank building. According to one source, Richey "had equipped a stone building for a bank, but on the eve of its opening, he decided against operating it." "Instead," according to the source, "he asked Franklin Playter to open a bank."<sup>7</sup>

Franklin Playter (1841-1931), the son of a Canadian farmer, emigrated to Kansas in 1868 after completing legal studies at Toronto University. Early on, Playter read law at Fort Scott. However, after determining that Fort Scott was "too crowded" he moved to Girard where he partnered with local attorney Colonel C. G. Hawley. Soon, Playter earned a reputation as a restless and tireless businessman. In his first years in Girard, while maintaining his law practice, Playter partnered in real estate with George Richey, bought a cattle ranch, and was the land agent for the Kansas City Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad. He was instrumental in securing a rail line that connected Girard to Joplin.<sup>8</sup>

At Richey's urging, Playter opened Girard's first brick and mortar bank, the Crawford County Savings Bank, in his law office in June 1871. "Playter's Bank" was successful enough to merit the construction of a new building. In 1872, after a tornado destroyed the Crawford County Courthouse during construction, Playter salvaged the brick to construct a two-story bank building. It opened for business on January 9, 1873.<sup>9</sup>

Although Playter's Bank managed to weather the Panic of 1873, it entered a period of transition. In March 1877, it became "Crawford County Bank"; it was reorganized as the "Merchants and Farmers Bank" in August 1877; and again renamed the "Bank of Girard" in June 1879. In December 1879, he sold his interest in the bank and soon after moved to the rival town of Pittsburg, platted at the location of known coal deposits on the rail line that connected Girard to Joplin. Both Playter and his real estate partner George Richey were original investors in the town. Playter, who had built Pittsburg's first commercial building, turned his sole attention to investments there. He had amassed a fortune of \$250,000 by 1890. After the Panic of 1907, Playter moved to Boston. But

---

<sup>6</sup> US Census, 1870.

<sup>7</sup> Willis Ernest Lamson, "The Historical Development of Girard, Kansas and Its Community," (MA Thesis, Pittsburg State University, June 1933), 38-44.

<sup>8</sup> "Franklin Playter Left an Indelible Stamp on Crawford County," *Pittsburg Morning Sun*, 1861-1961, Kansas Centennial Edition; *A Twentieth century history and biographical record of Crawford County, Kansas*, by Home Authors; Illustrated (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1905), Chapter V, "Banks and Bankers of Crawford County."

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

**State Bank of Girard**  
**Crawford County, Kansas**

he returned to the area in 1910 and invested in real estate and mining ventures in Joplin, Missouri and Galena, Kansas. He died in 1931.<sup>10</sup>

The Pittsburg interests that bought the business from Playter nearly destroyed the Bank of Girard. In fact, evidence suggests that they may have bought Playter's fledgling bank to lure him to Pittsburg. E. R. Moffet, who bought Playter's shares, was a Partner in the well-known area firm Sargent and Moffet. Sargent and Moffet discovered lead ore in Joplin in 1870, built the Girard and Joplin Railroad to connect the lead mines to coal sources in southeast Kansas, and platted the town of Pittsburg as a rail junction. After the partners sold their railroad company for \$300,000 in 1880, Moffet allowed the Bank of Girard to fail on March 4, 1882. A decline of rival Girard would have increased the value of the firm's holdings in Pittsburg, which it sold to the Pittsburg Town Company for \$50,000.<sup>11</sup>

Moffet accepted no blame for the bank's failure, instead implicating the bank's cashier. Throughout the bank's early and tumultuous history, it had many owners – but one cashier, Oscar Weimer Schaeffer (1860-unknown), persisted. Schaeffer was born to Dutch immigrants in Iowa on February 17, 1860. In 1872, his father moved the family to Girard, where he served as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Soon after his arrival, Oscar Schaeffer began working as a clerk for William Seabury, a young general store owner. Schaeffer left his store clerk job to clerk at Playter's Bank when he was only fourteen years old. When the bank failed in 1882, under E. R. Moffet's ownership, the 22-year-old Schaeffer had been the bank's cashier for a year. He continued to serve in this role until he became president after Sarah Haldeman's death in 1915.<sup>12</sup>

In July 1882, three months after Moffet closed the Bank of Girard, Chapman and Adams opened a bank in the building. In October 1882, Chapman and Adams renamed their bank the Bank of Girard. After E. G. Chapman retired in 1884, Henry W. Haldeman (1848-1905) purchased Chapman's half interest in the bank and became vice-president. In 1886, Haldeman bought Adams' interest, becoming the bank's president.

Henry H. Haldeman was born in Illinois in 1848. Haldeman became a physician and married his wife Sarah Alice Addams on October 25, 1875. In the 1880 Census, the Haldemans were listed as living in both Mitchellville, Iowa and Anthony's Creek, West Virginia. At that time, Henry was a practicing physician. The family moved to Girard in 1884 after Henry purchased the half interest in

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> *A Twentieth Century History ...*; Fred N. Howell, "Some Phases of the Industrial History of Pittsburg, Kansas," *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, v. 32, no. 3 (May 1932), 273-294.

<sup>12</sup> "Oscar Weimer Schaeffer," *A Twentieth Century History*.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

**State Bank of Girard**  
**Crawford County, Kansas**

---

the Bank of Girard. Henry managed the bank during highs and lows in economic history – from the mid-1880s boom through the 1890s depression. He served as the bank's president from 1886 until his death in 1905.

When her husband died, Sarah Alice Addams Haldeman (1854-1915) became not only the bank's president, but also the first woman bank president in the state. Sarah was not unfamiliar with civic and business activities. Her father was an abolitionist, miller, railroad promoter, banker and state senator. He inspired his children's many social and civic pursuits. Sarah's sister, social activist and Nobel Peace Prize winner Jane Addams, devoted her life to social causes, establishing Chicago's Hull House and promoting peace, women's rights and social justice. Sarah initiated efforts to build the Girard Carnegie Library and served on the local school board. In 1914, before women were given the right to vote, Sarah Haldeman was elected as an officer of the Kansas State Bankers' Association.

Sarah Haldeman entered the professional world at a time when women were just beginning to break free from their traditional domestic roles to enter the growing number of professions – from medicine to law. In the Colonial period and early Republic, women routinely partnered with their husbands and families in the management of businesses, which they generally operated from home. As the United States became more industrialized and work and home life were bifurcated, women were idealized as "keepers of morality" – and their economic role faded.<sup>13</sup>

Between 1830 and 1880, however, several dynamics opened doors for businesswomen. In the nineteenth century, women's rights advocates lobbied for more favorable property laws and equal access to credit. In the mid nineteenth century, all the states passed laws related to women's property rights. Like that of many Western states, the Constitution of Kansas included a women's property clause. By 1870, 15 percent of women over the age of 15 were gainfully employed. Over 10 percent of those employed in the Midwest operated their own businesses. Many of them became businesswomen out of necessity, continuing family trades or taking on new work after the untimely death of a husband or father.<sup>14</sup>

Because of restrictive social norms and women's related lack of experience in roles outside of the home, the businesses of most nineteenth-century businesswomen were domestic in nature.

---

<sup>13</sup> Angel Kwolek-Folland, *Incorporating Women: A History of Women and Business in the United States* (New York: Twayne Publishers, 1998), 54.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid*, 49-57, 97.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section number   8   Page   8  

**State Bank of Girard**  
**Crawford County, Kansas**

---

Running a boarding house or small hotel was similar to managing a nineteenth-century household. In 1900, women owned and operated 85 percent of the nation's boarding houses.<sup>15</sup>

The open society of the West offered new opportunities for women. Among the state's famous women are Clarina Nichols, who fought for women's rights at the constitutional convention; Susanna Madora Salter, who was elected the world's first woman mayor in 1887; and Mary Elizabeth Lease, who was admitted to the bar in 1885 and became a well-known figure in the Populist Movement. Other women were involved in reform movements of the Progressive Era. Included were Carry Nation, who smashed bars in the name of temperance. Sarah Alice Haldeman's professional are remarkable considering that she held a prominent role in the male-dominated banking profession. Sarah was the bank president until her death on March 19, 1915 in Chicago. Her death was reported in the *New York Times*.<sup>16</sup>

Following the death of her mother, Anna Marcet Haldeman (1887-1941) took over ownership of the bank. The only child of Sarah and Henry Haldeman, Marcet was born in Girard on June 18, 1887. Marcet began her higher education at the age of 15, when she entered the Rockford seminary in Rockford, Illinois. She also attended the Dearborn seminary in Chicago. In 1905, she entered Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania. Marcet went on to attend the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York from 1908-1910. After graduating from acting school, Marcet was a traveling actress working under the stage name "Jean Marcet." When Sarah died, long-time cashier Oscar Schaeffer became bank president. Marcet became vice president beginning in 1915. The updates to the building, particularly the Neoclassical touches on the storefront, likely date to Marcet's taking over ownership of the bank.

Soon after returning to Girard, Marcet married Emmanuel Julius. Julius was born in 1889 in Philadelphia to Russian-Jewish immigrants. He was a reporter in New York City in 1912 when Julius A. Wayland, the original editor of the Girard-published socialist journal *Appeal to Reason* died. Emmanuel Julius was recruited to become the new editor of the publication, which had a nationwide circulation of 500,000. When Marcet and Emmanuel married in 1916, they became one of the first couples to hyphenate their names. The hyphenated name of Haldeman-Julius was suggested by Marcet's aunt and fellow feminist Jane Addams. During the first years of their marriage, the couple lived on the second floor of the State Bank of Girard. Marcet, who was one of the wealthiest women in the state's history, loaned her husband Emmanuel \$250,000 to purchase the *Appeal to Reason* in 1919.

---

<sup>15</sup> Ibid, 75, 125.

<sup>16</sup> *New York Times*, 20 March 1915; John William Leonard, *Woman's Who's Who of America, 1914-1915* (New York, 1915), 352.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

**State Bank of Girard  
Crawford County, Kansas**

---

When the *Appeal to Reason* faded in popularity, Marcet and Julius began to write and publish the *Little Blue Books*; a series of paperback books that included re-prints of classic literature. In their efforts to bring literature to the masses, the couple came to be known as the "Henry Fords of publishing." The Haldeman-Juliuses developed friendships with other liberals and intellectuals, including Clarence Darrow, Jack London and Upton Sinclair. After the couple separated in 1933, Marcet moved to Illinois, where she died in 1941. Emmanuel died in 1951 when he drowned in his Girard swimming pool. Although the coroner ruled the death the result of a heart attack, some suspected he was murdered. By the time of Emmanuel's death, his publishing company had sold 500 million books.<sup>17</sup>

While Haldeman-Julius owned the bank, Oscar Schaeffer was responsible for its day-to-day operations. He continued his association with the bank until it was sold to the Crawford County Bank in October 1925. The Crawford County Bank, which opened in 1907, was located on the north end of the east side of the square. After the merger, in 1926, the Crawford County Bank spent \$20,000 remodeling its building. In 1929, like many banks during the stock market crash and Great Depression, the Crawford County Bank failed. The newly remodeled Crawford County Bank building was converted to a city hall.

After the State Bank of Girard merged with the Crawford County Bank, its building was used for offices. The building housed the Crawford County Abstract Company until it built a new building in 1977. At that time, they sold the bank building to Dick Loffswold, the current owner, for his law office.

---

<sup>17</sup> "Marcet and Emanuel Haldeman-Julius," *A Kansas Portrait* (Kansas State Historical Society, [http://www.kshs.org/portraits/haldeman\\_julius\\_marcet\\_and\\_emanuel.htm](http://www.kshs.org/portraits/haldeman_julius_marcet_and_emanuel.htm)); "Haldeman, Mrs. S. A., MSS.," *Finding Aid for the Haldeman Collection, Lilly Library Manuscript Collections*, <http://www.indiana.edu/~liblilly/lilly/mss/html/haldemsa.html>.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section number   9   Page  10 

**State Bank of Girard  
Crawford County, Kansas**

---

**Bibliography**

*A Twentieth century history and biographical record of Crawford County, Kansas.* Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1905.

Blackmar, Frank. *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History.* Chicago: Standard Publishing Company, 1912.

Connelley, William. *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans.* Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1918.

*Kansas Historical Quarterly.*

Kwolek-Folland, Angel. *Incorporating Women: A History of Women and Business in the United States.* New York: Twayne Publishers, 1998.

Lamson, Willis Ernest. "The Historical Development of Girard, Kansas and Its Community." MA Thesis, Pittsburg State University, June 1933.

Leonard, John William. *Woman's Who's Who of America, 1914-1915.* New York, 1915.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998.

Miner, Craig. *Kansas: the History of the Sunflower State, 1854-2000.* Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 2000.

*New York Times.*

Poppeliers, John and S. Allen Chambers, Jr. *What Style is It: A Guide to American Architecture.* Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 2003.

Social Security Death Index.

Shortridge, James. *Peopling the Plains: Who Settled Where in Frontier Kansas.* Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1995.

U. S. Census.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
Continuation Sheet

Section number   10   Page  11 

*State Bank of Girard  
Crawford County, Kansas*

---

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The State Bank of Girard is located on Lot 14, Block 18 of the Girard Original Town Plat.

**Boundary Justification**

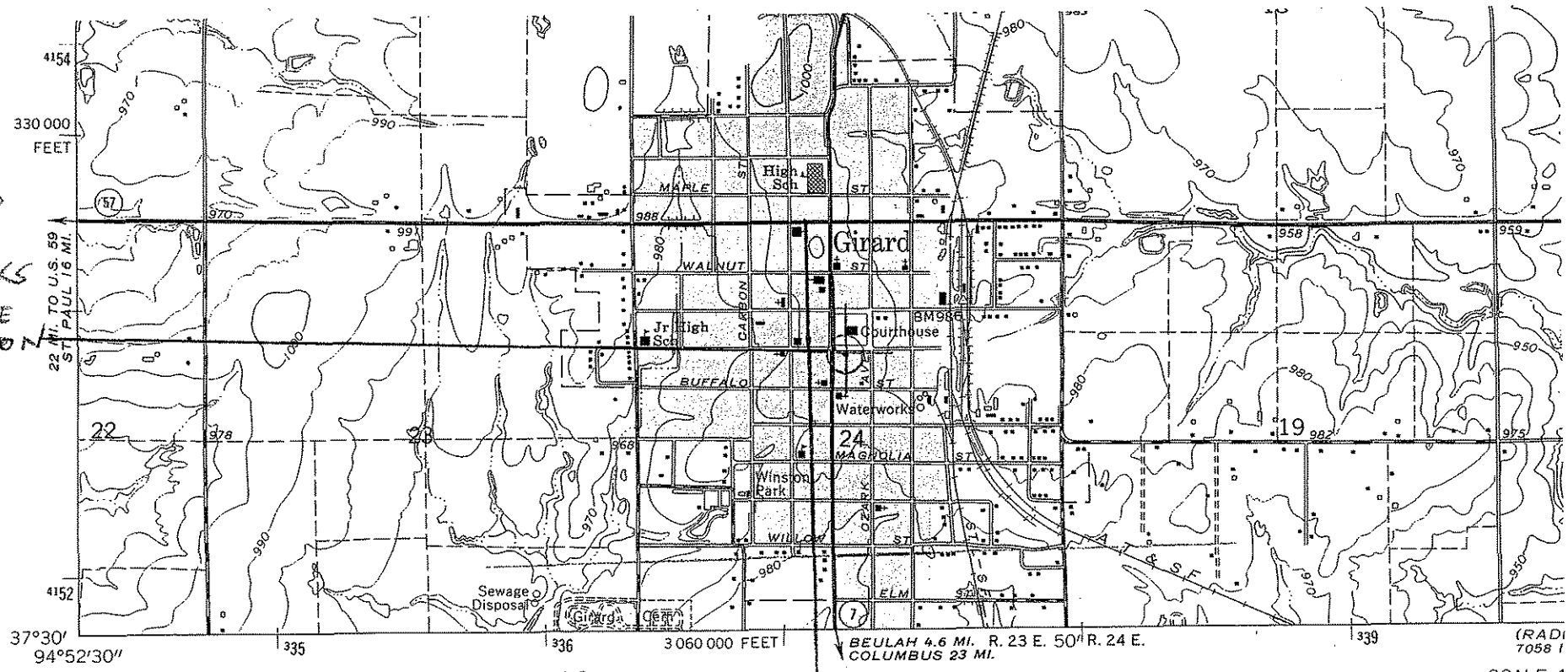
The nominated property is the lot on which the building sits.

**Photo Log**

All photographs were taken by Christy Davis on July 14, 2008.

1. Exterior, North (Front) Elevation, Looking South.
2. Exterior, North (Front) Elevation, Close-up of Picture Window.
3. Exterior, South (Rear) Elevation, Looking North.
4. Exterior, East Elevation of One-Story Addition, Looking Northwest.
5. Exterior, Close-up of Plaque on Front Elevation.
6. Interior, First Floor, Looking Southeast at Fireplace on South Wall of Rear Office.
7. Interior, First Floor, Looking Southwest at Vault.
8. Interior, First Floor, Looking South toward Vault.
9. Interior, Second Floor, Looking North toward stair in Corridor.
10. Interior, Second Floor, Close-up of Door in Corridor.
11. Interior, Second Floor, Looking East in Living Space between Living Room and Kitchen.
12. Interior, Second Floor, Looking North from Living Room to Kitchen.
13. Interior, Second Floor, Looking East at Fireplace in Living Room.

State Bank of  
Girard  
Crawford Co, KS  
15: 0337120 E  
4162750 N



(CHEROKEE 1:62,500)  
7058 IV

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
in cooperation with State of Kansas agencies

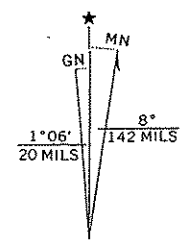
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1961. Field checked 1964

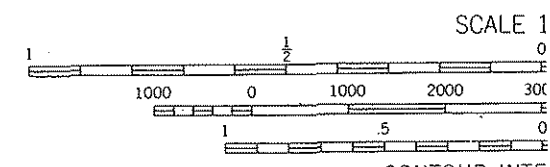
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Kansas coordinate system, south zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 15, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



UTM GRID AND 1964 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



SCALE 1  
CONTOUR INT  
DATUM IS MEA

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIO  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENV  
AND BY THE STATE GEOLOGICA  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS