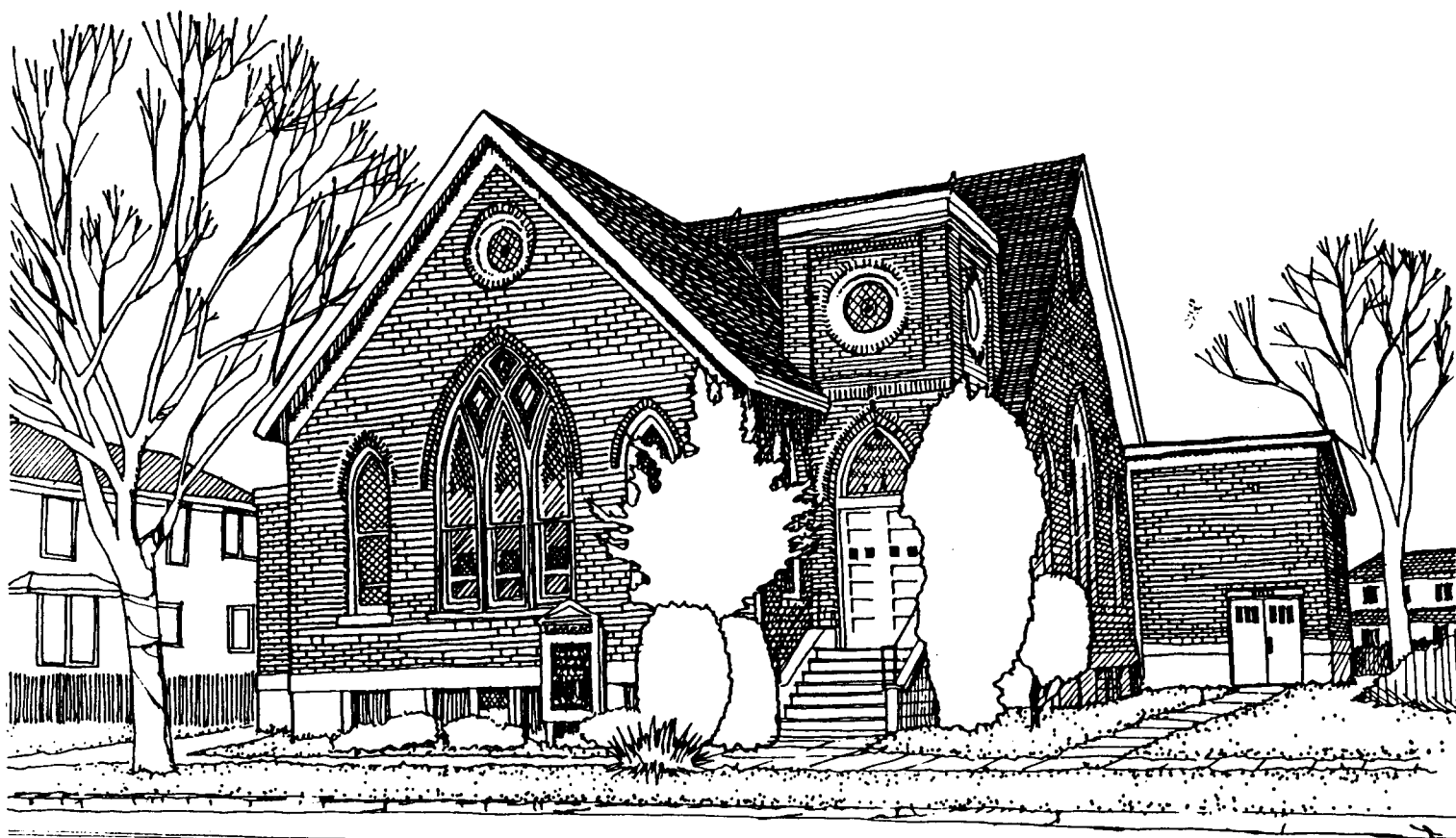


Salina, Kansas

HISTORIC RESOURCES  
SURVEY



June 30, 1985

Part II - FY84

SALINA, KANSAS  
HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY  
Part II

Prepared for the  
CITY OF SALINA  
and the  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT  
of the  
KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
Topeka, Kansas  
by the Salina Heritage Commission

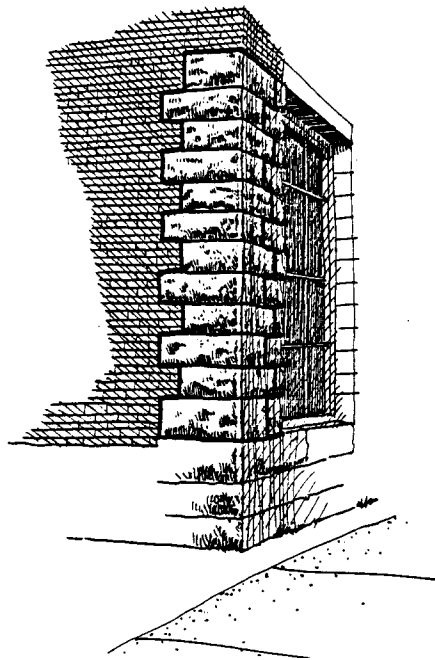
Compiled by  
Mary Clement Douglass  
June 30, 1985

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This Urban Study project has been funded by a grant, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, from the National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior, and the Kansas State Historical Society, Historic Preservation Dept. with matching funds and services from the City of Salina for the Salina Heritage Commission.

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Limestone quoins  
on a brick building

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I gratefully acknowledge the assistance and support of the following with sincere appreciation:

The Heritage Commission for their moral support and valuable input;

Keith Rawlings and the Planning Department staff for their help, support, and encouragement;

Mary Crowther, Salina Public Library, for the hours she helped me research the files in her keeping;

Mary Ann Schwartz and Clarabelle Geis for loaning materials in their personal historical collections;

The Register of Deeds staff and the staff of the County Appraiser's office for being so patient with my endless questions;

The Kansas Collection staff at the University of Kansas Spencer Library for providing copies of the Sanborn maps;

John Shaver and the Shaver Partnership for sharing Charles W. Shaver's scrapbooks and tracings;

and to those who have preceded me in this project and have made my work easier.

On the Cover:

Faith Temple Church of God in Christ  
231 South Ninth  
Built in 1910 in a modified Gothic style

## PREFACE

This report is the second part of the Historic Urban Study project for Salina, Kansas that was funded for the budget year 1984 (FY84) ending June 30, 1985. This report, as Part II, is a supplemental document which updates, amends and expands Part I. This report covers the one third of the inventories left undone from Part I and and the third phase of the project evaluation of the survey. Copies of SELGEM worksheets and corresponding inventory and evaluation forms accompany this report as an integral part of it.

Some changes and additions have been made in the list of surveyed properties. Senator James H. Moore's Prairie Renaissance home at 140 W. Prescott (549 S. 8th) has been added. The mill complex encompassing the Robinson-Shellabarger flour mills and elevators has been split into two separate entities. Shellabarger Mill has the 511 N. Santa Fe address. Robinson Mill has been assigned 500 N. Ninth.

On the recommendation of Richard Cawthon, Kansas State Historical Society architectural historian, three residences were added: 12 Crestview, 405 East Park Lane, and 309 South Third.

Due to a confusion of addresses, the old Kansas Power and Light power plant, 409 N. Third, was left off the earlier list and has been included herein.

100-102 East Iron has been consolidated with 101 South Santa Fe as it is all one building.

Extensive research was conducted in the Salina Public library. Kansas Room files were searched for information on significant buildings, personalities and businesses. The many hours spent reading newspaper microfilm to discover building permits, dates of construction, architects and builders were fruitful. I was fortunate to find many of the later building permits in the files of the Building Inspection Department. Addresses and construction dates were taken from cards in the storage area of the City-County Building. The library basement was searched for additional permits without success. Blue-line copies of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were studied to help date buildings in the Central Business District.

Even with extensive research, most structures cannot be precisely dated. Others cannot even be estimated, usually due to extensive layers of remodeling. There are many ways to estimate a building date through sharp observation of style detail, form, and building materials. Alterations and addition dates can also be closely determined by considering these same elements while looking for breaks with form. Some estimates of dates will be incorrect, but reconnaissance estimates should not generally be more than five years off either direction of the estimated (circa or c.) date. For instance, if an estimate of 1930 (c. 1930) was made, the actual construction

date should fall within the range of 1925 to 1935. A reliability check determined that if a date is off, the resource will usually turn out to be older than originally suspected. The central business district buildings presented a special problem: multiple dates are used to determine age of whole structures including, 1) the original portion of the building; 2) facades; and, 3) major additions (i.e., a building built in 1877 that had a new facade and expanded on one whole side at a later date would appear to read: c. 1877/1932/1966.

While a great deal of work has been put into these reports, neither Part I or II is complete. Every day brings new material to light. This survey, because of the nature of the historic resources, will never be completely finished, but will be a dynamic, ongoing process as different people apply their varied skills to the continuing research on these structures.



Detail from Oakdale Park  
entrance exhedra

## I N T R O D U C T I O N

### Purpose and Authorization

This report summarizes the research and analysis of an Urban Study Unit conducted for the Salina Heritage Commission, City of Salina, Kansas and the Kansas Historic Preservation Department. The FY84 study is authorized by the City of Salina by Resolution No. 83-3632 and Commission Action taken on 23 July 1984, and was completed in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the City and the State Historic Preservation Officer at the Kansas State Historical Society.

The purpose of the survey is to work within the city's framework "... to establish historic preservation (in Salina) as a vital part of the Planning process and not just as a set of written goals" (refer to Kansas State Historical Society letter from Nora Pat Small, 25 March 1983) and to identify and substantiate locally significant resources. This Urban Study Unit survey is part of the statewide comprehensive plan called The Kansas Preservation Plan (see Part I, Appendix D). This evolved out of a federal program called "The Resource Protection Planning Process - RP3." Guidelines for the study were provided by the Salina Conservation Plan of 1983 (see Historic Resources Survey, Part I, Appendix B), Kansas Historic Preservation Department, and the National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior. The scope of the survey and the requirements for the plan are detailed in the Urban Study Unit Outline (see Part I, "Survey Overview" section) and the Kansas Preservation Plan.

The project was funded by a federal historic preservation grant pursuant to the Congressional National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Funds are distributed and administered by the Kansas State Historical Society, Historic Preservation Department with thirty percent matching funds and services from the City of Salina for the Salina Heritage Commission.

Because these buildings now set in rundown neighborhoods, and covered with decades of grime, people do not distinguish between essential structure and the accidents of misuse and decay. As a result of this one-sided historic appreciation, our whole country is in danger of losing a precious part of its past -- the work of two generations.

--Lewis Mumford

UPDATE FROM PART I

This is the update on remaining survey work to be completed in Budget Period FY84 (from Part I, page 61)

1. Complete the inventory forms and photographing process on approximately one third of the remaining resources as indicated on the resource list.

Inventory forms and photographs were completed on the remaining one-third of the resources indicated on the resource list.

2. Complete the Evaluation forms on resources so indicated on the resource list.

Evaluation forms on resources so indicated on the resource list have been completed.

3. Research and record original ownership onto all inventory forms.

Extensive in-depth research to determine the original owners of evaluated properties was conducted. Because of time limitations, original owners were not researched for properties not evaluated.

4. Continue to research historical significance of original owner or subsequent owners via genealogical or biographic sources.

Extensive in-depth research into the original owners of evaluated properties was conducted. Because of time limitations, original owners were not researched for properties not evaluated.

5. Continue the comprehensive effort to more accurately identify downtown commercial resources, construction dates, facade dates, and history by researching building permits, photographs, maps, and archives for a two-block area consisting of the 100 blocks of North and South Santa Fe Avenue.

With a few exceptions, buildings in the Central Business District have been dated. Because of periodic renovations, building facades are frequently not the same age as the rest of the building. The facade date is used since it is that part of the building most visible to the public. When the upper and lower facades are of two different dates an attempt has been made to note both dates. Further research into the Sanborn maps is needed to date additions.

6. Record on the Inventory form at bottom of first page the current zoning with a date notation of all evaluated resourced (i.e., R-3 as of 7/84).

Current zoning designations have been noted on inventory forms.

7. If time allows, identify as many as possible of those Charles Shaver-designed structures that remain in Salina.

Charles W. Shaver designed many structures in Salina. The inventory and evaluation forms document which resources in this survey are his designs. A copy of his job log is in the Shaver file, which is part of this survey's research materials. Not all the listings on that log have been identified by current addresses.

8. Explore any local legends or leads (see "Salina Architectural Legends" list in this section).

Limited research was conducted on Salina's architectural legends without success. No evidence has been found of Wells Fargo or any other express company being located at 1002 Park. Glen Martin's home prior to 1904 was at 138 South Tenth.

9. Contact all significant churches for more detailed histories of their significant resources, if appropriate.

Library files on the churches have been searched for pertinent information which has been recorded on the appropriate form.

10. If time permits, conduct interior site inspections for those significant resources that are open to the public. Accept invitations for interior site inspections of private residences.

Several public and private buildings have been toured and photographed. This is one area needing continuing research.

11. If time and funds permit, shoot, compile, and write script for a 35mm slide show highlighting unusual, misunderstood and representative resources for educational purposes.

A slide show and script have been compiled highlighting significant structures and has been presented to local civic groups.

Direct positive blue print copies of the available Sanborn maps have been acquired from the University of Kansas Spencer Library's Kansas collection to aid in the dating of existing structures.

The Heritage Conservation section of the City of Salina Comprehensive Plan has been updated to reflect current research and progress made in Heritage Conservation Landmark designations.

Three buildings, 683 South Santa Fe; Missouri Pacific depot, 352 North Santa Fe; and 630 East Iron, have been zoned as Heritage Conservation (HC) Landmarks.



Street Name	Address	Const. Date (Orig/Newer Add.)	Brief Description	Threatened	Nat'l. Register	Poten. Register	Photographed	Inventoried	To Be Evaluated	Evaluated
SEVENTH ST.	108 N. Seventh	1922	Util, Comm, Cozy Inn	X			X	X	X	X
	109/111 N. Seventh	1886	Util, Comm, Midwest Bus.	X			X	X	X	X
	146 N. Seventh	c. 1910	Util, Eagles' Lodge	X			X	X	X	X
	157 N. Seventh	c. 1910	Util, Span. Rev., Cleaners	X			X	X	X	X
	346 N. Seventh	1899	Util, Lee Mill Complex				X	X	X	X
	101-113 S. Seventh	1928	PV, Tall Bldg, United Life	X		X	X	X	X	X
	119 S. Seventh	1922	PV, Beaux Arts, Grt Plains	X		X	X	X	X	X
	125 S. Seventh	1922	PV, Col. Rev., Credit Bur.	X			X	X	X	X
	157 S. Seventh	1930	Util, Comm, pt of SW Bell	X			X	X	X	X
	200 S. Seventh	c. 1892	PV, Col. Rev., res.	X			X	X	X	X
	255 S. Seventh	1924	Mod. Gothic, Imm. Lutheran	X			X	X	X	X
	302 S. Seventh	1916	Gothic, St. John's Lutheran	X			X	X	X	X
	326-330 S. Seventh	c. 1880	res. Apt. House	X			X	X	X	X
	EIGHTH St.	122 N. Eighth	1916	PV, Class, Rev., 1st Meth.	X			X	X	X
321 N. Eighth		c. 1910	PV, Class. Rev., old ch.	X			X	X	X	X
128 S. Eighth		1906-8	Gothic, Christ Ep. Ch.			X	X	X	X	X
150 S. Eighth		c. 1881	Vic, Italianate, res.			X	X	X	X	X
201 S. Eighth		1924	Gothic, 1st Christ. Ch.	X			X	X	X	X
204 S. Eighth		c. 1904	PV, Mod. Am. 4 square, res				X	X	X	X
308 S. Eighth		1922	Gothic, 1st Presby. Ch.				X	X	X	X
317 S. Eighth		c. 1900	PV, Princess Anne, res.				X	X	X	X
321 S. Eighth		c. 1900	PV, Dutch Col. Rev, res.				X	X	X	X
334 S. Eighth		c. 1900	PV, Am 4 square				X	X	X	X
402 S. Eighth		1901	Vic, Prin/Qn Anne, res.				X	X	X	X
414 S. Eighth		c. 1883	Vic, Italianate, res.				X	X	X	X
420 S. Eighth		c. 1880	Vic, Italianate, res.				X	X	X	X
448 S. Eighth		c. 1898	PV, Neo-Colonial, res.				X	X	X	X
451 S. Eighth		c. 1904	PV, Shingle, res.	X			X	X	X	X
502 S. Eight	c. 1900	PV, Neo-Colonial, res.				X	X	X	X	
516 S. Eighth	c. 1900	PV, Neo-Colonial, res.				X	X	X	X	
542 S. Eighth	c. 1884	PV, Queen Anne, res.				X	X	X	X	
NINTH ST.	103 N. Ninth	1918	PV, Cl. Rev, Cath. Convent				X	X	X	X
	118 N. Ninth	1953	Modern, Sac. Hrt. Cath.				X	X	X	X
	137 N. Ninth	1923	PV, Prairie, Cath. Char.				X	X	X	X
	245 N. Ninth	1910	PV, Cl. Rev., Old Crthse.				X	X	X	X
	336 N. Ninth	c. 1898	Util, livery stable				X	X	X	X
	339 N. Ninth	1925	PV, CL Rev/Rom-SJ Bapt. Ch	X			X	X	X	X
	349 N. Ninth	c. 1935	Util, Service station				X	X	X	X
	510 N. Ninth	c. 1887	Util, "Miller House"				X	X	X	X
	715 S. Ninth	c. 1930	Util, Hawthorne School				X	X	X	X
	122 S. Ninth	c. 1872	Vic, Ital., "Campbell Hse"	X		X	X	X	X	X
	209 S. Ninth	c. 1920	PV, Prairie, res.				X	X	X	X
	231 S. Ninth	1910	Gothic, Faith Temple Ch.				X	X	X	X
	300 S. Ninth	1925	PV, Eng. Rev, Bartlett Sch				X	X	X	X
434 S. Ninth	1910	PV, Am 4 square, res.				X	X	X	X	
440 S. Ninth	c. 1875	Vic, sand brick				X	X	X	X	



Street Name	Address	Const. Date (Orig/Newer Add.)	Brief Description	Threatened	Nat'l. Register	Poten. Register	Photographed	Inventoried	To Be Evaluated	Evaluated
COLUMBIA ST.	214 S. Columbia	c. 1900	PV, 1½-story rec, res.				X	X	2	
COUNTRY CLUB RD.	411 Country Club	1928	PV, res. Italian Renais.				X	X		
	413 Country Club	1926	PV, res. Eng. Revival				X	X		
	417 Country Club	1927	PV, res. Colonial Revival				X	X		
	421 Country Club	1930	PV, res. Eng. Revival				X	X		
CRAWFORD ST.	130 W. Crawford	c. 1915	PV, Am 4 square, res.				X	X	1/2	
	216 W. Crawford	1940	PV, Eng. Rev. Cottage				X	X		
	1910 E. Crawford	c. 1863?	Vic, res.				X	X		
CRESTVIEW DR.	6 Crestview	1926	PV, Neo-Col Rev, res.			X	X	X		
	14 Crestview	1926	PV, res. Eng. Revival			X	X	X		
	17 Crestview	1926	PV, Eng. Rev, res.			X	X	X		
	19 Crestview	1930	PV, Neo-Col Rev, res.			X	X	X		
	22 Crestview	1926	PV, res. Col. Revival			X	X	X		
ELLSWORTH AVE.	427 W. Ellsworth	1937	PV, Art Deco, res.				X	X		
ELM ST.	211 E. Elm	1927	Util, Art Deco, "Swift"		X		X	X		
	509 E. Elm	1921	Util, St. Francis (sch)				X	X		
	116 W. Elm	c. 1940	PV, Span. Rev. comm.				X	X	1/2	
	222 W. Elm	1950	PV, Art Modern, Fire Dpt.				X	X		
FAIRDALE RD.	58 Fairdale	1928	PV, Eng. Rev, res.				X	X		
FRONT ST.	205 N. Front	1860	Vic, false fnt, "Carpntr	X	X	X	X	X		
	110 S. Front	c. 1930	PV, Eng. Rev, res. Sh"				X	X		
	124 S. Front	1885	Vic, Ital/Grk Rev. res.				X	X		
	130 S. Front	c. 1915	PV, Neo-Classical				X	X		
GREENWAY RD.	203 Greenway	1929	PV. Eng. Rev, res.				X	X		
	208 Greenway	1927	Ital, Rennais. res.				X	X		
	212 Greenway	1930	PV, Eng. Rev, res.				X	X		
GYPSUM ST.	619 Gypsum	c. 1880	Vic, Italianate, res.				X	1/2		
HIGHLAND AVE.	638 Highland	c. 1910	PV, Eng Rev/Mission, res.				X	X	1/2	
	650 Highland	c. 1900	PV, Bungalow, res.				X	X	1/2	
	680 Highland	1917	PV, Prairie, res.				X	X		
	701 Highland	c. 1910	PV, Am 4 square, res.				X	X	1/2	
	720 Highland	1930	PV, Span. Rev. res.				X	X		
	762 Highland	c. 1910	PV, Bungalow, res.				X	X		
	816 Highland	c. 1910	PV, Crafts, 4 sq. res.				X	X	1/2	
	820 Highland	1910	PV, Dutch Col. Rev, res.				X	X		
	860 Highland	c. 1910	PV, Neo-Col Rev, res.				X	X	1/2	
1009 Highland	1915	PV, Cl Rev, Lowell Sch.				X	X	1/2		

Street Name	Address	Const. Date (Orig/Newer Add.)	Brief Description	Threatened	Nat'l. Register	Poten. Register	Photographed	Inventoried	To Be Evaluated	Evaluated
IRON AVE.	100/102 E. Iron	c. 1884	PV, Vern. See 101 S. Santa Fe	X				No		
	110/112 E. Iron	c. 1890	PV, Vern.	X				No		
	111-125 E. Iron	1930	PV, Art Deco	X				No		
	114 E. Iron	c. 1900	PV, Vern.	X				No		
	200 E. Iron	1878	Vic, Vern, "Rafters"	X				No		
	210 E. Iron	c. 1920	Util.	X				No		
	405 E. Iron	1928	PV, Eng Rev, comm.					X		
	630 E. Iron	1911	PV, Col. Rev, res.					X		
	636 E. Iron	1875	Vic, Ren. "Schwartz Hse"		X			X		
	800 E. Iron	1900	PV, Dutch Col Rev					No		
	811 E. Iron	1930	PV, Eng Rev, Oakdale Sch.					X		
	1815 E. Iron	c. 1900	PV, "Simpson Place"					X		
	211 W. Iron	1938	PV, Art Deco, Post Ofc.			X		X		
	401 W. Iron	1918	PV, Sullivanesque, comm.					X		
	406 W. Iron	1908	PV, Cl. Rev, SH Grade Sch.					X		
410 W. Iron	1916	PV, Cl. Rev, SH Jr. High					X			
526 W. Iron	c. 1880	Vic, Italianate, res.					No			
609 W. Iron	c. 1910	PV, Dutch Col Rev, res.					No			
823 W. Iron	c. 1920	PV, Bungalow, res.					No			
JOHNSTOWN AVE.	809 Johnstown	c. 1890	PV, Homestead ell, res.				X	No		
LINCOLN AVE.	416 W. Lincoln	c. 1908	Vic, Brick Cottage, res.				X	X		
MULBERRY ST.	209 E. Mulberry	c. 1884	Vic. res.	X				X		
	210 W. Mulberry	1916, 1925	PV, Eng Rev, Lin/Roosev.	X				X		
MINNEAPOLIS A.	129 W. Minneapolis	c. 1900	PV, Dutch Col Rev., res.				X	No		
MT BARBARA DR.	100 Mt. Barbara	1918	PV, Mission, "Shelton Hse"				X	No	X	
	130 Mt. Barbara	1916	PV, Federal Rev., res.				X	No	X	
NORTH ST.	321 W. North	1918/1927/1931	Util, Gooch Mill Complex				X	X		
OAKDALE DR.	315 Oakdale Dr.	c. 1890	PV, Prin. Anne, res.				X	No		
	613 Oakdale Dr.	c. 1910	PV, Prin. Anne, res.				X	No		
OAKDALE ST.	214 S. Oakdale St.	c. 1890	Vic, Stick?, res.				X	No		
	316 S. Oakdale St.	1912	PV, Am 4 square, res.				X	No		
OHIO ST.	450 N. Ohio	c. 1923	PV, Bungalow, Mailorder Sears				X	X		
OVERHILL RD.	102 Overhill	1926	PV, Span. Rev., res.				X	X		
	106 Overhill	c. 1929	PV, Ital. Rennais., res.				X	X		
PARK LANE	300 W. Park Lane	1926	PV, Col, Rev, res.				X	X		
	302 W. Park Lane	1926	PV, Ital. Rennais., res.				X	X		

Street Name	Address	Const. Date (Orig/Newer Add.)	Brief Description	Threatened	Nat'l. Register	Poten. Register	Photographed	Inventoried	To Be Evaluated	Evaluated
PENN AVE.	139 N. Penn	1913	Util. St. John's Hospital				X	X	76	
PHILLIPS ST.	145 N. Phillips	1931	Bungalow, Lamer's Market				X	X	X	X
PRESCOTT AVE.	129 W. Prescott	c. 1904	PV, Neo-Col Rev, res.				X	X	76	
	211 W. Prescott	1884	Vic, Ital, "Prescott Hse"	X			X	X	X	X
	231 W. Prescott	c. 1923	PV, Ital Ren. hall, res.				X	X	X	X

PRIMARY CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (Comprehensive listing)

SANTA FE AVE. (Downtown)	100 N. Santa Fe	1902	Vern, Paris Shop	X			X	X	X	X
	101 N. Santa Fe	1890/1924/1959	Vern, 1st Nat'l Bank	X			X	X	X	X
	104 N. Santa Fe	1871-2/1974	Vern, Warden's	X			X	X	X	X
	107 N. Santa Fe	c. 1904/1931	Vern, Shelton's	X			X	X	X	X
	108 N. Santa Fe	1878/1926/1970	Vern, Rose's	X			X	X	X	X
	109 N. Santa Fe	1904	Vern, Low's Drugs	X			X	X	X	X
	110 N. Santa Fe	1876/1926	Vern, Gebhart's	X			X	X	X	X
	111 N. Santa Fe	1870/1940/60	Vern, Genny's	X			X	X	X	X
	112/114 N. Santa Fe	1887/1955	Vern, West Ltd.	X			X	X	X	X
	113 N. Santa Fe	c. 1899	Vern, Consolidated.	X			X	X	X	X
	115 N. Santa Fe	c. 1899	Vern, Kline's Men's	X			X	X	X	X
	116 N. Santa Fe	c. 1888/1984	Vern, Trio Fash. Shop	X			X	X	X	X
	117/119 N. Santa Fe	1922	Vern, Kline's	X			X	X	X	X
	118 N. Santa Fe	1877/1944	Vern, Anderson's	X			X	X	X	X
	120 N. Santa Fe	c. 1887/1964	Vern, Deal's Gifts	X			X	X	X	X
	122 N. Santa Fe	c. 1905/1981	Vern, Trio Shop	X			X	X	X	X
	123 N. Santa Fe	1922/1966	Vern, Vernon's	X			X	X	X	X
	124 N. Santa Fe	1882/1978	Vern, Brass Buckle	X			X	X	X	X
	125/127 N. Santa Fe	1928	Vern, Long's	X			X	X	X	X
	126 N. Santa Fe	1959	Vern, Traylor Travel	X			X	X	X	X
	128-138 N. Santa Fe	1968	Vern, Planter's	X			X	X	X	X
	131 N. Santa Fe	1929	Vern, Montgomery Ward	X			X	X	X	X
	135 N. Santa Fe	c. 1903/1929/1953	Vern, Western Div.	X			X	X	X	X
	137 N. Santa Fe	c. 1920	Vern, Pfaff Sewing Ctr.	X			X	X	X	X
	141 N. Santa Fe	1902/1964/1981	Vern, Bergen's	X			X	X	X	X
	100 S. Santa Fe	1922	Vern, Nat'l. Bank of Amer.	X			X	X	X	X
	101-107 S. Santa Fe	1884/c. 1960	Vern, Wilson's	X			X	X	X	X
	104 S. Santa Fe	1886	Vern, Vacant	X			X	X	X	X
	106 S. Santa Fe	1886/1959	Vern, Vacant	X			X	X	X	X
	108 S. Santa Fe	1910/1978	Vern, Seitz Shoes	X			X	X	X	X
	109 S. Santa Fe	c. 1887/1960	Vern, McCoy's	X			X	X	X	X
	110 S. Santa Fe	1910/1968/1978	Vern, Harold's	X			X	X	X	X
	111 S. Santa Fe	c. 1878/?	Vern, McCoy's	X			X	X	X	X
	112-118 S. Santa Fe	c. 1870/1936	Vern, York block	X			X	X	X	X
	113 S. Santa Fe	1878/c. 1910/1950	Vern, Old Briar et al.	X			X	X	X	X



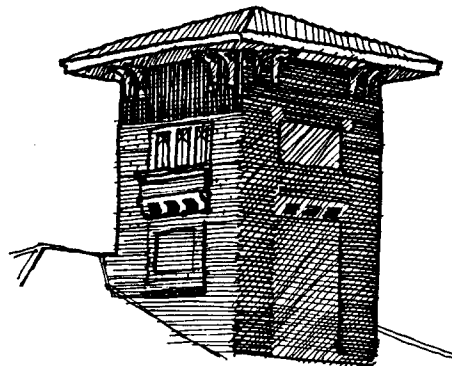
Street Name	Address	Const. Date (Orig/Newer Add.)	Brief Description	Threatened	Nat'l. Register	Poten. Register	Photographed	Inventoried	To Be Evaluated	Evaluated
SANTA FE AVE. (Cont'd)	660 S. Santa Fe	c. 1917	PV, Prairie, res.				X	X	X	X
	680 S. Santa Fe	1885	Vic. Queen Anne, res.			X	X	X	X	X
	683 S. Santa Fe	1887	Vic, (late) Pattern bk			X	X	X	X	X
	705 S. Santa Fe	1887	Vic, Italianate, res.			X	X	X	X	X
	720 S. Santa Fe	1887	PV, Princess Anne, res.			X	X	X	X	X
	746 S. Santa Fe	1887	Vic, Gothic/Stick, res.			X	X	X	X	X
	800 S. Santa Fe	1887	Vic, Stick/Shingle, res.			X	X	X	X	X
	833 S. Santa Fe	c. 1925	PV, Am 4 square, res.			X	X	X	X	X
	929 S. Santa Fe	1923	PV, Eng. Rev., res.			X	X	X	X	X
	1509 S. Santa Fe	1917	Grk Rev, Univ. Meth. Ch			X	X	X	X	X
SOUTH ST.	413/415 W. South	c. 1880?	Vic, res.				X	X		
	315 W. South	c. 1902	PV, Homestead ell, res.				X	X		
SPRUCE ST.	715 Spruce	c. 1880	Vic, Gothic, former ch?				X	X	X	X
WALNUT ST.	315 W. Walnut	1911	PV, Dutch Col. Rev, res.				X	X	X	X

RESOURCES OUTSIDE 1930 CITY LIMITS

INEZ ST.	526 Inez	1982	Modern, "Arch House"							No
FIFTH ST.	N. Fifth & Stimmel	c. 1910	Util, Stimmel Sch House				X	X	X	X

RESOURCES ADDED TO SURVEY

409 N. Third		c. 1907	Old KP&L Plant				X	X	X	X
309 S. Third		c. 1904	Vic. Res.				X	X	X	X
12 Crestview		1914	Modern Res.				X	X	X	X
405 E. Park Ln.		1926	Span Rev. Res.				X	X	X	X
7 Crestview		1927	Georgian Revival				X	X	X	X



Union Train Depot

UNADDRESSED RESOURCESBrick Works

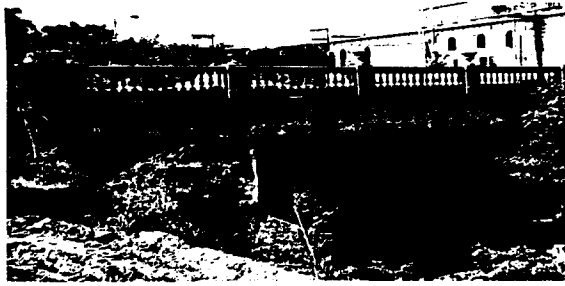
Time did not permit completion of an inventory of the remaining brick sidewalks in the 1930s city limits. The following is a list of remaining brick streets.

<u>Street</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Year Built</u>
Baker Street	Iron to South	1915
Beloit Avenue	Fourth to Ninth	1923
Bond Street	Santa Fe to Highland	1917
Bond Street	Santa Fe to Fifth	1922
Bond Street	Highland to Ninth	1922
Cedar Street	Baker to Phillips	1928
Charles Street	Ninth to Eleventh	1925
College Avenue	Walnut to South	1933
Crestview Drive	Marymount to Overhill	1927
East Park Lane	Country Club to Crestview	1927
Eighth Street	Pine to Elm	1924
Eleventh Street	Bishop to Park	1924
Eleventh Street	Park to Ash	1929
Eleventh Street	Ash to Iron	1922
Eleventh Street	Iron to Walnut	1923
Eleventh Street	Walnut to South	1915
Eleventh Street	South to Morrison	1917
Eleventh Street	Prescott to Crawford	1923
Ellsworth Avenue	Highland to Santa Fe	1924
Fairdale Road	Crestview to Overhill	1927
Front Street	Iron to Walnut	1915

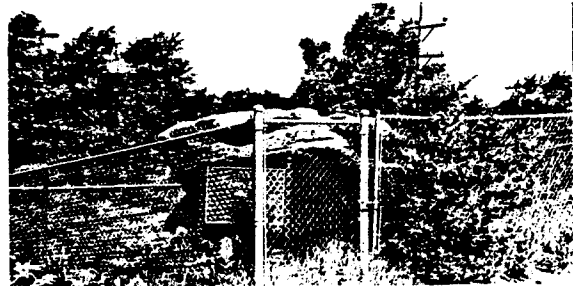
<u>Street</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Year Built</u>
Greenway Road	Crestview to Overhill	1927
Gypsum Avenue	Front to Columbia	1923
Highland Avenue	Beloit to Republic	1924
Jewell Avenue	Santa Fe to Ninth	1932
Minneapolis Avenue	Highland to Santa Fe	1923
Morrison Avenue	Eleventh to Twelfth	1923
Morrison Avenue	Tenth to Eleventh	1924
Mulberry Street	Fifth to Santa Fe	1917
Mulberry Street	Second to Fifth	1924
Overhill Road	Greenway to Fairdale	1927
Penn Avenue	Ash to Elm	1922
Penn Avenue	Elm to Riverside	1923
Phillips Street	Walnut to Ash	1916
Phillips Street	South to Morrison	1916
Phillips Street	Ash to Bishop	1923
Putnam Avenue	South to Morrison	1924
Spruce Street	Baker to Phillips	1924
State Street	Ninth to College	1908
Tenth Street	Iron to Walnut	1905
Tenth Street	Morrison to Prescott	1916
Tenth Street	Ash to Park	1916
Tenth Street	Prescott to Crawford	1917
Third Street	Ash to Elm	1919
Third Street	Walnut to Mulberry	1923
Thirteenth Street	Ash to Bishop	1915

<u>Street</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Year Built</u>
Twelfth Street	Ash to Bishop	1917
Twelfth Street	Ash to State	1922
Twelfth Street	Iron to Walnut	1927
Twelfth Street	South to Morrison	1923
Twelfth Street	Walnut to South	1916
University Place	Baker to West Place	1924
Washington Street	Ninth to Tenth	1912
West Park Lane	Country Club to Crestview	1927
Wilson Street	Fifth to Ninth	1920





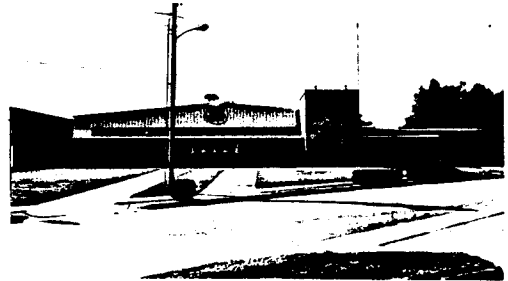
Iron Ave. Bridge



Indian Rock



Agricultural Hall-Kenwood Park



4-H Building-Kenwood Park



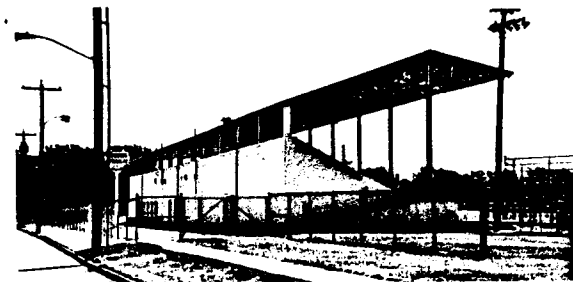
4-H Picnic area-Kenwood Park



Bicentennial Center-Kenwood Park



Municipal Pool-Kenwood Park



Tri-Rivers Stadium-Kenwood Park



KWU-King Gymnasium

### Country Club Heights Gate

Information on this structure is covered in the section on Country Club Heights.

### Iron Avenue Street Bridge at 4th Street

The concrete double span across the Smoky Hill River on east Iron Avenue at Fourth Street was built in 1915 from a design by C. G. Wilmarth and I. L. Zerbe, Salina architects and engineers. Concrete Construction Company of Kansas City, MO was in charge of the building. Because of structural damage building up over the years from constant use and winter salt-sand, this bridge is currently being replaced with a similar-looking bridge. Plans are to restore the planters and light poles to the original design as nearly as is possible with modern materials.

### Indian Rock Park

Salina Brick Plant was located on this site. The land was purchased by the City in 1954 for park development. It is the least developed of Salina's parks, having been left to nature in many areas. The Indian Rock monument was presented to the City, February 10, 1923. Bill Burke Sports complex is in South Indian Rock Park on the river floodplain.

### Kenwood Park

A special bond election in 1917 approved the purchase of 80 acres of ground for Kenwood Park. In May, 1931, the County Commission awarded the contract for buildings to A. W. Daleen. C. W. Shaver was the architect. Kenwood Park is the site of the annual Tri-Rivers Fair and Rodeo in August.

In the 1930's Salina Millers and in 1950's Salina Bluejays minor league baseball teams played in Tri-Rivers Stadium.

Agricultural Hall is the only known remaining building to have been built by Shaver/Daleen.

The 4-H building was designed in 1956-1957 by Wilson and Company.

The Bicentennial Center was built in 1977 by G. E. Johnson of Colorado Springs, Co from a design by Bucher and Willis, Salina.

The 4-H picnic area may have been a National Youth Administration project.

The Municipal Swimming Pool is another of the major buildings in the park.

Kenwood Hall is a modern, metal utilitarian building behind the 4-H hall.

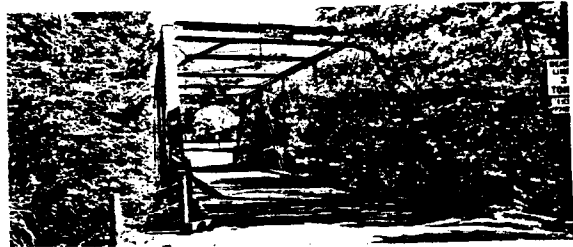
Numerous livestock barns are scattered beside and behind Agricultural Hall.

### King Gymnasium-KWU

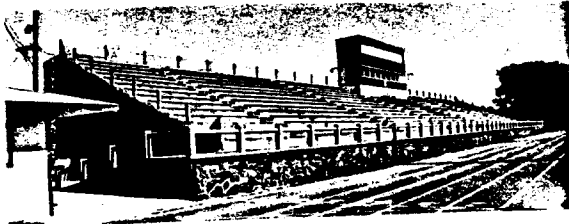
This is the oldest existing building for higher education in Salina. Construction began on King Gym in late 1914, was completed in 1915 and dedicated in 1916. The Class of 1915 donated the illuminated clock tower. King Gymnasium was considered one of the finest athletic facilities in Kansas during its early years. It is in need of major repairs to stabilize the deterioration.



Lodge-Lakewood Park



Lakewood Park Bridge



KWU-Martin Stadium



Marymount College-east view



Millstone



Oakdale Park



Entrance to Oakdale Park



Footbridge to 4th st.-Oakdale



Founders' Park



Oakdale fountain



Old bath house-Oakdale Park



Lily pool-Sunset Park



Picnic area-Sunset Park



KWU- Pioneer Hall



Girl Scout kiva-Thomas Park

Lakewood Park

This park was originally the Putnam Company sand pit. Mel and Mary Jarvis bought the old sand pit and built a large ranch style home about 1960 on the western shore. In 1966, Mary Jarvis sold it to the City for a park for \$140,000. The level of the lake has diminished from that time until only about half of the lake bed has water in it. When the old channel of the Smoky Hill River ran full, the lake was larger.

Martin Stadium-KWU

Glenn Martin, Salina aviation pioneer, is remembered in this athletic stadium built in 1940 as a National Youth Administration project for Kansas Wesleyan University.

Marymount College-Administration Building

The Sisters of St. Joseph built Marymount College and Academy in 1922 as a boarding school for girls. C. A. Smith, Salina, was the architect. At its opening in 1922, it was the only boarding school for girls in the diocese of Concordia and the only Catholic College for women in the State. In 1968, Marymount went coeducational and is currently an accredited four-year liberal arts college.

Millstone and Founders' Park

The newest of Salina's parks was dedicated July 4, 1976 as a Bicentennial project commemorating the founding of Salina at this site and the importance of the grain milling industry to the growth of Salina. The millstone is believed to be the stone from Col. Phillips' grist mill at this location.

Oakdale Park

John and Rosine Geis sold this park to Saline County in 1880. The commemorative entrance was designed by George E. Stuart, Salina, and Hugh A. Price, Chicago, Illinois and added in 1917. In 1933, the gateway was widened. The original gates are now on the driveway of the "Prescott House" at 211 West Prescott. The bathhouse was added in 1925. The footbridge dates from 1883.

Pioneer Hall-KWU

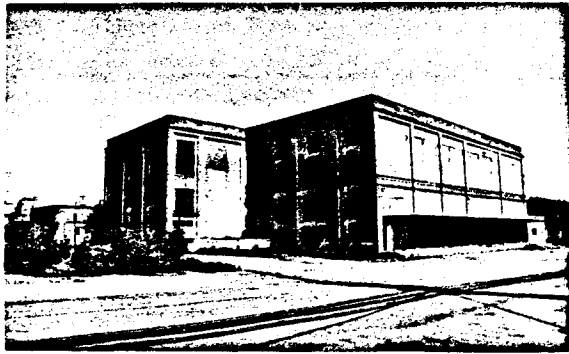
The administration building for Kansas Wesleyan University was built in 1922-1928 to house offices, classrooms, chapel-auditorium, and student center. It was designed by C. G. Wilmarth and I. L. Zerbe.

Sunset Park

Sunset Park was designed by Salina landscape architect Ralph Ricklefs, Sr. and developed in 1936 using WPA or NYA labor.

Thomas Park

Ralph Ricklefs also designed Thomas Park. It was originally developed in 1936-1937 as a National Youth Administration project. The western part of the park contains a Girl Scout Kiva and the most recent far western addition contains nursery stock for the Salina Park Department.



409 North Third



218 South Third



309 South Third



213 North Fifth



217 North Fifth



500 North Fifth



300 South Fifth



257 South Fifth

## ADDRESSED RESOURCES

409 North Third - Old KP&L Plant

According to tax records, this plant was built in 1907. A similar configuration shows up on the 1911 Sanborn map and with additions on the 1917 map. There has been a power plant of some type here since 1887. Improvements were made in 1915. The building is currently vacant. Due to a confusion of addresses, the old KP&L power plant was left off the list in Part I and has been included here.

218 South Third

This house was originally the residence of Peter and Mary Mugler, owners of the Salina Brewery. This Victorian Italianate residence may have been built of native "mud brick" or sand brick as evidenced by their color and texture. Although this building is currently used for apartments, the interior is fairly well intact. Woodwork may be cypress wood. The stairway may be cherry. Because lime mortar was used in its construction and is deteriorating rapidly, this house may need extensive rehabilitation soon.

309 South Third

Johan A. Anderson is presumed to have built this workingman's house about 1904. He brought the land in January of that year and the address is listed for the first time in a 1904 city directory. He was a clerk. Newer houses have filled in around it. This structure was added to the Part II survey by the State architectural historian.

213 North Fifth

This resource, the Roy M. Heath garage, is no longer standing. The owner demolished it in July 1984 to make way for a proposed office building. No evaluation form was prepared.

217 North Fifth

Listed as a veterinarians' clinic on the 1917 Sanborn Map and by 1926 auto repair was being conducted here. It also was demolished July 1984. No evaluation form was prepared.

500 North Fifth

The old Wyatt Foundry was built in 1909 for the F. Wyatt Manufacturing Co., home of the Jayhawk haystacker. The building closely resembles two others which were built by C. D. Crawford, the Watson grocery warehouse at 419 North Santa Fe and the Lee Mercantile building at 254 North Santa Fe, but there is no documentation to support Crawford having built it. The entry has been altered and facade windows have been replaced with glass block. It is a good example of Salina's industrial heritage.

300 South Fifth

The home of Charles G. Wilmarth, local architect, was built circa 1905. It was first listed in a city directory of 1905-06. Wilmarth practiced the building trade here from 1871-1920. His partners include Alex Schultz, W. T. Gilbert and, most notably, Isaac L. Zerbe. The house is a post-Victorian Colonial Revival cottage.

257 South Fifth

Benjamin F. Brown, manager of Salina Vitriified Brick Co. probably built this house circa 1902, as per mortgage record. He lived here 1904-1920. Carol O. Lindner family owned it 1920-1962. This late Victorian house has elements of Queen Anne styling and is built of native brick judging from the yellow-pink color.



401 South Fifth



445 South Fifth



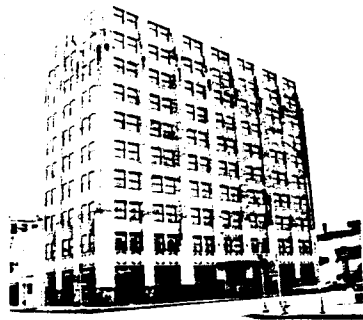
108 North Seventh



109/111 North Seventh



346 North Seventh



101-103 South Seventh



119 South Seventh

401 South Fifth

Since 1883, this has been the site of the municipal water works. In 1935, Charles W. Shaver designed the remodeling of the water plant to its current configuration. How much, if any, of the original structure remains is unknown. Limestone ashlar frames the entry and defines the corners of the facade. Art deco zig-zag and cross brickwork adorn the cornice.

445 South Fifth

This Dutch Colonial Revival was built about 1907 for Ella F. MacQueen. The variety of cut shingle work adds interest to this otherwise fairly common example.

108 North Seventh

The Cozy Inn was one of the earliest prototypes of the "fast food" concept. A "Cozie" is a rare blend of hamburger with ground-up onions garnished with pickle slices and set off with mustard and/or ketchup. Founded in 1922 by Bob Kinkel, the same style burgers have been cooked to perfection and shipped in dry ice around the world. Architecturally, the Cozy Inn is very plain on the exterior, buff brick with a single door and window. The original 1922 interior is intact.

109/111 North Seventh

Few of the original business blocks remain in the central business district. Since 1887, the Wight block has housed many businesses. A produce company, transfer company, a bowling alley, Salina Plumbing Co. and Powers and Hendricks wholesale paint, glass and wallpaper, all made their homes here. For over 60 years, the upper floors housed hotels. The WPA and the IRS had offices here. The original facade is pictured in Atherton's "Glimpses of Salina" c. 1905. Only the street level facade has been altered. It is assumed that Frank L. Wight, a carpenter-contractor, built his own building.

346 North Seventh

The Lee-Warren Milling Company was originally built in 1899 with major additions in 1906 and 1914. A 1927 fire destroyed one four-story elevator which was rebuilt. This mill was one of the top flour producers in Salina. J. J. Vanier, another milling magnate, owned this mill about 1948.

101-113 South Seventh

The United Building was constructed in 1929 by Busboom and Rauh from a design by Charles W. Shaver. It was home office to C. L. Brown's United Life Insurance Co. from 1929 until 1942. Franklin Life Insurance made its home office here 1942-1946. This Art Deco 10-story office building is the tallest structure in Salina, excluding grain elevators. There is extensive use of terra cotta as a "crown" for the roofline. Polychrome medallions form a decorative band above the street level windows. The yellow brick building features 3/3 steel framed windows in groups of two. Italian marble frames the street level display windows. Currently, the United Building is a condominium office complex.

119 South Seventh

The Great Plains Building was originally home of Farmers Union Insurance Co. 1921-1956. It also housed the Salina Daily Union newspaper and the Salina Sun newspaper. Mason D. Sampson had an office here from 1929-1933. It was home office for the Great Plains Insurance Co., 1956-1966. The Salina Board of Trade and many grain dealers made this their headquarters from 1923-1931. Charles W. Shaver designed this Beaux Arts structure, which was built by Peterson Construction in 1922. The current (1985) downtown revitalization plan calls for the demolition of this and adjacent buildings for a parking lot to serve downtown merchants.



125 South Seventh



200 South Seventh



326-330 South Seventh



122 North Eighth



128 South Eighth



150 South Eighth



201 South Eighth

125 South Seventh

Charles W. Shaver also designed this Colonial Revival building. Built in 1922 by Alfred Lindgren, it housed the Salvation Army Citadel until the early 1970's. It too, is proposed for demolition as part of the downtown development project.

200 South Seventh

This circa 1890 Victorian Queen Anne house had a Colonial Revival porch added in about 1900. There is no record of who built this house for William and Isabelle Flanders. About 1914, Henry D. Lee bought the place and considered it his home even after he sold it to his nephew, Charles Lee, in 1916. Charles' wife, Grace Moses Lee, was one of the founders of the Salina Y.W.C.A.

326-330 South Seventh

From Register of Deeds records, it appears this house was built for Anna Anson and husband in 1879. This is the only known concrete block Victorian Italianate in Salina. In its long history, only 4 families have owned it. Porches have been added to the south and west and the front porch does not appear to be part of the original building.

122 North Eighth

The First Methodist Church is one of two Salina churches built with a circular sanctuary in the Classical style. W. T. Schmidt, Oklahoma City architect designed this building in 1916. Shaver Partnership designed the education wing in 1955. The original structure was built by C. N. Sinclair. At its construction, this was one of the 3 largest Methodist Churches in Kansas. An Ionic colonade supports the pedimented entry gable. The domed roof is tile. The twin towers to the rear are copper-capped. This church boast 6 art glass and many stained glass windows.

128 South Eighth

(Please note address change at Church Board's request from 138 S. 8th in Part I.)

When constructed, Christ Episcopal Cathedral was said to be one of the finest in Kansas and contained the only set of chimes in the state. Mrs. Herman Griswold Batterson, New York City, donated the money to construct the building as a memorial to her husband who had been a bishop for this Episcopal diocese. Christ Cathedral is part of a three-building complex, the other two being the parish house and the education building. Charles M. Burnes and Henry A. Macomb, Philadelphia, created the design for this Norman Gothic Cathedral in 1906. Cuthbert and Sargent Construction, Topeka, was in charge of construction.

150 South Eighth

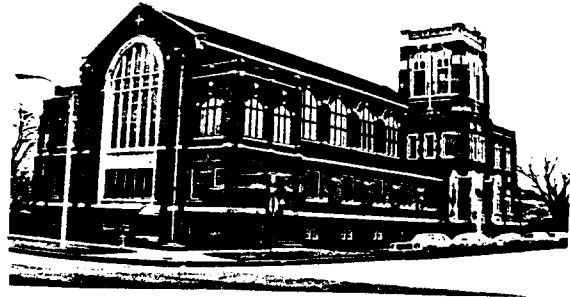
This Victorian Italianate home was probably built for James W. Rice about 1881-1885. It was the residence of John B. Shellabarger of Shellabarger Mills, 1885-1898. W. O. Lyter, Vice President of Shellabarger Mills, made this his home from 1899 until 1934. The property was deeded to Christ Cathedral Parish in 1943 and currently serves as a halfway house for chemically-dependent adolescent boys. Eastlake details adorn both interior and exterior woodwork. The truncated hip roof sports a metal crest.

201 South Eighth

The First Christian Church was designed by Charles W. Shaver in 1924. John Ferm supervised the construction 1924-1927. When built, the interior of this modified Gothic Church was said to be one of the finest in Kansas. Rev. David H. Shields waged his political campaign from here in 1904 in his bid for mayor. He was the only minister elected mayor in Salina's history.



204 South Eighth



308 South Eighth



402 South Eighth



414 South Eighth



448 South Eighth



451 South Eighth

204 South Eighth

David Cowden had this house built about 1904. He was a partner of H. D. Lee in founding the Lee Hardware Company. From 1919 to 1968, the house was home to the Commerford family, a pioneer family who homesteaded near Salina in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sinsabaugh bought the house from the estate in 1972 and have been slowly restoring it. The style of house is modified American Foursquare with Colonial Revival details. A cut limestone porch curves around two sides. No record was found of the designer or builder.

308 South Eighth

The First Presbyterian Church was designed in 1922 by Charles W. Shaver and is a modified Gothic Church. Eberhardt Construction was in charge of building the edifice. First Presbyterian is the oldest congregation in Salina.

402 South Eighth

This modified Victorian Queen Anne residence was built in 1901 by C. G. Wilmarth, architect for Lee A. Will. Will was a prominent merchant selling, among other things, books, cameras and jewelry. His widow, Etta, lived here until 1952. Once converted into 5 apartments, the house has been restored to single family residency.

414 South Eighth

This modest Victorian Italianate residence was built about 1883 for T. D. Fitzpatrick. The wrap around porch was added about 1910. Originally there were two porches. The interior has been significantly modified. Fitzpatrick is credited as one of the prime forces behind the organization of Salina High School. He organized the Fitzpatrick Mortgage and Loan Co. in 1885, served at one time as superintendent of schools, led the Chamber of Commerce, was President of Salina Storage and Transfer in 1907-08 and was postmaster, 1898-1911.

448 South Eighth

This Neo-Colonial residence was probably built for Isadora J. Peters and her husband about 1898. It was the home of A. F. Berg, undertaker, between 1910 and 1919. The hip roof has flared eaves and cresting. A dormer projects over an arched oriel window on the north. The front porch is two-tiered. The foundation and porch pillars are cut limestone.

451 South Eighth

Dr. Howard N. Moses built this side-gabled shingle bungalow about 1904. The foundation is molded concrete block. Moses was a Salina physician for almost a half century. He came to Salina in 1900 from the faculty of the KU Medical School in Kansas City. He was instrumental in founding the first hospital in Salina on South 9th in 1905. He helped found Asbury Hospital in 1921 and was Medical Director of its laboratory, which he equipped, until 1947. He was one of the organizers of the local Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the first Boy Scout Troop. He was active in Masonic orders, medical societies and the Sons of the American Revolution. His wife, Harriet, was a biology teacher at Kansas Wesleyan University and founded Gamma Delta Gamma sorority there. An AAUW scholarship was named in her honor.



137 North Ninth



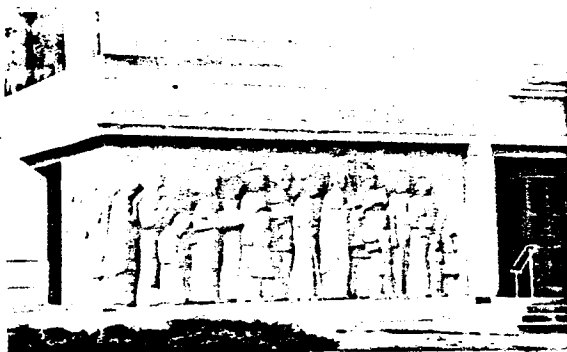
516 South Eighth



103 North Ninth



118 North Ninth



118 North Ninth



118 North Ninth

### 516 South Eighth

This Neo-Colonial house was built for Dr. A. G. Anderson about 1900. After his death, his wife, Jennie, ran the home as an apartment house. The house is similar to 448 South 8th in that both have flared eaves and two-tiered front porches. There is no easily obtained biographical data on Dr. Anderson, other than his medical specialty was diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

### 103 North Ninth

Sacred Heart Convent is the third of three buildings on the block located at North Ninth and West Iron. The parochial grade and high schools were built further west adjacent to the convent which was erected in 1918 by the Ladies' Guild of the parish. Anton Jacobs of Hays, Kansas was the contractor. The convent is an unusual combination of Classic and English Revival styles. The symmetry of the mass of the structure and the entry denote Classic styling. The bay windows on the sides are trimmed, with ashlar limestone reminiscent of English Revival towers. The raised lawn is defined by slabs of white marble.

### 118 North Ninth

(This address is for the rectory/office attached to the rear of Sacred Heart Cathedral. The plat map address for the cathedral itself is 308 West Iron.)

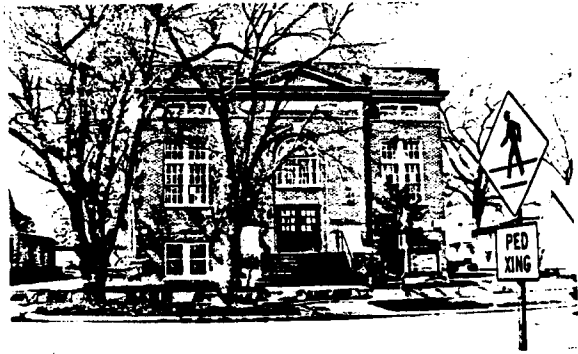
When the diocesan seat was moved from Concordia to Salina in 1945, the parish decided it needed a new Church worthy of the honor. This very modern structure, built in 1952-53, reflects the importance of wheat production in the lives of the area's people. The classic architecture of ancient Greece and the functional art forms of the Kansas grain elevator and silo were combined by Bishop Frank A. Thill. Edward J. Schulte, Cincinnati, Ohio, was architect. Anton Wendling, University of Aachen, Germany designed the stained glass windows. Erhard Stoettner of the T. C. Esser Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, executed the glass work. A processional panel of figures carved in Silverdale stone from the quarries of southeastern Kansas, representing the membership of the Church and depicting the basic Christian vocation of carrying the Cross with Christ, was modeled in clay by Ernest Bruce Haswell of the University of Cincinnati for the facade. Featured in that design are stylized Kansas sunflowers and wheat. Haswell's religious figures for both interior and exterior were carved by Winfred Szathowski and his assistant, Harold Elgar, artisan's of Bloomington, Illinois. Junction City travertine stone was used for both the exterior and interior cylindrical walls. The interior marble is a rosy tan which blends with the walls. It is St. Genevieve Sheldorado marble from near St. Louis, Missouri. The approximate total cost of the cathedral, including furnishings was one million dollars.

### 137 North Ninth

Dr. Balthazar A. Brungardt built this Prairie School house in 1923 to hold his large family. He practiced medicine in Salina from 1915 until his death in 1962. As a young physician, he brought St. John's Hospital to medical standardization at the request of Bishop John Cunningham. Later he directed the foundation of St. John's School of Nursing. The low pitched roof has green tile and wide eaves. A porte cochere extends south of the front porch. Windows and doors are paired. A garage is attached to the rear of the structure and has a room above it. Catholic Charities occupies the home now.



245 North Ninth



339 North Ninth



349 North Ninth



500 North Ninth



510 North Ninth



122 South Ninth

245 North Ninth

J. B. Betts built the old Saline County Courthouse in 1910 in the Classical Revival mode. When county governt moved across the street, the court house was renovated for use as a senior citizens' activity center. .Pedimented porticos supported by Corinthian columns adorn each facade. Squared columns in low relief separate the windows. The exterior is unchanged, except for a glass and metal vestibule added to the rear as a weather lock.

339 North Ninth

Isaac L. Zerbe designed St. John's (Negro) Baptist Church in 1925 as a Colonial Revival structure. A great many of the leaders of the local black community have come from the congregation of this church.

349 North Ninth

Shell Petroleum Corporation built this English Revival cottage about 1935 as a gaso-line station.

500 North Ninth

Robinson Milling Co. was built in stages from 1918 to 1954. The headhouse, bins and hopper scale were constructed in 1918. Concrete tanks were added in 1924, 1929, and 1954. Flour milling was done until 1953. The facility is now used as a terminal elevator. In 1919, the new mill was the most elaborate in the southwest. Its six floors were a model of the new daylight construction plan. Nordyke and Marmon machinery was used. A modern flour laboratory was incorporated in the design. In Part I this structure was included in 511 N. Santa Fe. New material defined the separation of the two entities.

510 North Ninth

This old railroad lunchroom and hotel, commonly known as the Miller house, was probably built about 1887. The Miller family owned this lot from 1887-1909. The four adjacent lots were bought in the mid-1920's. Between 1892 and 1899, an addition brought it to its current size. In 1909, Karl Benz bought lot 17 on which the hotel stands and used the lower level for a meat market and grocery. His family carried on the business until about 1964. The building has had a decided list for at least the past 20 years. Currently it is used as an antique store.

122 South Ninth

This frame Victorian Italianate residence was built about 1872 for Alexander M. Campbell, Sr., one of the five founders of Salina. He was treasurer for the town company. Campbell became the town's storekeeper and engaged in mercantile business until his retirement. He was married in 1858 to Christine Phillips, sister of Col. Williams A. Phillips. Their marriage was the first between the new town residents. He was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln in 1861 and held the office for 27 years. He served in the Union Army attaining the rank of Sergeant. The house remained in family hands until 1956.

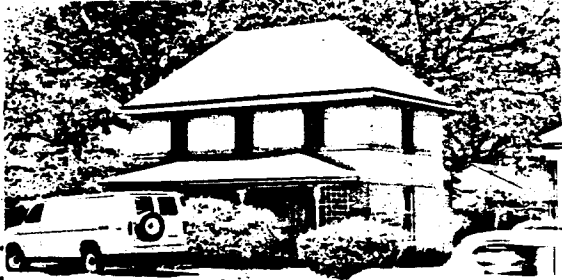
The structural system of this house is reported as reinforced at the time of construction with sand and crushed stone. These materials were placed 14"-16" thick in the basement and portions of the main floor walls to help withstand Kansas winds.



231 South Ninth



300 South Ninth



440 South Ninth



501 South Ninth



802 South Ninth



845 South Ninth



916 South Ninth



120 South Tenth



128 South Tenth



139 South Tenth

231 South Ninth

Built in 1910 by the United Brethren Church in Christ, this Gothic Revival Church is being used as the Faith Temple Church of God in Christ. The top part of the original bell tower is missing, having been damaged and not rebuilt. An education wing has been added to rear. Arched windows with tracery are on the 3 sides visible from the street.

300 South Ninth

This modified English Revival elementary school was designed in 1925 by architect Charles W. Shaver to honor pioneer Salina teacher, Jennie V. Bartlett.

440 South Ninth

One of only three known buildings to be built of native, low fired brick, this house may have been built as early as 1873. Leroy O. Wight owned the land at this location at that time. Wight was county surveyor 1879-1880 and dealt in real estate in 1885.

501 South Ninth

This is the only known one-story Prairie School design residence in Salina. The house was built about 1923 for Charles P. Hinnenkamp.

802 South Ninth

This side-gabled bungalow was presumably built by O. H. and Florena Ford between 1913 and 1915. It remained in the family until 1971. Ford was judge of probate and juvenile courts.

845 South Ninth

Alfred Lindgren, contractor, built this Dutch Colonial Revival house in 1927 for Richard L. Baker, auditor for Robinson Milling Co. It was the home of G. K. Eyer, local dentist, between 1941-1980.

916 South Ninth

Alfred Lindgren built this Colonial Revival house for himself in 1928 and lived there until about 1942. Carl Ward Hilton, who owned the house from 1956 to 1972 was a bookkeeper for City Plumbing Co.

120 South Tenth

William McBride "Mac" Stevenson had this Neo-Colonial house built in the summer of 1905. Stevenson, manager of Stevenson's Clothing Co., was Dean of Salina's retail community. He was a charter member of Salina Rotary Club, served on the School Board for 8 years and belonged to several Masonic groups.

128 South Tenth

Krueger and Parker had the contract to build W. C. Tuthill's residence in 1884. Tuthill, pioneer merchant, also dealt in livestock and real estate. Much of the Victorian trim has been removed from the exterior and the porch has been altered. This is almost identical to the house at 158 South Tenth.

139 South Tenth

This enlarged American Foursquare was built about 1906 for George Bailey, salesman. He traded houses with Elizabeth Low for her house on Gypsum Street before this one was finished. Estella Low, Elizabeth's daughter, gave it to Catherine, Winifred and Mary Carr.



142 South Tenth



156 South Tenth



158 South Tenth



204 South Tenth



208/210 South Tenth



509 South Eleventh



615 South Eleventh



251 North Thirteenth



336 North Thirteenth

142 South Tenth

This Craftsman bungalow is assumed to have been built about 1920 for the Hendricks family. The 1917 Sanborn Map doesn't show this structure; however, the 1926 Sanborn Map does.

156 South Tenth

Samuel M. Wilson is the probable original owner of this Dutch Colonial Revival house built about 1898.

158 South Tenth

There is no hard evidence as to original owner or builder of this Victorian Italianate house, but William C. Addison is believed to have had the house built. Krueger and Parker built an almost identical house at 128 South Tenth in 1884. Addison was one of the pioneer settlers of Salina, coming here in 1870. According to his 15 August 1910 obituary, he was one of the best known and most influential citizens of the community.

204 South Tenth

Evan P. Coffey, treasurer of Bulkley Dry Goods Co. is presumed to have built this Federal Revival house. Its most notable residents were Doctors Claude and Rochella Flora, chiropractors from 1937-1971. The current owners enclosed the porch on the north.

208/210 South Tenth

J.D.M. Conrad built this Victorian Stick residence for John A. Zehring in 1887 for \$3,500. Porches on the front and south sides have been enclosed and altered.

509 South Eleventh

This simplified Queen Anne cottage is presumed to have been built about 1906 as investment property probably by Mary C. McDaniel. None of the early owners can be documented as living in it.

615 South Eleventh

This building was formerly the kindergarten cottage for old South Park School. It was moved onto this location in the mid-1940's from another location, possibly across the alley from South Park. It is currently owned by the City and used as the research library for the Smoky Valley Genealogical Society.

251 North Thirteenth

The first time that a use is listed in a city directory for this address is in 1921 when Flamme's Bakery appears. It appears on the 1926 but not the 1917 Sanborn Map. A vernacular false front, this building has been home to many small businesses and is currently used as a residence.

336 North Thirteenth

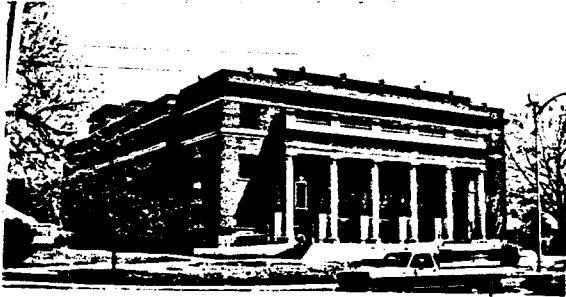
Gospel Mission was originally built as a cafe/hotel for railroad passengers and crew. It has been a hotel of various names since 1921. The lighter brick of the main part of the building was probably locally produced judging by its color. The facade is a darker brown brick.



400 North Thirteenth



300/318 East Ash



410 West Ash



613 West Ash



701 West Ash



702 West Ash



725 West Ash



915 West Ash



117 Baker

400 North Thirteenth

After a 1912 fire destroyed the Union Pacific depot, the city fathers, led by C. B. Kirkland, convinced the four railroads serving Salina that there was a need for a Union Depot to serve all. F. M. Spencer and Sons, Topeka was the low bidder on the contract to build Union Depot in 1915. Salina Vitrified Brick Co. supplied 300,000 locally produced brick for the construction. A Union Pacific employee was probably responsible for the design which, with its low pitched tile roof, has a Mission flavor.

300/318 East Ash

Western Star Mill began in 1873. It has grown and changed drastically over the years. The dam was the first major concrete project in the city. Portions of the mill dam are still visible from Founder's Park. Structures visible today mostly date from 1929.

410 West Ash

Memorial Hall was built in 1922 to honor Salina area veterans of all wars since and including the Civil War. It was used as a municipal auditorium until 1978 when it was converted to a neighborhood recreation center. Charles W. Shaver designed this Neo-Classical building. Otto Peterson Construction Co. won the contract to build it.

613 West Ash

W. F. Musser, early Salina probate judge, is presumed to have built this Dutch Colonial Revival residence between 1899 and 1903.

701 West Ash

J. B. Goodwin and S. L. Harris built this simplified Queen Anne house for Nathaniel Wilson in 1887. It was the home of Caroline Link (Mrs. Jacob) Fisher, daughter of Catherine Link, the first white woman settler in this area. This is the best example of simplified Queen Anne style in Salina.

702 West Ash

John Orme Wilson, attorney, built this house in 1885 in the new Wilson Addition at a cost of about \$1800. Dr. William H. Winterbotham, physician and surgeon, lived here from about 1886 until 1917. The detail on the windows and in the gables is a very good example of the Stick style.

725 West Ash

Frank Houghton sold Lot 12, University Addition, to Wallace A. Pike for \$4,000 in 1907. On the same day he gave T. D. Fitzpatrick a \$2,000 mortgage on the lot. It is uncertain whether the house was built by Houghton as an investment or by Pike for his residence. It is believed that Houghton had this Dutch Colonial Revival residence either under construction or completed when he sold it to Pike.

915 West Ash

Peter Crawford built his Dutch Colonial Revival residence about 1908. Ervin and Sybil Stratmann purchased the house in 1955 from the Crawford estate. This is one of the best examples of a style common to this period of Salina's history.

117 Baker

This Tudor Revival Cottage was built in 1930 and incorporates an interesting use of native stone in the design. E. L. Kegebehn, telegrapher for Western Union, was the original owner.



223 Channel



103 North College



100 South College



216 West Crawford



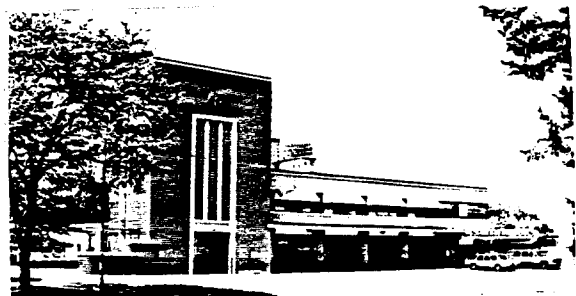
427 West Ellsworth



211 East Elm



509 East Elm



222 West Elm

223 Channel

In 1899, W. W. Watson built a barn on his 434 South Santa Fe property. When the house was torn down in the late 1950's, the carriage house and barn were moved to Channel Road and adapted for residential use. An L-shaped wing was added in the 1970's.

103 North College

J. H. McConchie, travel agent, had this house built in 1908. It remained in the family until 1946. This Neo-Colonial is similar to houses on Eighth and Highland near Prescott. All were probably built by the same person and can be identified by the three stair-step windows in the front gables.

100 South College

David A. VanTrine built "Endiron" on the grounds of Salina Normal School after its 1904 fire. The Neo-Colonial house dates from about 1909. J. W. Hahn and family lived here 42 years. Frank Wyatt of Wyatt Mfg. lived here briefly. The house originally had a tile roof to match the porte cochere and the carriage house in the rear.

216 West Crawford

In 1940, Charles W. Shaver designed this English Revival cottage as a precinct voting station which was built by the National Youth Administration. The City sold it in 1975 and it became commercial offices.

427 West Ellsworth

John C. Riddell had this residence built in 1937. This is the only known example of Art Deco/Art Moderne residential construction in Salina. A Chevron relief pattern is at the roof line over the curved porch canopy. Repeating leaf patterns are set into the north wall. Two postless corner windows are also set into the north wall. Other windows in this compact, flat roof house are vertical metal casement. Riddell was an Assistant Division Engineer with the State Highway Commission.

211 East Elm

Swift and Company built this structure as a hatchery in 1926 for poultry production. Two styles typical of 1920's architecture were employed in the construction of the "Swift Building". They blend easily with the building's utilitarian features that reflect a pre-depression confidence in Salina's agricultural commerce. The linear, hard-edge detail, common to the Art Deco style, accents the Spanish Revival curvilinear roofline. A typical reinforced concrete and masonry grid is filled in with vast multipaned windows. Strategically placed Swift logos identify the building from several blocks away. In 1965, it was converted to a warehouse. Its location across the street from the new Post Office may make it ideal for some type of adaptive reuse.

509 East Elm

Dunbar school, built in 1921 as an elementary school for black children, was one of the most modern educational facilities in Kansas. It closed in 1956 and was converted in 1958 into offices for St. Francis Boys Home, Inc.

222 West Elm

Fire Station No. 1 was designed by Shaver and Shaver and was constructed by Busboom and Rauh Contractors, both of Salina. The red and white brick structure was first occupied on 15 October 1950. Its clock, lettering style and strong structural expression are typical of Art Moderne architecture.



205 North Front



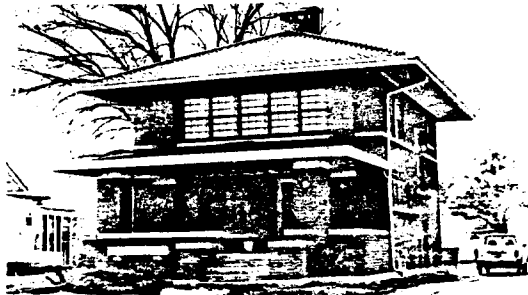
110 South Front



124 South Front



130 South Front



680 Highland



720 Highland



762 Highland



820 Highland



1009 Highland

205 North Front

This vernacular false front structure is believed to be the oldest existing building in Salina. It was built by Luke Parsons and Simeon Garlitz as a carpenter shop in 1860. It was occupied later by the Anderson Brothers Broom Factory. The building was originally located near the northeast corner of the intersection of Iron and Santa Fe, 235 N. 5th and possibly one other unknown location.

110 South Front

There is no conclusive evidence of a construction date for this English Revival cottage. Deeds and mortgages indicate the possibility of the house being built as early as 1919 or as late as 1934. City directories list something at this address as early as 1909. Sanborn maps do not cover this area until 1926.

124 South Front

The Carlin brothers, Samuel, Edward and Hugh, built this Victorian Italianate house with barn in 1885 for \$3,450. It was home, at one time, to druggist T. W. Carlin. Many Carlin families owned this property through the years.

130 South Front

Hugh Carlin, Jr. is presumed to have built this Neo-Colonial house about 1915. For many years, it was the home of Albert and Mary Anne Schwartz of the Lee Hardware Co. Currently, it is used as a half-way house for alcoholic and chemically dependent men.

680 Highland

This Prairie style house was designed by C. A. Smith, architect, as his own home in 1917. Smith also designed the administration building at Marymount College. Arno Rinas, engineer, is restoring the home.

720 Highland

Oscar Benz had J. Swartz, carpenter, build this Spanish Revival residence in 1930. The tile roof and terra cotta detail give this small house the same air of quality workmanship as other much larger examples of the style.

762 Highland

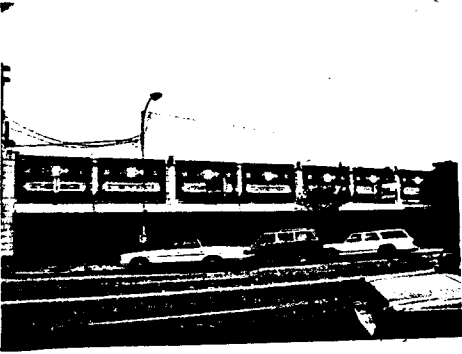
J. A. Ryberg had this Craftsman Bungalow built about 1922. He was an early owner of Salina Planing Mill. This house is a good example of a style common in Salina.

820 Highland

J. K. A. Biles, architect, was the first resident at this address according to a 1911 city directory. He and his wife Jessie bought this lot in June, 1910. This Dutch Colonial Revival is different from most in Salina. The roof is much steeper and the front gable smaller. There is also a three-bay tower projecting from the second-story roof. The combination of buff brick and rough-cut shingles is also unusual.

1009 Highland

Lowell Elementary School was designed by an Oklahoma City architect, W. T. Schmidt, who designed several institutional buildings in Salina. Originally built in 1915, the school had a major addition in the mid 1960's.



111-125 East Iron



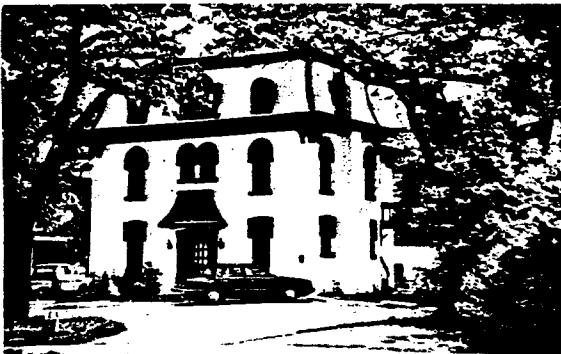
200 East Iron



405 East Iron



630 East Iron



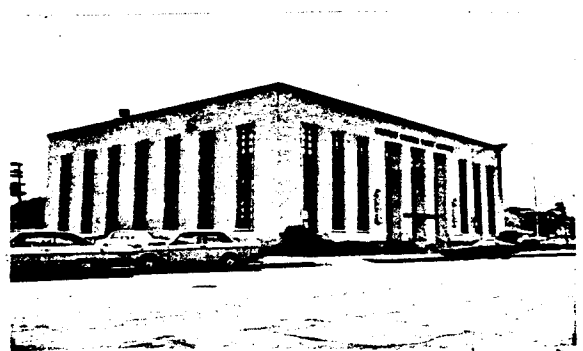
636 East Iron



811 East Iron



1815 East Iron



211 West Iron

111-125 East Iron

James H. Moore, Jr. built this business block in 1930. No general contract was let. The construction work was done by day labor under the supervision of an overseer. No information was found to name the architect. The Art Deco building features extensive terra decorations, such as stylized sunflowers and leaf and feather designs.

200 East Iron

Built in 1878 as a plow factory for Andrew Muir, this building has been the location for agricultural implement manufacture, the Salina Candy Co. factory and many hardware stores. It currently houses two restaurants, a private club and an office. This is one of the few semi-vitrified brick buildings left in Salina. The limestone foundation as well as the upper structure is held together by lime mortar. The entire structure has been silicone-sealed inside and out in an effort to slow deterioration.

405 East Iron

The old Leighton Floral building is another Charles W. Shaver design. English Revival in design, the floral show room and workshop are on street level, while W. R. Leighton's 3 bedroom apartment occupies the second story. The formal living room has a tiled fireplace and stuccoed walls in pastel colors. A formal dining room, large kitchen and tiled bath complete the suite. A large screen enclosed porch to the rear of the second story gives very private access to the out-of-doors. Built in 1928, this structure was converted to offices in 1982.

630 East Iron

This residence is Salina's third Heritage Conservation (HC) Landmark designation. When George Krueger built this Colonial Revival house for Charles L. Schwartz in 1911, it was said to be the first stucco covered house in Kansas.

636 East Iron

George Krueger built this Victorian Renaissance Second Empire house in 1875 for A. J. Schwartz and his bride, Aggie Geis. Ron Richmond, architect, attempted to restore the home. It has been remodeled on the interior for offices. While the exterior is fairly intact, none of the original interior remains. This house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

811 East Iron

Oakdale elementary school was built in 1930 at an approximate cost of \$100,000 to replace the old Oakdale School. C. W. Shaver designed this English Revival building. Johnson Brothers Construction did the work.

1815 East Iron

According to City On The Move, D. A. VanTrine used part of William Geis' furniture store to build his home at 1815 East Iron. It was home to the Grover M. Simpson family for years.

211 West Iron

The old Post Office was dedicated 24 September 1938 by Postmaster General James A. Farley. Lorimer Rich designed the Art Deco structure. Stone sculptures on the facade, which represent the pioneer spirit, were designed by Carl C. Mose, St. Louis. This building will become the Smoky Hill Museum in 1986.



401 West Iron



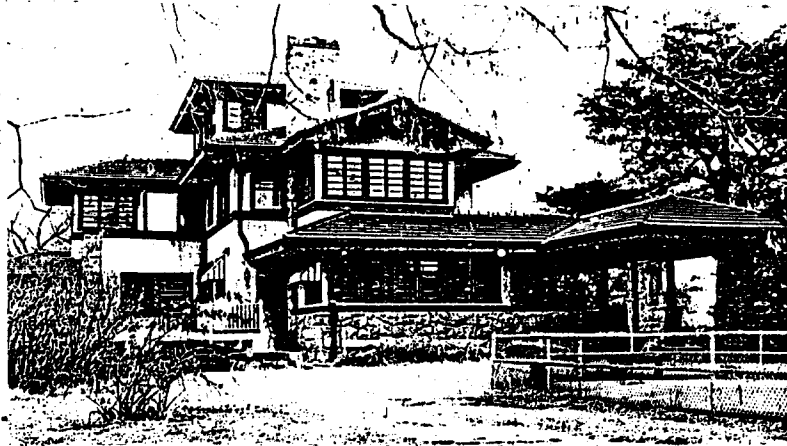
406 West Iron



410 West Iron



416 West Lincoln



100 Mount Barbara



130 Mount Barbara



209 East Mulberry

401 West Iron

Wilmarth and Zerbe designed this Sullivanesque commercial building in 1917 for Rush V. Smith. It was one of the first buildings in Kansas erected solely as an "undertaker's chapel".

406 West Iron

Sacred Heart Elementary School was the first of three parochial buildings on this block. This Classical Revival school was designed in 1908 by local architects, Wilmarth and Zerbe, to replace an outgrown wooden structure. Porches were enclosed in 1948 to provide additional classroom and office space.

410 West Iron

James Mason High School was built in 1916 with money given by a member of the congregation. It is the second of three buildings on this block. It is currently used as Sacred Heart Junior High School. Nelson Building and Construction completed the original structure. The 1955 addition to the rear was designed by R. A. McAuliffe and Bob Batt of Wilson and Company and was built by J. S. Frank Construction.

416 West Lincoln

This house is listed in Part I of the Historic Resources Survey as a Victorian brick cottage, the only one known in Salina. While the arched windows on the facade indicate a turn-of-the-century date, the first time a house is listed in city directories at this address is 1919. The price of the lot tripled between 1908 and 1911. The house may be of this date.

100 Mount Barbara

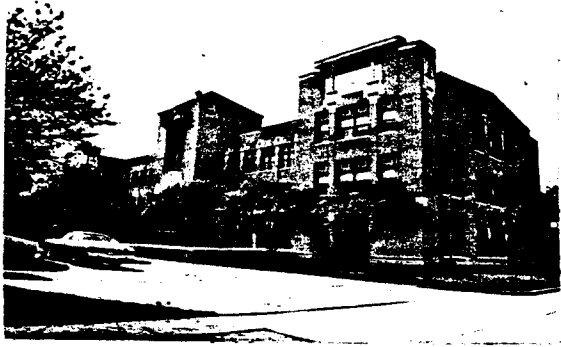
This Prairie style residence is reputed to have been designed by a student of Frank Lloyd Wright. It was built from 1915-1918 by D. A. "Bert" Nelson and his wife, Genevieve Schippel Nelson at an approximate cost of \$100,000. Kansas City artist, C. W. Noel painted murals on the walls of most rooms. This 20-room house included a central vacuum system, a wooden German clock built into a wall, intercom system, cedar-lined closets, solid oak inlaid woodwork and doors, and the first electrically-run refrigerator in Kansas. Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Sheldon bought the house in 1940 and called it home until Mrs. Sheldon's death by fire in it in 1976. Mr. and Mrs. Steven Tyler bought the house after the fire and restored a great deal of it. The current owners refused permission to do an on-site evaluation so the information for this report has come from newspapers and photographs.

130 Mount Barbara

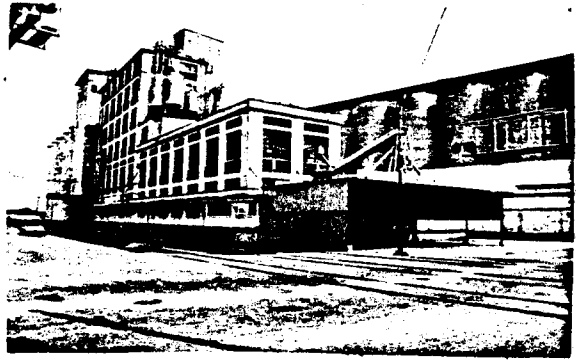
Genevieve K. Nelson sold Lot 10, Mt. Barbara Park to F. C. Bulkley in May 1916. Bulkley built this Colonial Revival home in that year. This residence has been home to many of Salina's leaders. B. K. Smoot, grain dealer and Rush V. Smith, undertaker, are the most notable.

209 East Mulberry

This simplified Victorian Gothic home may have originally faced on Fourth St. and appears to have been moved on the lot, according to Sanborn maps. The foundation of molded concrete block does not appear to be the same age as the house. This address is listed for the first time in a 1925 city directory. Sanborn maps do not help in dating this building.



210 West Mulberry



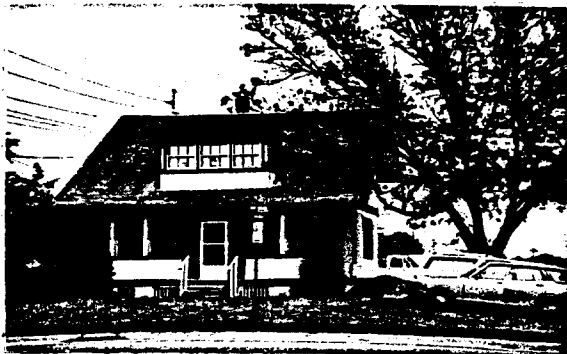
321 West North



613 Oakdale Drive



316 South Oakdale



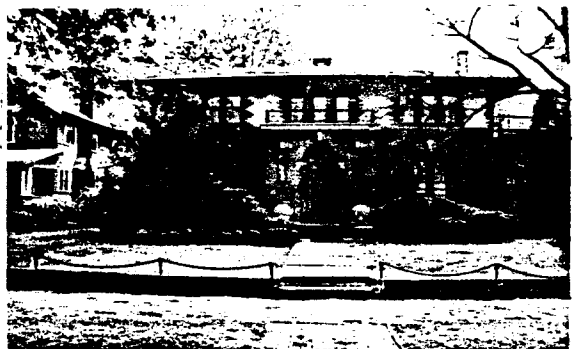
450 North Ohio



145 North Phillips



129 West Prescott



140 West Prescott

210 West Mulberry

The Lincoln building is the north part of a two-connecting-school complex which comprises Roosevelt-Lincoln or "North" Junior High School. Lincoln School was the first concrete framed school in Salina when W. T. Schmidt designed it in 1915. This building is noted for its elaborate bas-relief sculpture. There is a large sculpture of a seated woman instructing children over the entrance. There are 18 bas-relief medallions above second-story windows which depict the children of the age. No two appear to be alike. Elaborate terra cotta and tile work appear above second-story windows of the projecting wings.

321 West North

A 1917 building permit authorized Le (sic) Wrack, Kansas City, Missouri to construct a flour mill for Weber, Freeman and Co. A 1945 fire partially destroyed the mill which was rebuilt as a feed mill for Gooch Feeds. Elevators were added to this complex in 1927 and 1931.

613 Oakdale Drive

David J. Hanna, one-time Lieutenant Governor of Kansas built this house at 450 South Santa Fe in 1909. In 1919, Hanna sold it to Fred D. Kastner, pioneer plumbing contractor. In 1954, the house was moved to this location to save it from demolition.

316 South Oakdale

Charles Nelson had this impressive American foursquare red brick house built in 1912. Limestone quoins adorn the corners. Limestone is used for the arched lintels and sills, watermark and foundation. A red brick carriage house sits on the rear of this double lot. A modern addition is attached to the rear of the house. The current owner is a grandson of the builder.

450 North Ohio

This bungalow is one of two documented Sears mail-order houses in Salina. (404 South Eleventh is the other and was not included in Part I of the Historic Resources Survey). It was presumed to have been ordered and erected by William H. and Barbara Penix, commercial gardeners, in 1923. The Prater family, also gardeners, bought it in 1946. They use it as the office for Twin Valley Nursery.

145 North Phillips

It is one of the last neighborhood grocery stores in Salina. Charles W. Shaver designed this yellow brick bungalow for Dr. M. A. Hensley in 1931 to be used as a market. The building was designed with a fireplace on either end so it could be converted to a duplex should the market fail. Lamer's Market is said to be the only grocery in town to still make home deliveries.

129 West Prescott

Henry D. Lee had four houses built about 1904 to house employees and officers of the Lee companies. This Neo-Colonial revival house was owned by Charlotte Lee Staples, whose husband was treasurer of Lee Mercantile.

140 West Prescott

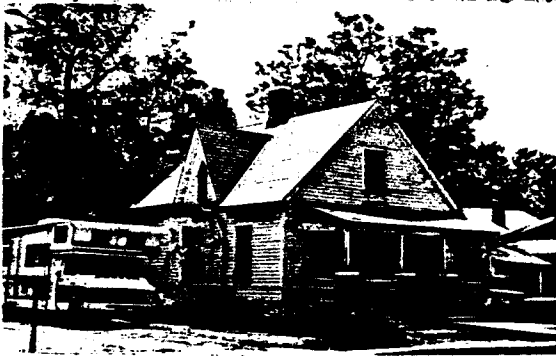
This is a new address added since Part I was written. The style of the house and the significance of Sen. Moore warranted its addition in Part II. W. B. Shirley is the probable original owner of this Prairie Renaissance house built about 1923. This residence was home to James H. Moore, Jr. and his wife, Grace, from 1928 until 1982. Moore was a stockman and real estate developer. He was a Kansas State Senator from 1949-1957, Mayor of Salina 1945-1946 and past President of the Salina Chamber of Commerce.



211 West Prescott



231 West Prescott.



715 Spruce



315 West Walnut



Old Stimmel School  
North Fifth Street at Stimmel Road

211 West Prescott

Built in 1884 for Judge John H. Prescott, this Victorian Italianate Villa is one of the most impressive buildings in Salina. At the time it was built, it was the most expensive house in town (\$10,000). The current owners have restored the house to some of its former grandeur. Wilmarth and Zerbe were the architects, Valin and Johnson the builders. The gates on the driveway are from Oakdale Park and were added after the entrance gateway to the park was widened in 1933. This house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

231 West Prescott

Mary Prescott sold this lot to F. E. Barbee in 1921 with restrictions to build a two story house facing Prescott for no less than \$9,000. Barbee took out a mortgage in that amount in April, 1925. C. E. Brock, General Manager of Kansas Power and Light, lived here from 1934 until 1958. Part I of the Historic Resources Survey called this style Neo-Colonial, but later evaluation of this structure seems to warrant a change in classification to Italian Renaissance.

715 Spruce

From the alley, this building appears to be a wooden Gothic church. Carl F. Meyer owned the lot from 1922 to 1955. This address is first listed in a 1931 city directory. The origin of the building is unknown. Neighborhood rumor is that it was moved in from Camp Webster, but that information is unsubstantiated.

315 West Walnut

Built about 1911 for George R. Cowden, the bath in this house was featured in the Salina Plumbing Company's advertising book. This house is another good example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style which was very popular in Salina at the turn of the Century.

RESOURCES OUTSIDE 1930 CITY LIMITSOld Stimmel School North Fifth Street at Stimmel Road

On August 15, 1872, Robert and Nancy Muir donated an acre of their land in the northwest corner of Section One of Smoky Hill Township to be used as a school site for District #27. Directly across the road from where the school house was built lived the family of Benjamin Stimmel. When telephones came into vogue, the Stimmels were one of the first families in the community to acquire one. It followed then that people wanting to reach someone at the school house would call the Stimmel residence, and before long District #27 became known to its patrons as Stimmel School.

The children and grandchildren of Robert Muir and his brothers William, Bryce and Andrew, many of whom lived within the district, were instructed by their elders never to refer to the school by THAT name. It was the Muir family who had donated the land and, they felt, it was the Muir name that ought to identify the school.

This country school was part of Common School District #27 until it was absorbed by the city during school unification. It was then operated as a neighborhood elementary school for rural north Salina. USD 305 did not have records on its construction. The Register of Deeds file on school records has copies of annual reports dating back to 1898 for this school which are signed by B. B. Stimmel, Director.



100 North Santa Fe



101 North Santa Fe



104 North Santa Fe



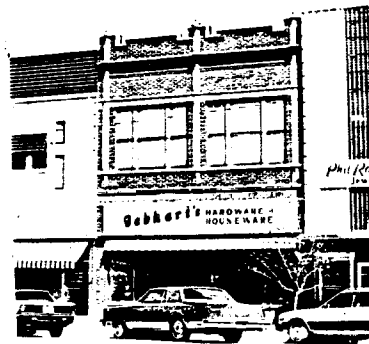
107 North Santa Fe



108 North Santa Fe



109 North Santa Fe



110 North Santa Fe

## PRIMARY CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

Only the 100 blocks of Santa Fe north and south of Iron are included in this designation.

Because the history of the buildings in this area is so intertwined, the research on this district covers more than just the addresses chosen to be evaluated in Part I. Fires have periodically altered the "look" of Santa Fe. Very few of the buildings pre-date 1900 because of this. Many of the original buildings have had more than one facade renovation in an effort to "keep up with the times" and present a modern face to the public. With a few exceptions, the buildings have been dated for both the original construction and the latest facade renovation.

### 100 North Santa Fe - The Paris

W. W. Watson built this as a bank and office building in 1902. The third floor has been removed. The first floor has been extensively altered.

### 101 North Santa Fe - First National Bank

The bank building once known as Farmers National Bank was built probably in the 1880's. However, that facade was altered by later renovations in 1909, 1925, 1957, and 1959 until a conglomeration of building styles struggle with each other. H. D. Lee is associated with the reorganization of Farmers National Bank.

### 104 North Santa Fe - Warden's

Paul Warden's total renovation of this building in 1974 masks what had been the Seitz block built by Oscar Seitz in 1871-72. Seitz Eagle Drug Company operated in the southern section of this building until 1946. B. A. Litowich and family ran Salina Mercantile in the northern half from 1871 until 1969.

### 107 North Santa Fe - Shelton's

Albert F. Shute constructed a two story brick building between 1878 and 1884, probably closer to the later date. A. W. Daleen was contracted to add a new facade in 1931. That Art Deco facade is what is seen today. Shelton's Ladies Wear has been at this location since 1935.

### 108 North Santa Fe - Phil Rose and Sons

The Sudendorf building was one of the earliest brick structures in downtown, 1878. The facade was renovated in 1926 to conform to Gebhart hardware to the north and Baier Jewelry to the south. The metal facade was added in 1970.

### 109 North Santa Fe - Low's Drugs

T. W. Carlin had this two-story brick structure built in 1904 specifically to house his drug store. The painted brick was originally a dark color with dark colored columns flanking the second story windows which are now boarded over. The street level facade may date from 1950.

### 110 North Santa Fe - Gebhart Hardware

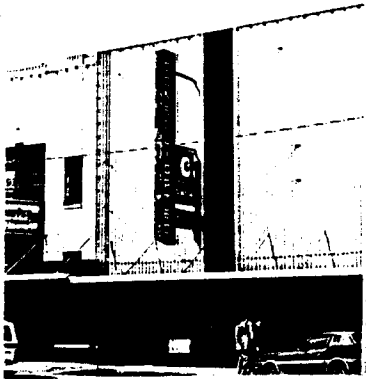
P. L. Gebhart bought this hardware store in 1876 shortly after its construction from C. A. Kingman and John D. M. Conrad and has been Gebhart Hardware ever since, now in its third generation. The facade dates from 1926, however the rear entrance is original.



111 North Santa Fe



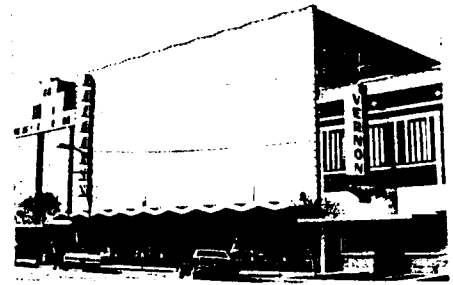
112 North Santa Fe



113 North Santa Fe



116 North Santa Fe



117 North Santa Fe



118 North Santa Fe



120 North Santa Fe



122 North Santa Fe



123 North Santa Fe



124 North Santa Fe

111 North Santa Fe - Genny's Country Cupboard

All that remains of J. P. Geis' bank at this location are the brick sidewalls which helped stop the Christmas fire of 1871. That building was gutted and replaced in 1940 with a facade of white Silverdale stone and black Minnesota granite. The street level entry was altered again in 1960. Fred Organ, Omaha architect, designed the 1940 facade.

112 North Santa Fe - West, Ltd.

Since its construction in 1887, this building has been a clothing store. Jarvis Construction Company did a complete facade renovation in 1955. In 1968, the rear was altered. Native brick is still visible in the south wall, and the foundation is rough-cut limestone.

113-115 North Santa Fe - Consolidated Printing

E. J. Carpenter, Chicago, is the probable original owner of this building built, according to Sanborn maps, in 1899. The metal facade was added in 1956. Photographs of the original facade appear in "As We Were".

116 North Santa Fe - Anderson's Leather (formerly the Trio Shop)

William Hogben built his grocery store here about 1888. The second story facade has a Richardsonian Romanesque flavor. The latest street level facade renovation was in 1984 to continue the line from Anderson's Leather to the north.

117-119 North Santa Fe - Kline's (Stiefel's)

Stiefel Brothers opened their dry goods store in 1904 at 115 North Santa Fe. Charles W. Shaver designed a new 3-story structure in 1922 at this new location. At that time, Stiefel's Department Store was the largest retail establishment between Salina and Denver. A metal facade was attached in 1960 and the street-level facade was renovated in 1984.

118 North Santa Fe - Anderson's Leather

Originally built for Herman Harmes' cigar factory in 1877, this building was renovated in 1944 to house the Goodrich Silvertown store. Anderson's Leather has altered the street-level facade.

120 North Santa Fe - Deal's Gifts

This building was probably built about 1887 for Robert Graf. The front and rear facades were covered with metal and wood siding respectively in 1964.

122 North Santa Fe - Vacant

Charles Swisher had this two-story commercial building which housed the Ninety Nine Cent Store, erected about 1905. Architects Appleby and Marsh designed the 1981 facade change.

123 North Santa Fe - Vernon's Jewelers

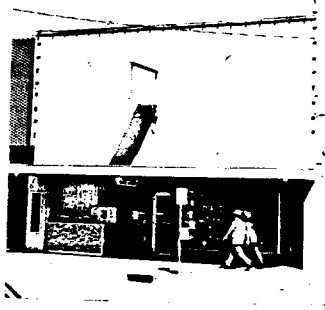
This jewelry store was designed by Charles W. Shaver for B. A. Strickler in 1922. The three owners of this structure have all been jewelers.

124 North Santa Fe - Brass Buckle

Magdalene Schwartz built this structure in 1882. It was fire-damaged in 1910 and renovated again in 1978. It is scheduled for removal in order to widen the arcade to Fifth Street parking.



125 N. Santa Fe



126 N. Santa Fe



131 N. Santa Fe



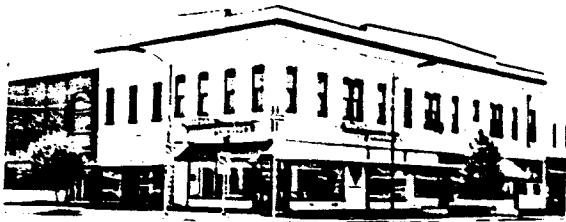
135 N. Santa Fe



141 N. Santa Fe



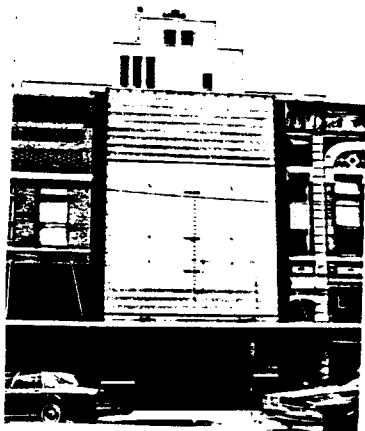
100 S. Santa Fe



101 S. Santa Fe



104 S. Santa Fe



106 S. Santa Fe



108 S. Santa Fe

125/127 North Santa Fe - Long's

After a major fire in 1928 razed 125-133 North Santa Fe, this business block was erected. The two owners hired separate architects and builders. Ben Byrne designed the north half and A. W. Daleen was contractor. Fred Hartley was contractor for the south half, but the architect is unknown. The two buildings were to be designed and built as one unit.

126 North Santa Fe - Traylor Travel

Traylor Travel was built in 1959 by Busboom and Rauh, and is scheduled for removal in order to enlarge the arcade to Fifth Street parking.

131 North Santa Fe - Vacant (formerly old Montgomery Ward's)

Charles W. Shaver designed this three-story Art Deco building in 1929 for E. C. Wyatt. Montgomery Ward Department Store was the primary tenant from 1929-1971. It has been vacant since 1971. The street level facade was remodeled in 1964. The building is limestone and marble (or polished granite) with large windows on the 2nd and 3rd floors.

135 North Santa Fe - Western Discount Store

This building was originally part of a business block built by C. G. Bulkley and Daniel Wiegner, two thirds of which was damaged or destroyed in a 1928 fire. Contractor Fred Hartley rebuilt the facade which was remodeled in 1953.

141 North Santa Fe - Bergen's

Party wall agreements establish 1902 as the construction date of this two-story brick building. The lower facade was redone in 1964 and the upper facade in 1981.

100 South Santa Fe - National Bank of America

National Bank of America, built in 1922 from a design by Wight and Wight of Kansas City, Missouri is located at the "prime" intersection, Santa Fe and Iron. The architectural style is modified Classical Revival with energy efficient window treatments added. The entry was redone in 1965.

101-107 South Santa Fe - Wilson Jewelers

Campbell, Sloan, and Tuthill operated a dry goods store and U. S. Post Office in this building in 1885. A. M. Campbell was one of Salina's five founders. The original entry was on Iron with arched windows on the Santa Fe side. The cornice has been removed and the upper facade simplified. Plate glass display windows have been cut into street-level walls. This also covers the address of 100-102 E. Iron, as it is all one building.

104-106 South Santa Fe - Vacant

This business block was built in 1886 by John Nelson and M. D. Teague. It housed Conrad Hardware in the 1890's. Lee A. Will had a jewelry, book, stationery and optical shop here. Many drug stores have used this building: North Star Svensk Apotek, Low and Linck Drugs. The south half was remodeled in 1959 for Helzberg Jewelers. NBA has indicated that they plan to remove this building for bank expansion.

108 South Santa Fe - Seitz Shoes

Seitz Shoe Store, built in 1910, was originally only 45 feet deep. There have been two additions to the rear and at least two remodelings to the interior and facade, 1968 and 1978.



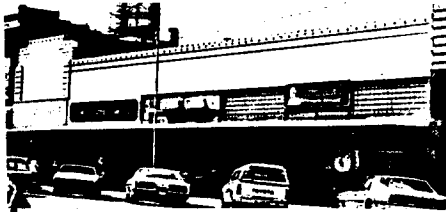
109 S. Santa Fe



110 S. Santa Fe



111 S. Santa Fe



112 S. Santa Fe



113 S. Santa Fe



115 S. Santa Fe



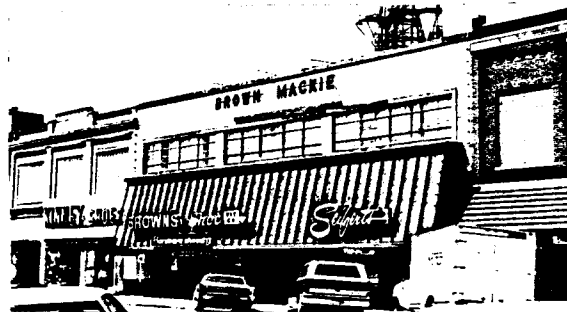
117 S. Santa Fe



120 S. Santa Fe



121 S. Santa Fe



122 S. Santa Fe

109 South Santa Fe - McCoy's Christian Supply

A. M. Campbell and Company apparently built this brick 2-story Victorian structure between 1884-1887. The lower facade dates from the 1960's.

110 South Santa Fe - Harold's Clothing (formerly Traders State Bank)

This building was built in 1910 to house Traders State Bank, which merged with Kansas State Bank in 1918. In recent years, it has been a clothing store. In 1975, a modern facade was tacked on the lower level and in 1982, the facade was changed again.

111 South Santa Fe - McCoy's

This is the first of three brick stores built in the spring of 1878 by Wilmarth and Zerbe south of the Campbell building forming the Commercial Block. The white and green glazed brick facade was added later.

112-118 South Santa Fe - York block

The old Grand Central Hotel was originally built on this location about 1870. In 1936, L. C. Housel, with the heirs of F. C. and A. O. York, removed the second and third floors, leaving a business block with 18 foot ceilings. At that time, the stone and Luxfer glass facade was added. Street level facades have changed periodically in 1955, 1970, and 1980.

113 South Santa Fe - Old Briar Pipe Shop et al

This is the second of three brick stores built in the spring of 1878 by Wilmarth and Zerbe forming the old Commercial Block. The upper facade dates from about 1910, the lower facade from 1950.

115 South Santa Fe - Hurry Back Cafe

This is the last of three brick stores built in 1878 by Wilmarth and Zerbe forming the old Commercial Block. The facade matches that of 111 South Santa Fe and probably was built about the same time. It was Ferlin and Leksell's general store in 1882.

117-119 South Santa Fe - A-Smile-A-Minute Camera Shop

A-Smile-A-Minute Camera Shop has the only 100% terra cotta front in town. It is one of the few buildings for which little concrete information was found. Elements of the terra cotta match J. H. Moore's building at 246-254 South Santa Fe which was built in 1928. Wells Fargo Express had an office in this building in 1898-1899. The basic structure dates from about 1887.

The unique neon sign on the facade of this building probably was added about the same time as the terra cotta.

120 South Santa Fe - Shank's Gifts

Sarah A. Holland is presumed to have built this store in 1887. It was home to the Porter Book Store 1899-1943 when the business was sold to Lee Roy Shank. The facade was remodeled in 1928 and 1948.

121 South Santa Fe - Tuff Threads

The 1887 Sanborn map shows a confectionery in this location. The store front has been modernized, probably the 1950's.

122-126 South Santa Fe - Brown-Mackie Business College

After a January 1948 fire, F. W. Woolworth Co. rebuilt their store at this address. A comparison of the blue prints with a photo of the current facade show few similarities. In 1972, Lee Haworth Construction remodeled the street level with brick columns and plate glass.



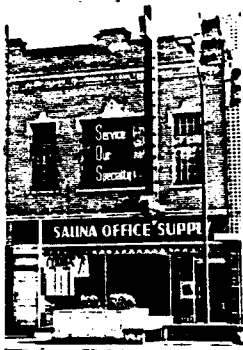
123 S. Santa Fe



125 S. Santa



128 S. Santa Fe



129 S. Santa Fe



131 S. Santa Fe



134 S. Santa Fe



139 S. Santa Fe



140 S. Santa Fe



141 S. Santa Fe



144 S. Santa Fe



145 S. Santa Fe

123 South Santa Fe - Cravens Building

Sanborn maps show the building in 1887. W. P. Cravens of the Cravens' Mortgage Company remodeled the facade when he bought it in 1911.

125-127 South Santa Fe - Salina Travel/New Deli

Buildings of similar configuration appear on the 1887 Sanborn map. Both front and rear facades have been redone since 1977. All of 125 S. Santa Fe is scheduled for demolition to enlarge the arcade.

129 South Santa Fe - Salina Office Supply

David C. Methven probably built a bakery here in 1888 according to deeds and mortgage records. Facade renovation to match 131 and 139 South Santa Fe was probably done about 1919 by L. C. Gray.

128-132 South Santa Fe - Duncan Building

According to the Salina Evening Journal, August 5, 1909, Joe Duncan retained a Kansas City architect to design this commercial store front. Plans are to widen the arcade here and part of the building may be removed.

131 South Santa Fe - Jilka Furniture

A. F. Shute probably built this store about 1888. About 1919 L. C. Gray renovated the facade to correspond with 129 and 139 South Santa Fe. The aluminum facade was put on in 1968. The current owner is considering a renovation to the 1919 facade of brick, stone and casement windows on the upper level.

134 South Santa Fe - Kress Building

S. H. Kress and Co. built this Sullivanesque store about 1910. Contracts date from 1909 and the finished building appears on the 1911 Sanborn map for Salina.

139 South Santa Fe - Jilka Furniture

Henri Liebert is assumed to have built this store about 1886. The facade renovation about 1919 by L. C. Gray matches 129 and 131 South Santa Fe.

140 South Santa Fe - J. C. Penney Co.

Wilson and Co., Architects and Engineers, designed this building in 1960 to replace the original 1909 building lost to fire in 1959.

141-143 South Santa Fe - Baldwin Brothers Furniture

In 1910, T. W. Roach contracted Carl Hvirf to do the brick and stone work on this business block. The foundation was constructed of stone taken from the old Salina County Courthouse. Nelson and Ostenberg also contracted with Hvirf to do their portion. The block originally included the space currently occupied by Huntsingers. The street-level store front was remodeled in 1956.

144-146 South Santa Fe - Vacant (formerly Duckwall's store)

The porcelain enameled steel front on this building dates from a 1955 remodeling by C. L. Brainard, architect for Duckwall stores. A. L. Naylor built the original store in 1910 for his sporting goods business. McClellan variety store was here from 1941-1954.

145 South Santa Fe - Huntsinger's Decorating Center

Fred D. Kastner had this building rebuilt after a 1929 fire using a design by Charles W. Shaver. The Knights of Columbus remodeled it in 1936. The facade was redone again in 1962.



147 S. Santa Fe



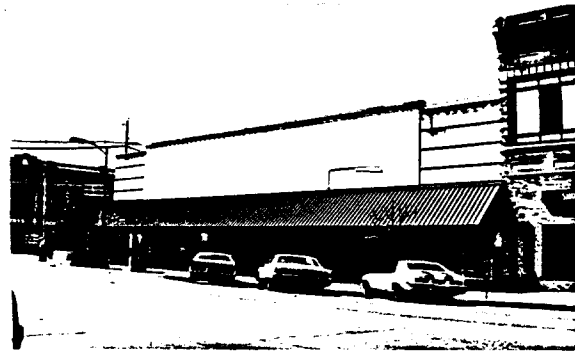
148 S. Santa Fe



150 S. Santa Fe



153 S. Santa Fe



156 S. Santa Fe

147 South Santa Fe - Professional Uniforms

The north half of this building was built in 1901 by T. W. Roach. M. D. Sampson built the south half between 1901 and 1905. The 1978 remodeling was designed by the Shaver Partnership.

148 South Santa Fe - Bolen Wood Insurance

J. W. Jenkins' Sons Music Co. built this store in late 1911 or early 1912. Gerald Jewelers remodeled it in 1964 and Bolen-Wood remodeled it yet again in 1971.

150 South Santa Fe - Just Kids

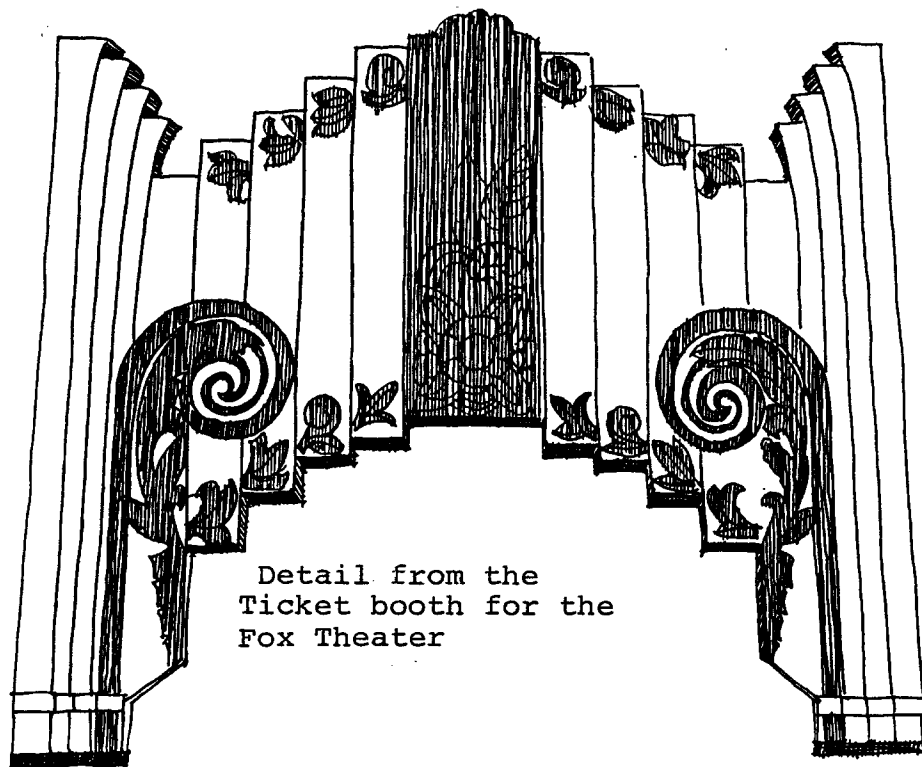
F. L. Martin and C. W. Sibley constructed this building in 1916 at a cost of \$10,000. It was remodeled in 1949 and again in 1983.

153-163 South Santa Fe - Fox Theater

W. W. Watson convinced the Fox Theater Company to build this Art Deco theater in 1931. Charles W. Shaver was architect and Busboom and Rauh the contractors. The top two stepped tiers and spire have been removed and the face brick is deteriorating. The lavishness of the auditorium is still evident although in need of repair. The lobby has been repainted, but could be restored easily to its original gilt and green scheme. There is some discussion currently ongoing to restore this theater, tower and all.

156-158 South Santa Fe - Back Alley Peddler and Corner Fun Center

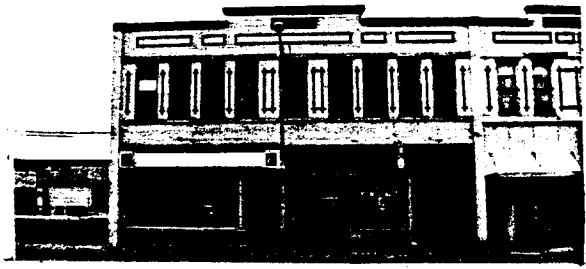
J. C. Pierson, P.E., designed this 1948 structure for Neisner Brothers, Inc. Only the awning and doors have been changed. Johnson Builders were the contractors.

END OF PRIMARY BUSINESS DISTRICT

Detail from the  
Ticket booth for the  
Fox Theater



219 N. Santa Fe



220 N. Santa Fe



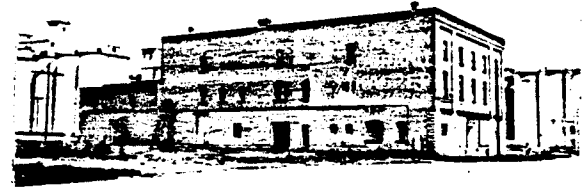
248 N. Santa Fe



342 N. Santa Fe



352 N. Santa Fe



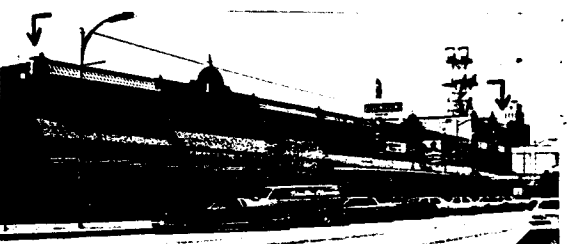
419 N. Santa Fe



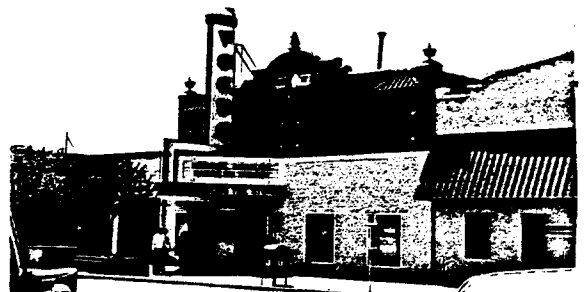
511 N. Santa Fe



802 N. Santa Fe



200 S. Santa Fe



222 S. Santa Fe

219 North Santa Fe - Paramount Bar

The Union Knights of Tabor built their meeting hall about 1914. The lower level has been the Paramount Bar since 1947.

220-222 North Santa Fe - Salina Auto Trim

Joe Duncan built this two-story vernacular structure, between 1911 and 1917 when it first appears on a Sanborn map. The white glazed brick with green trim matches Heeren's buildings at 218 North Santa Fe and is similar to 111-115 South Santa Fe.

248-254 North Santa Fe - Lee complex

Henry D. Lee had the first of these three buildings begun in 1887. Lee Mercantile was built in 1887, burned in 1904, and was rebuilt in 1905. Lee Hardware was built in 1903 by C. D. Crawford. The last building is a 1928 design by Charles W. Shaver and was erected by Fred Hartley. Lee Hardware used these buildings until 1975.

342 North Santa Fe - Rearwin Building

R. A. Rearwin had Johnson Brothers erect this brick building in 1924 to house the Lux Mercantile Co. with extra-strength floors and refrigeration rooms. This is another C. W. Shaver design. It is currently the location of Carpet Warehouse.

352 North Santa Fe - Missouri Pacific Depot

Built in 1887 at a cost of \$8,000, the Missouri Pacific Depot served passengers until the Union Depot was created in 1912. It is the site of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey bench mark, which marks elevation for buildings in this area. This is the second structure to receive Heritage Landmark Conservation designation.

419 North Santa Fe - Vacant (formerly Watson, Durand, Kasper grocery warehouse)

C. D. Crawford built this three-story structure in 1901 for W. W. Watson's wholesale grocery operation.

511 North Santa Fe - Shellabarger Mill

The original 1883 mill burned in 1925. Most of the buildings in this complex date from that era.

802 North Santa Fe - Barnhill Motor Co.

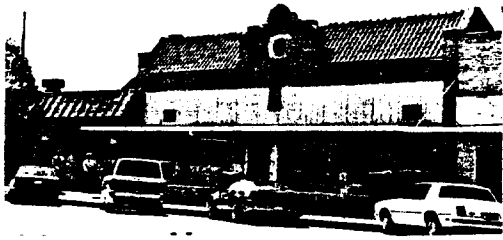
This early gasoline station is thought to have been built about 1931 as a part of the Follow the Swallow Tourist Camp.

200-216 South Santa Fe C. W. Lamer Building

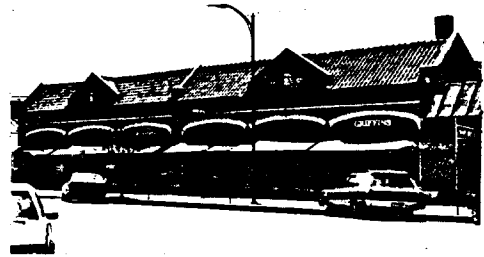
Charles W. Shaver designed this business block for C. W. Lamer and Robert J. Laubengayer in 1924 to house the Ford and Studebaker automobile agencies. Peterson construction was awarded the contract for the 225 foot block. In 1925, United Power and Light moved into the corner building and covered it with light bulbs and topped the building with a huge electric sign. It was remodeled in 1983. It currently houses Carroll's Hallmark Shop and Downtown News and Books.

222 South Santa Fe - Vogue Theater

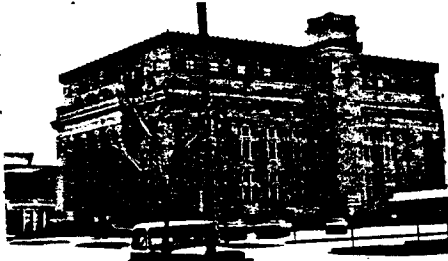
C. W. Burch had Eberhardt Construction erect this building to match Shaver's design at 200-216 South Santa Fe in 1928. It became the Vogue Theater in 1939, and was remodeled in 1965 and 1976. Lemon-Bell Tire Co. was the original tenant.



240 S. Santa Fe



246 S. Santa Fe



336 S. Santa Fe



337 S. Santa Fe



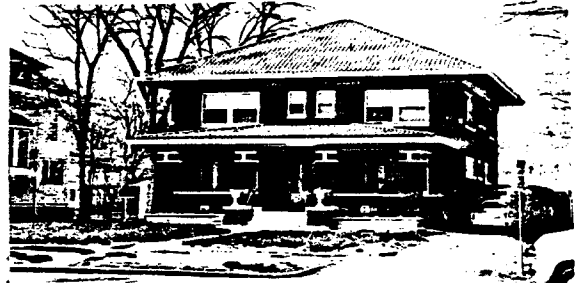
639 S. Santa Fe



645 S. Santa Fe



659 S. Santa Fe



660 S. Santa Fe



680 S. Santa Fe

240/242 South Santa Fe - Seitz Building

Charles F. W. Seitz constructed a one-story brick building with a 50 foot Santa Fe front and 110 feet deep into the lot according to a party wall agreement May 17, 1929. Fred Hartley was the contractor for this Spanish Revival structure. Safeway Grocery store was the original tenant. Currently Knight's Sporting Goods and Della's Dance Studio share the building.

246-254 South Santa Fe - Moore Building

Architect, C. A. Smith designed this 100 foot block for James H. Moore, Jr. in 1928 to be used for a Skaggs Safeway grocery store and Houghton Baking Company. Currently six small businesses occupy the building.

336 South Santa Fe - Masonic Temple

This, the largest and finest Masonic Temple in northwest Kansas, was built at a cost of one million dollars to serve the area's Masonic organizations. I. L. Zerbe redesigned the building after it collapsed during construction in 1922.

337 South Santa Fe - Chapel Funeral Home

Magnus Holmquist built his home in 1900. It has been remodeled as a funeral home. Additions were made in 1971 and 1977.

639 South Santa Fe

Alex Berg, investment banker, is presumed to have built this house between 1920 and 1923. It is in the Prairie school style.

645 South Santa Fe

This Victorian stick house was built about 1887 for Silas Seaman, early Salina lumber dealer and was partially restored by Barry Fisher in 1981. This house has been home to many of Salina's professional people.

659 South Santa Fe

Smith and Emma George built this simplified Victorian Queen Anne between 1901 and 1904, probably 1902.

660 South Santa Fe

For twenty years, this house was the Smith Residential Center for the mentally handicapped. It is now being restored to single-family residency. E. C. Wyatt built the house about 1917 while he was secretary-treasurer of Robinson Milling Company. Later, Wyatt founded Wyatt Grain Company and moved to Country Club Road.

680 South Santa Fe

Arthur B. McConnell had this house built in 1885. Its most notable resident was State Senator Fred H. Quincy, whose home it was from 1898 until about 1940. Quincy was one of the organizers and president of Planters Bank. He helped organize the Salina Cement Plaster Company. He served on the committee which established Marymount College in Salina.

In 1978, realtor George Johnson requested and was denied a conditional use permit to operate professional offices in this Victorian house. The concern caused by this request was the catalyst needed to create Salina's Heritage Commission.



683 S. Santa Fe



705 S. Santa Fe



720 S. Santa Fe



746 S. Santa Fe



800 S. Santa Fe



929 S. Santa Fe



1509 S. Santa Fe

683 South Santa Fe

Hugh King built this Shoppell pattern book house for Mason D. Sampson in 1887. Sampson was the proprietor of the Saline County Journal. The house is most known for the Litowich family who lived there from 1916 to 1963. This is the first Heritage Conservation landmark in Salina.

705 South Santa Fe

Phillip Q. Bond built this brick Italianate in 1887. His was one of the pioneer families in Salina. He promoted the nationally recognized National Hotel.

720 South Santa Fe

James G. Daniels built this brick and shingle Queen Anne in 1887. He was vice president of Salina National Bank. Charles B. Kirkland also lived here. He was Mayor of Salina, State Representative and chairman of the committee to secure the Union Depot for Salina.

746 South Santa Fe

According to warranty deed records, J. D. Wellington had to build a residence of \$1,500 or more within the year (1887) or property would revert to the original owner, T. L. Bond. Bond eventually lived there from 1902 until 1935. He and his wife were active in the suffrage movement. He was a lawyer and was the Register of the Salina Land office, 1871-1880.

800 South Santa Fe

R. H. Allerton, Manager of the Thorstenberg Grain Company, built this Victorian Shingle home in 1887. It has elements of Shoppell pattern book design.

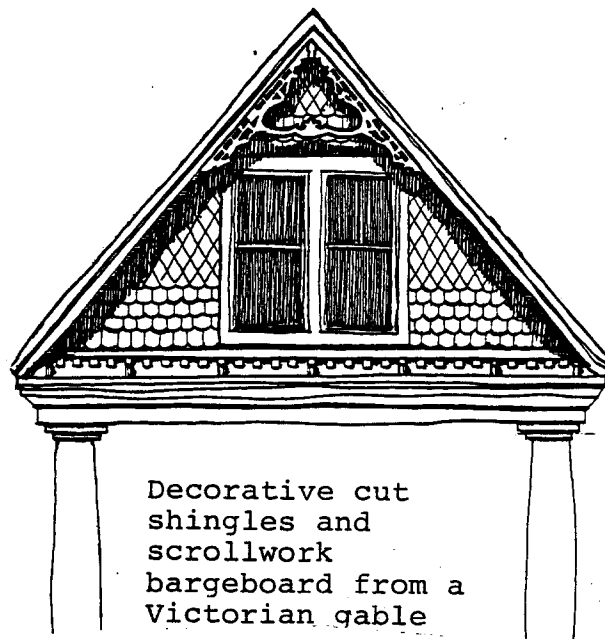
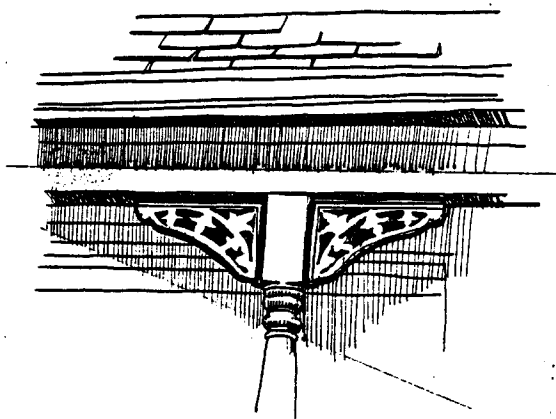
929 South Santa Fe

C. E. Robinson, Salina milling magnate, built this English Revival house for his son, Harry, in 1923. At one time, the rear yard had a formal English garden.

1509 South Santa Fe

W. T. Schmidt, Oklahoma City architect, designed the University Methodist Church in 1917. It serves the Kansas Wesleyan University population and the Methodist community in south Salina. A memorial window was donated by Fred H. Quincy.

Decorative porch bracket  
from the Victorian era



Decorative cut  
shingles and  
scrollwork  
bargeboard from a  
Victorian gable

### Country Club Heights

The prime movers behind the development of the residential area known as Country Club Heights were Robert J. Laubengayer, President of the Journal Publishing Co., Charles W. Shaver, Architect, and J. Raymond Geis, President of the Farmers National Bank. An article in the Salina Journal, dated May 18, 1925, mentions R. J. Laubengayer as president of the Salina Country Club Development Co. and alludes to 17 other investors who had agreed to build homes before August 1, 1926. Through records in the Register of Deeds office and newspaper articles, the names of men who probably were the other investors have been assembled. Based on the original buyers of lots in Country Club Heights and houses actually built in 1926 and 1927, the following are probably those investors and builders:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Lots Purchased</u>	<u>Country Club Hts. Address</u>	<u>Business</u>
Robert J. Laubengayer	June 1926	413 Country Club Rd.	President Journal Pub- lishing Co.
Charles W. Shaver	April 1926	17 Crestview	Architect President
J. Raymond Geis	April 1926	6 Crestview	Farmers Nat'l Bank
Joseph P. Burns	December 1926	302 W. Park Ln.	Vice President Farmers Nat'l Bank
James L. Cultra	April 1926	300 W. Park Ln.	Cultra Co.
Dr. W. C. Heaston	September 1926	102 Overhill Rd.	Physician
C. L. Brown	April 1926	114 Overhill Rd.	Investment
Norbert T. Schwartz	March 1926	504 Fairdale Rd.	Salesman
Nathan L. Jones	November 1926	10 Crestview	President Public Utilities Investment Co.
Roy M. Heath	April 1926	8 Crestview	Hudson Essex Motor Cars
W. L. Shellabarger	April 1926	14 Crestview	Secretary Shellabarger Mill- ing Co.
Dr. W. E. Mowery	April 1926	22 Crestview	Physician & Surgeon
Roy F. Bailey	August 1926	9 Crestview	Secretary & Gen. Mgr. Journal Publishing Co.
B. I. Litowich	April 1926	15 Crestview*	Attorney
J. S. Hargett	June 1926	417 Country Club Rd.	Secretary-Treasurer Robinson Milling Co.
H. C. Simpson, Jr.	April 1926	411 Country Club. Rd.	Simpson Chevrolet Co.
N. E. Spradley	April 1926	405 E. Park Ln.	Real Estate
Harry J. Taylor	August 1927	7 Crestview	H. J. Taylor Const.

\*Dorman Drake built the house at 15 Crestview on Litowich's lot in 1926. He was proprietor of Drake's Ladies Wear.

The following are additional original owners of lots in Country Club Heights for whom construction of residences cannot be documented and who may be among the original investors:

W. H. Burnham	July 1926	Furniture
F. J. Snyder	March 1926	Unknown
George O. P. Seitz	July 1926	President Geo. Seitz Shoe Co.
W. B. Stevenson	December 1926	President Stevenson Cloth.Co.



Country Club Heights  
Gate House



411 Country Club Road



413 Country Club Road

Hare and Hare, landscape architects from Kansas City, Missouri, was chosen for the landscaping of the new addition. The contour streets, which conform to the topography of the 80 acre tract, were designed to give each lot the best possible view of the surrounding countryside. Over \$100,000 was spent in providing for streets, utilities and parks.

By August 1926, sixteen homes were either completed or under construction.

The Salina Country Club Development Co. enforced rigid restrictions in residential construction. Each home was to be owner occupied. Non-whites were not allowed to buy lots or build. Plans for all construction in the district had to be approved by the development company in writing. Minimum lot frontage was 70 feet and maximum was 150 feet. Houses were to be deep-set on the lot allowing for great expanses of lawn and garden. No house was to cost less than \$6,500, but most cost many times that amount.

Most of these restrictions and covenants have given Salina a most elegant residential district.

#### Country Club Heights Gate House

Charles Shaver designed this structure as the western entry into the Country Club Heights residential district. The style is English Revival and utilizes native stone in the walls and slate on the roof.

#### 411 Country Club Road

Charles W. Shaver designed this Italian Renaissance home for Harry C. Simpson, Jr. Simpson owned the Chevrolet dealership. In 1944, Ernest C. Wyatt of Wyatt Grain Co. purchased the house. Wyatt was a vice-president of Farmers National Bank and built one of the leading grain firms in the state. He was a member of the Salina Board of Trade, the Memorial Hall governing board and several local civic and Masonic groups. The house makes use of shades of yellow brick, limestone and roof tile.

#### 413 Country Club Road

This English Revival home was designed by Charles W. Shaver and built by Fred Hartley in 1926 for R. J. Laubengayer. The projected entry features a half-timbered gable. Sandstone quoins define the outer limits of the projection and the door. The roof is slate as is the curved walk leading to the street. Robert J. Laubengayer had the Studebaker automobile dealership. He organized radio station KSAL and was its president until his death in 1958. He also was instrumental in developing KTVH television in Hutchinson. He helped consolidate the Salina Evening Journal and the Salina Daily Union in 1925 and directed the resulting newspaper, succeeding to the Journal presidency in 1938 and holding that post until 1949. He was vice-president for Kansas Power and Light and had paper mill interests in Detroit. He was a Director of Farmers National Bank and was part of the group which convinced C. L. Brown and associates to build their United Life Insurance building in Salina. He convinced the Army Corps of Engineers to drop a project near Topeka in favor of building Kanopolis and Cedar Bluffs reservoirs. He worked with Guy Helvering to pave U.S. Highway 40 from Abilene west and started Highway 45. On a national level, he helped Henry Wallace invent the Triple A program and pushed for the creation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Robert J. Laubengayer was one of the driving forces behind the Country Club Heights development. It is fitting that his home is one of the most impressive.



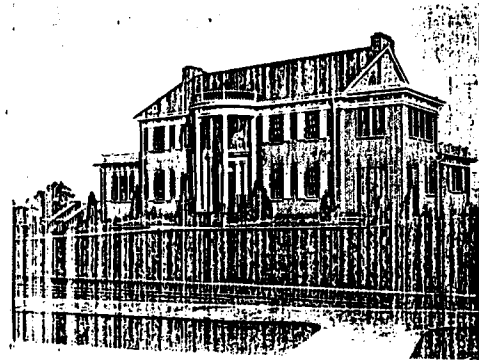
417 Country Club Road



421 Country Club Road



6 Crestview



7 Crestview



12 Crestview



14 Crestview

#### 417 Country Club Road

One of the most impressive Colonial Revival residences in Salina is the house Charles W. Shaver designed and A. W. Daleen built for James S. Hargett in 1927. The yellow brick nicely sets off the white colonial detail. Like others on this street, the house sets well back on the lot with a long curving walk connecting house and street. Hargett was secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Robinson Milling Co.

#### 421 Country Club Road

The Bishop's "palace" is another Charles W. Shaver design. Originally built for Ernest C. Wyatt in 1930, the house was sold to the Roman Catholic Diocese of Salina in 1944. This was the Bishop's official residence until 1983 when he opted for less ostentatious quarters. This impressive English Revival residence has a steeply pitched slate roof, half-timbered gables and Tudor arches framing the entries. The corner lot provides for a great expanse of lawn which is cut by a circle drive.

#### 6 Crestview

Salina architect, C. A. Smith, designed this house for one of the developers of Country Club Heights, J. Raymond Geis. This Colonial Revival house is one of the few frame houses in the original development. J. R. Geis was thought to be the youngest bank president in the country in 1922, when at age 40, he became President of Farmers National Bank. In 1929 he became President of the Salina Chamber of Commerce. He was President of the Kansas Bankers Association in 1934. For three years, he was a member of the executive council of the American Bankers Association. President F. D. Roosevelt appointed him to the Board of the Kansas City office of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Geis was a pioneer in establishing uniform service charges in the banks of the country. Not a bad record for a high school dropout. His daughter still lives in the house.

#### 7 Crestview

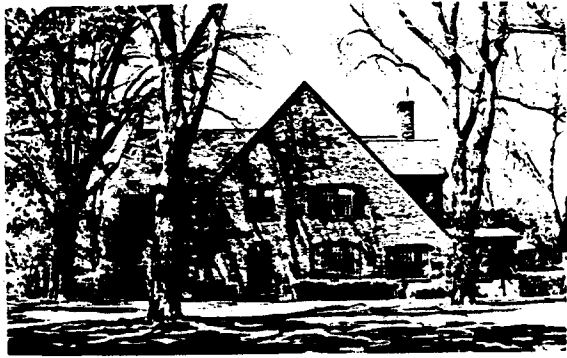
Charles W. Shaver designed this Georgian Colonial Revival for Harry J. and Maude Taylor in 1927. Taylor was a pawning contractor.

#### 12 Crestview

Built in 1941, this very modern house utilizes design characteristics favored by Kansas City, Kansas architect, Louis Curtiss. Since he died in 1924, it is doubtful this house is his design, but was certainly influenced by his work. No architect was discovered for this house. Mary Rexroad was the original owner. Its most notable residents were Glen Bramwell, banker, and his wife, Ruby Phillips Bramwell. She authored City on the Move, the Story of Salina. This structure was added to Part II by the state architectural historian.

#### 14 Crestview

Milling executive, W. L. Shellabarger had Clarence E. Shephard, Kansas City, MO. design this English Revival residence in 1926. He lived there only one year. Another milling magnate, John J. Vanier, lived there from 1930 to 1938. Half timbering is more evident on this house than on most in this area. The asymmetry of line, the lighter colored brick, limestone and covering vines give this house an entirely different aura than the other English Revivals in Country Club Heights.



17 Crestview



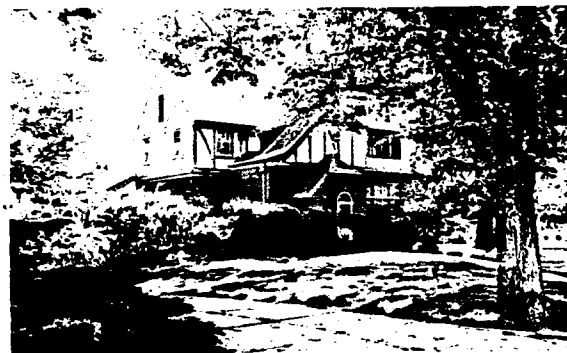
19 Crestview



22 Crestview



58 Fairdale



203 Greenway Road



208 Greenway Road



212 Greenway Road

17 Crestview

The holder of Kansas architect license number one, Charles W. Shaver, built this English Revival for himself. The elaborate nogging between timbers is of exceptional quality. There are no less than six distinct patterns on the facade alone. The window and door openings are symmetrically placed on each level. Shaver was one of the developers of the Country Club Heights addition. He also is responsible for Memorial Hall, the Great Plains building, the old Salvation Army citadel, many of Salina's churches and the United Life building. Much of downtown Salina owes its design to Shaver's talents. Shaver designed a multitude of churches, schools and other institutional buildings in northwest Kansas and southern Nebraska.

19 Crestview

Shaver designed this Georgian Revival in 1930 for his neighbor, George W. Gunter, lumberman. This house features asymmetrical windows and chimneys, a pedimented portico and porch wings. The east porch has been enclosed.

22 Crestview

Salina architect, Myron Johnson designed this Colonial Revival house for Dr. William E. Mowery, founder of Mowery Clinic. One of the original houses in this district, it features roof dormers, and an entry with pediment, pilasters and side lights. A 1960 shingle addition rests atop a side porch. Dr. Mowery was a noted Kansas surgeon, one of the few state members of the International College of Surgeons. He greatly contributed to Salina's growth as a medical center for north central and northwestern Kansas.

58 Fairdale

Isadore Vehon of Stiefel's Department Store commissioned Shaver to design this English Revival residence in 1929. The entry has a limestone Tudor arch and quoins. Brick nogging replaced stucco in between the mock timbering.

203 Greenway Road

Although all the lots were to be owner occupied, Nathan Jones, through Public Utility Investment bought Lots 2-5 in Block 4 for speculative housing. Charles Shaver designed all 4 houses. Ed Marx was the project overseer and this became his home. Another English Revival, this one features a garage in the basement.

208 Greenway Road

Adolph Gehr's house, built in 1926, is one of the few houses for which no architect can be discovered. Johnson Brothers did the construction. This Prairie Renaissance house features a recessed arched entry framed in limestone, hip roof and wide eaves. There is a second story balconet over the entry. Gehr was a grocer.

212 Greenway Road

Dale C. Hudkin's house is another mystery. Neither architect nor builder was discovered. This is yet another English Revival. Less symmetric than most English Revivals in this area, this house features sandstone placed randomly in the facade, sandstone sills and lintels. Hudkins was an automobile dealer.



102 Overhill Road



106 Overhill Road



405 East Park Lane



300 West Park Lane



302 West Park Lane

102 Overhill Road

The "mysterious" Dr. W. C. Heaston commissioned Shaver to build this French Renaissance. It is one of the original houses. Dr. Heaston was not in Salina very long for he's never listed in the city directories. The entry is framed in limestone. The long narrow windows have ornate window hoods of wood. The asymmetric hip roof is very steep. There is no other house in Salina quite like this.

106 Overhill Road

Harry E. Dryden, manager of the C. R. Anthony store, had this Prairie Renaissance house built between 1929 and 1931. The recessed Tudor arch entry is framed in limestone. Long French windows flank the entry. The hip roof has wide, overhanging eaves. The second story windows have balconets.

405 East Park Lane

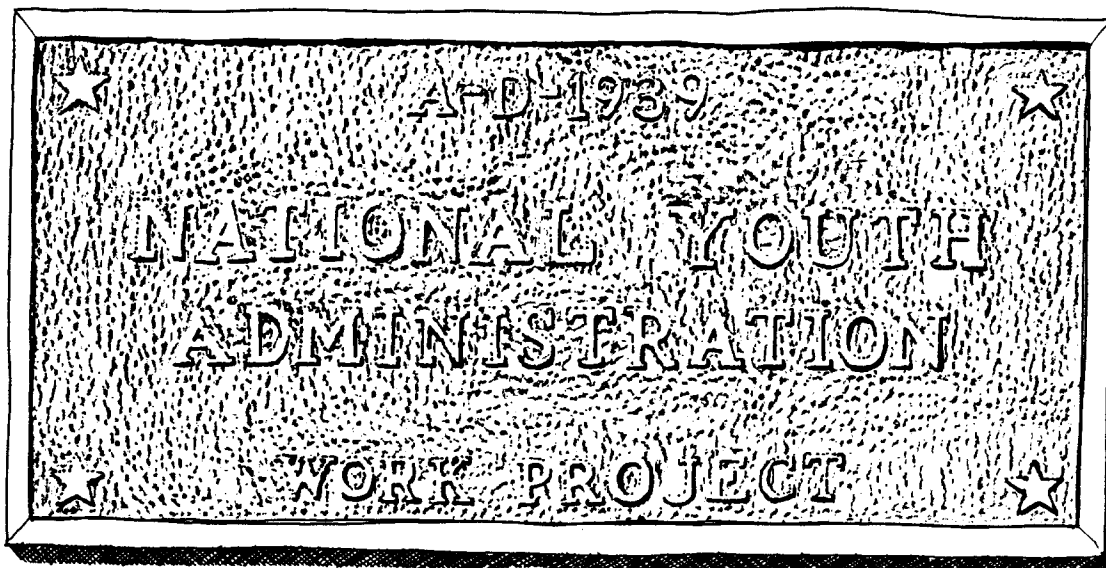
This Spanish Colonial residence is one of the original houses in Country Club Heights. Charles W. Shaver designed this house for N. E. Spradley, who was in real estate. Currently the house is occupied by the family of John Shaver, Architect son of Charles W. Shaver. This structure was added to Part II by the state architectural historian.

300 West Park Lane

Ben Byrnes, architect, and Fred Hartley, contractor, teamed up to deliver this Colonial Revival house. J. L. Cultra's home is one of the original houses. The roof is tile. The shutters are functional. The windows have limestone sills and keystones. The entry features a fan light, pediment and pilasters.

302 West Park Lane

Another Ben Byrnes design, this time executed by Johnson Brothers, is this Italian Renaissance home. The low hip roof is covered with tile. The recessed arched entry has a fan light. Window placement is symmetrical. There is a balconet over the entry. Joseph P. Burns was a leading Salina banker. In 1906 he was elected County Clerk for 2 terms. Later, he lost a very close race for State Treasurer. Burns had been a national bank examiner and an examiner for the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation in Wichita. He was also Kansas trap shoot champion. His wife, Minnie, was also elected County Clerk. She was secretary-treasurer of Saline County National Farm Loan Association. After her husband's death in 1933, she opened Burns Real Estate Agency.



### RECOMMENDATIONS

The City of Salina, its boards and commissions, especially the Heritage Commission and the citizens of the City should carefully consider the following recommendations in order to continue to commit themselves to the conservation of historic resources in Salina:

1. Develop an increased awareness of historic preservation in general through several of the following:
  - a. Investigate what other cities have done in the area of preservation, including but not limited to Wichita, Kansas City, Lawrence, Fort Scott, Atchison, Manhattan, Dodge City, Newton, Junction City and Chanute.
  - b. Investigate economic incentives and other benefits available for historic preservation. Some recommended sources for this investigation include:
    - i. U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division, Washington, D.C.
    - ii. National Trust for Historic Preservation, Mountain/Plains Office, Denver, Colorado
    - iii. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Regional Office, Kansas City, Missouri
    - iv. Kansas State Historical Society, Historic Preservation Office, Topeka, Kansas
    - v. Kansas Department of Economic Development, Topeka, Kansas
    - vi. Schools of Architecture, University of Kansas, Lawrence and Kansas State University, Manhattan
    - vii. History Departments, Marymount College and Kansas Wesleyan University, Kansas
    - viii. Saline County Historical Society, Salina
    - xi. Salina City Heritage Commission
  - c. Read selections from the reading list found elsewhere in this report.
2. Become more aware of Salina's historic resources in particular through the following specific activities:
  - a. Become familiar with both Parts I and II of the Salina Historic Resources Survey by inspecting individual structures listed.
  - b. Walk through some of Salina's historic or architecturally significant neighborhoods, including:

- i. West Ash Street from North Ninth to North College
    - ii. East and West Iron Avenue from College to Ohio Street
    - iii. North and South Santa Fe Avenue from Ash to Republic
    - iv. Highland Avenue from West Prescott to West Republic
    - v. North and South Eighth Street from West Ash to West Prescott
    - vi. Original Country Club Heights Addition
    - vii. Kansas Wesleyan University campus
    - viii. Marymount College campus
    - ix. All city parks
    - x. Downtown
  - c. View one or both of the slide shows available from the Salina Arts Commission or the Salina Heritage Commission.
3. Become familiar with any official city plans or studies which could affect future development trends in the city. Any new city plans or studies should take into account the Salina Heritage Conservation Plan of 1983.
  4. Invite input regarding historic preservation in Salina from the general public and those groups which have an interest in the financial/historic/artistic/architectural preservation of Salina's resources.
  5. Begin actively developing financial support through the establishment of a revolving fund in order to rehabilitate or acquire appropriate structures for preservation.
  6. Continue to publicize the work of the Heritage Commission through greater contacts with the local media and recognition of individual, corporate and institutional efforts to conserve local historic/architectural resources.
  7. Recognize individual historic/architectural resources through development of a preservation register and/or the use of a permanent exterior resource marker.
  8. Adopt and implement this report.

SUGGESTED RESOURCES FOR LOCAL LANDMARK DESIGNATION

The following resources are determined to be Salina's most locally significant resources and should be considered for local landmark designation before any other individual resources.

The list is in three parts:

1. those resources probably eligible for Kansas or National Register of Historic Places;

122 S. Ninth	c. 1872	Campbell House
128 S. Eighth	1908	Christ Episcopal Cathedral
150 S. Eighth	c. 1870	John Shellabarger House
119 S. Seventh	1922	Great Plains Building
101 S. Seventh	1928	United Building
King Gymnasium	1915	KWU Campus
Pioneer Hall	1926	KWU Campus
400 N. Thirteenth	1916	Union Depot
245 N. Ninth	1910	former Saline Co. Courthouse
680 S. Santa Fe	1890	Quincy House
*683 S. Santa Fe	1887	Litowich House
720 S. Santa Fe	1890	T. L. Bond House
746 S. Santa Fe	1887	Kirkland House
800 S. Santa Fe	1887	R. H. Allerton House
100 Mt. Barbara	1915	D. A. Nelson House
130 Mt. Barbara	1916	F. C. Bulkley House
*630 E. Iron	1911	Charles Schwartz House
218 S. Third	c. 1879	Peter Mugler House
336 S. Santa Fe	1922	Masonic Temple
Country Club Heights District		

2. those resources probably not eligible for Kansas or National Register of Historic Places but which are locally significant;

205 N. Front St.	1860	Garlitz Carpenter Shop
*352 N. Santa Fe	1887	Missouri Pacific Depot
211 E. Elm	1927	Swift Building
211 W. Iron	1938	former Post Office

3. those resources currently listed on the Kansas and National Register of Historic Places;

636 E. Iron Avenue	1875	Alphonse Schwartz House
211 W. Prescott	1884	Judge Prescott House

\* Those resources currently designated as a Salina Heritage Conservation (HC) Landmark.

### Suggested Readings in Heritage Conservation

The following materials and others are available in the City of Salina Planning and Community Development Office library, Room 205, City-County Building, 300 W. Ash. Hours are 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.

#### GENERAL PRESERVATION

"Historic Preservation" magazine and "Preservation News", both published by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The magazine is published bimonthly. The newspaper is monthly.

#### Style

Berg, Donald J., ed. Shoppell's Modern Houses, 1887. Rockville Centre, NY: Antiquity Reprints, 1983.

Foley, Mary Mix. The American House. New York: Harger Colophon Books, 1980.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Poppeliers, John; Chambers, S. Allen; Schwartz, Nancy B. What Style Is It? Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1976.

Rifkind, Carole. A Field Guide to American Architecture. New York: Signet, 1980.

Whiffen, Marcus and Koeper, Frederick. American Architecture, 1607-1976. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1981.

#### National Register

Guide to the Preparation of Proposed Nominations to the Register of Historic Kansas Places and the National Register of Historic Places. Topeka, KS: Kansas Historical Society, 1982

How to Complete National Register Forms. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1977.

#### Historic Building Rehabilitation

Morton, W. Brown III and Hume, Gary L. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Project. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1979.

Moss, Roger.

Century of Color-Exterior Decoration for American Buildings, 1820-1920. Watkins Glen, NY: American Life Foundation, 1981.

Rehab Right. Oakland, CA: City of Oakland, CA, 1980.

Respectful Rehabilitation: Answers to Your Questions About Old Building. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1980.

River City Rehab: Recognizing Your Architectural Assets. Kansas City, MO: City of Kansas City, MO, 1980.

### Preservation in Kansas

Atchison, KS: Historic Resources Survey. St. Joseph, MO: MO-KAN Regional Council, 1982.

Ernst, F. Gene. Architectural Standards Handbook-Junction City, KS. Manhattan, KS: B. L. Bassley and Schnackenberg, n.d.

Kansas Preservation Plan-Urban Study Unit Manual. Topeka, KS: Kansas State Historical Society, 1983.

Nimz, Dale.

Living With History: A Historic Preservation Plan for Lawrence, KS. Lawrence, KS: City of Lawrence, 1984.

Remembrances in Wood, Brick and Stone: Examples From the Architectural Heritage of Shawnee County, KS. Topeka, KS: Topeka-Shawnee County Metropolitan Planning Commission, 1974.

Robbins, Mary Lee. Salina, Kansas: Historic Resources Survey, Part I. Salina, KS: City of Salina, 1984.

Salina, Kansas Heritage Conservation Plan. Wichita, KS: Planning Development Services, Inc., 1983.

Waltner, Rachel. Brick and Mortar: A History of Newton, Kansas. North Newton, KS: Mennonite Library and Archives, 1984.

Wortman, Julie A. and Johnson, David P. Legacies: Kansas' Older County Courthouses. Topeka, KS: Kansas State Historical Society, 1981.

### Preservation Planning

A Guide to Delineating Edges of Historic Districts. Washington, D.D.: Preservation Press, 1976.

Derry, Ann; Jandl, H. Ward; Shull, Carol D.; Thorman, Jan. Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1977.

Miner, Ralph W. Conservation of Historic and Cultural Resources. Chicago: American Society of Planning Officials, 1969.

Mortague, Robert L. III and Wrenn, Tony P. Planning for Preservation. Chicago: American Society of Planning Officials, 1964.

Urban Conservation Through Historic Preservation. Topeka, KS: League of Kansas Municipalities, 1982.

Ziegler, Arthur P., Jr. and Kidney, Walter C. Historic Preservation in Small Towns. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1980.

#### Financial Aids

Economic Benefits of Preserving Old Buildings. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1976.

Bever, Thomas D. The Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1978.

Economics of Revitalization. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1981.

Preservation: Tax Incentives for Historic Buildings. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Interior, National Park Service, n.d.

Stone marker on the west bank of the river, Iron at 4th St.



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- Bramwell, Ruby Phillips. City on the Move: The Story of Salina. Salina, Kansas: Survey Press, 1969.
- Brown, A. L. Early History of Salina, Salina, Kansas, n.d.
- Campbell, Mrs. A. M., Jr. Early Salina. Salina, Kansas, n.d.
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- Historic Preservation of Kansas. Newsletters of the Historic Preservation Department, Kansas State Historical Society, Vol. 2, 1973.
- "Mart of the Middle West." Better Salina. Salina, Kansas: Press of Central Kansas Publishing Co., c. 1908.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.
- Salina American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. Historic Buildings Past and Present: 1976 Calendar (Salina Salutes the Bicentennial). Salina, Kansas, 1976.
- Old Town Salina from 1858: A Self-Guide Tour. Brochure prepared and funded by Saline County Historical Society and Salina Convention and Tourist Bureau. Salina, Kansas. n.d.
- Salina, Kansas Centennial. Salina, Kansas, 1958.
- Salina, Kansas Past and Present, Progress and Prosperity. n.p. Freeman Publishing Co., c. 1910.
- Salina, Your Opportunity. n.p. Salina Chamber of Commerce, c. 1929.

Thomas, Sister Evangeline. Footprints on the Frontier. Salina, Kansas, n.d.

Archival Files

- .Personalities - Biographies
- .Buildings
- .Homes and Manufacturers
- .Smoky Hill River
- .Churches
- .Schools
- .Parks
- .WPA Writers' Project
- .etc.

Other Reference Materials

- .Atlases and Sanborn Maps (1884 - 1931)
- .Newspapers on Microfilm (Salina Republican, Salina Evening Journal, Salina Journal)
- .Salina, Kansas (R. L. Polk & others) city directories (1878-present)
- .Numerous volumes on general Kansas history
- .Photographs
- .Diaries, scrapbooks and other primary source material, etc.

WESLEYAN MEMORIAL LIBRARY, KANSAS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

Cornett, John S. Fifty Years of Kansas Wesleyan, 1886 - 1936. Salina, Kansas, n.d.

Mann, Gordon C. An Outline History and Source Book of the Kansas University. Salina, Kansas, n.d.



Gargoyles atop  
the Masonic Temple