United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

8

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property	
historic name Palace Theater	
other names/site number N/A	
2. Location	
street & number 223 East 6 th Street [N/A] not for publication
city or town Kinsley	[N/A] vicinity
state Kansas code KS county Edwards code 047 zip code	67547
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify the National Register of determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in my opinion, the property [A] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments [].) Signature of certifying official/Title Christy Davis /Deputy SHPO Date Kansas State Historical Society State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)	nat this ng properties in the n 36 CFR Part 60. In s property be
Signature of certifying official/Title	
State or Federal agency and bureau	
4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that the property is: [Ventered in the National Register See continuation sheet []. [] determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet []. [] determined not eligible for the National Register. [] removed from the National Register [] other, explain See continuation sheet [].	Date 2/9/05

8. Statement of Significance

Palace Theater Edwards County, KS

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<u>5.</u>	C	as	SS	ifi	C	ati	o	n	
<u>v.</u>	<u> </u>	a	9	111	<u> </u>	au	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_

Ownership of Property [X] private [] public-local [] public-State [] public-Federal		N	Contributing 1 1 1 umber of cont	Noncontributing buildingssitesstructuresobjectsTotal ributing resources d in the National
Historic Theaters and Opera Kansas	a Houses of	_	egister.	0
6. Function or Use				
Historic Function		Curre	ent Functions	
RECREATION & CULTURE: I	Movie Theater	REC	REATION & CU	JLTURE: Movie Theater
7. Description				
Architectural Classification LATE 19 TH & EARLY 20 TH CEN AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: C		Walls	dation: Concret :: Brick Asphalt	te
Narrative Description Describe the historic and current condit				

Palace Theater Edwards County, KS Applicable National Register Criteria

[X] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

[] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

 $\[\]$ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

[] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.[] B removed from its original location.[] C a birthplace or grave.

[] D a cemetery.

[] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

[] F a commemorative property.

[] ${\bf G}$ less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Architecture Entertainment/Recreation

Periods of Significance

1917-1955

Significant Dates

1917 1930

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Harwood, William (Architect) Hatfield, Roy (Builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
[] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
[] previously listed in the National Register
[] previously determined eligible by the National Register
[] designated a National Historic Landmark
[] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
#
[] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
#

Primary location of additional d

[] State Historic Preservation Office

[] Other State Agency

[] Federal Agency

[] Local Government

[] University

[X] Other:

Name of repository: Kinsley Public Library

Acreage of Property <u>less than 1 acre</u>

UTM References

A. Zone 14

Easting 463943

Northing 4197340

B. Zone

Easting

Northing

C. Zone

Easting

Northing

D. Zone

Easting

Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title_Kristen Ottesen, Architectural Historian and Elizabeth Rosin, Partner

organization_Historic Preservation Services, LLC date_June 2004

street & number_323 West 8th Street, Suite 112 telephone_816-221-5133

city or town_Kansas City_state_MO_zip code_64105

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black-and-white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name_The Palace Association, Inc., c/o Fred Burgess

street & number P.O. Box 161 telephone 620-659-2711 city or town Kinsley state KS zip code 67547

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Palace Theater Edwards County, Kansas

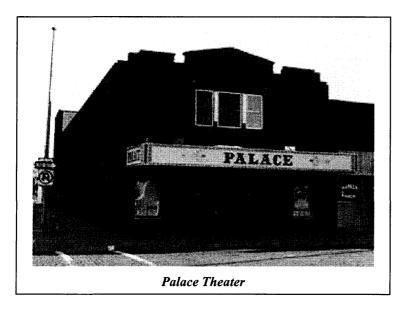
SUMMARY DESCRIPTION STATEMENT

The Palace Theater, located at 223 East 6th Street, Kinsley, Edwards County, Kansas, is a two-part commercial block building with a concrete foundation and solid brick walls. The building is 33 feet wide and 150 feet deep. Located at the southwest corner of the intersection of 6th Street and Niles Avenue (U.S. Highway 183), the Palace Theater is in the heart of Kinsely's historic commercial district. The theater exhibits the general form and configuration of the movie theater property type that appeared in small town commercial districts throughout America during the first half of the twentieth century. Constructed in 1917, it is a very early example of this functional building type. Like many neighborhood movie theaters, the Palace Theater does not exhibit a particular style of architecture. It is a vernacular commercial block modified to accommodate its specialized use as a movie theater. Patterned brickwork is the sole ornament on the simple façade. With the majority of its character-defining features and original materials intact, the Palace Theater retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SETTING

The Palace Theater is at the prominent intersection of 6th Street and Niles Avenue (U.S. Highway 183) in Kinsley's historic commercial district, which includes many other one-part and two-part commercial block buildings of similar vintage. The theater directly abuts the concrete sidewalk on the north and east and the alley at the south (rear). On the west, the theater shares a party wall with a one-story commercial block building that was built with the same patterned brick as the theater.



EXTERIOR

The Palace Theater's dark brown brick walls emphasize its rectangular shape. The building has parapets on the front (north) and east walls. The rear (south) end of the building is taller than the rest of the block to accommodate curtains, props, lighting, and scenery for the stage. The building has three bays defined by the first-story fenestration and delineated by a broken parapet.

Further dividing the primary (north) façade of the Palace Theater into three bays are articulated brick elements that

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project slightly from the main building wall. All three projecting walls rise above the main roofline to form the broken parapet. A pediment caps the central projecting wall and the flanking projecting walls terminate in irregular, stepped parapets that are mirror images of each other. Limestone coping with an egg and dart pattern caps the parapets. Double courses of rowlock bricks span the tops of each of the projecting walls that flank the central projecting wall element. A course of soldier and rowlock bricks with limestone accents forms a recessed rectangular panel between the pedimented gable and the second-story fenestration. Below this is a tripartite window system of one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl clad windows. The vinyl sashes replace the original wood sashes and appear to match the size, shape, and configuration of the original window units.

Centered in the first story of the primary (north) façade is a pair of double-leaf entrances with paneled transoms. Metal movie poster display cases mounted on the brick walls flank the entrances. A rectangular metal marquee mounted just above the entrance spans the width of the façade. Incandescent lights outline the sides of the marquee, on which the name "Palace" is painted. The underside of the marquee is missing, exposing the wood structure.

On the east (Niles Street) elevation, integral pilasters divide the long side wall into six recessed bays. Brick corbelling defines each bay and there are square limestone accents in each panel. The south end of this elevation contains two doorways. Directly to the north of the stage, an undetermined material temporarily covers a single door with a transom. Further south, there is another single-leaf door. This wood and glass door has three lights created by two vertical muntins. This doorway also features sidelights and a transom. At the north end of the east elevation, plywood covers a small rectangular window and a rectangular window at the south end of the wall, between the doors. The plywood is painted red, blending with the brick.

The south (rear) and west elevations are also brick, but have no decorative treatment. The west side of the theater shares a party wall with the neighboring building and only the upper portion of the west wall is visible. The cooling unit is mounted on the rear elevation.

INTERIOR

Directly inside the front doors is the lobby, which includes a ticket booth and a concession stand. Hardwood covers the original concrete lobby floor. The lobby has painted plaster walls. The scored plaster on the west wall mimics the appearance of stone. Located in the center of the lobby against the south wall, the ticket



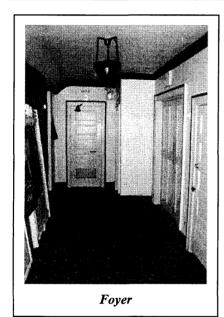
Lobby

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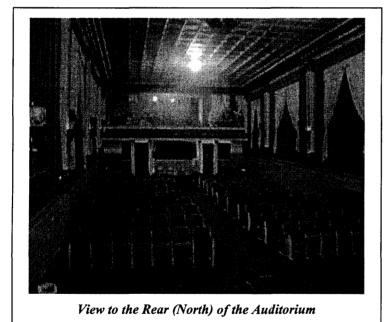
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booth features low plaster walls topped with glass and a crowning decorative plaster cornice The concession stand occupies the east side of the lobby. A doorway in the west wall provides access to the balcony stairs. A mounted drinking fountain occupies the west wall. Flanking the ticket booth, double-leaf louvered doors lead to the foyer.

Situated between the lobby and the auditorium, the foyer occupies the space under the balcony. It was created during the 1930 renovation by installing a wood partition wall at the rear of the auditorium. The foyer has painted plaster walls and a carpeted floor. Both the men's and the women's restrooms are at the west end of the foyer, although the women's restroom was on the east side of the foyer prior to the 1950 renovation. In the east and west ends of the wood partition wall, curtained doorways provide access into the auditorium. Indicative of its 1930 construction, the partition wall



features geometric Art Deco-inspired moldings at the cornice and column capitals. Mounted to the columns are candelabra wall sconces. Light fixtures above the restroom doors date to the 1950 renovation. In the foyer, the central ceiling fixture is a suspended bronze pendant light fixture that may date to the theater's construction in 1917.

The auditorium is a spacious rectangular box, originally constructed to provide seating for 400 patrons on the main floor and 100 patrons in the balcony. With the recent installation of large upholstered seats flanking a single

central aisle, the theater now provides seating for approximately 140 patrons. The balcony no longer provides seating and is now used for storage.

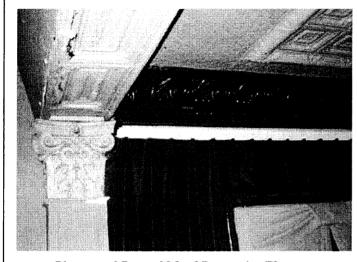
The auditorium walls are plaster. Three pilasters divide each side wall (east and west) into regular bays. The pilasters have ornate plaster capitals and scrolled bases. At each bay, draped fabric hangs from the

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Plaster and Pressed Metal Decorative Elements at the Auditorium Ceiling

cornice to the wainscot. Green and mauve patterned carpet covers the concrete floor that slopes from the foyer toward the stage at the front (south) of the auditorium.

The tin ceiling is one of the most distinctive features of the auditorium. The square, pressed panels cover the entire ceiling as well as the coved cornice and soffit along the rear (north) wall.

The stage originally measured thirty-three feet by twenty-two feet, but was enlarged and now covers the original orchestra pit. The original asbestos fire curtain remains

in place and continues to be operable. Painted by the C. W. Sewell Scenic Company of Larned, Kansas, the fire curtain depicts a classic Mediterranean scene.

Two light fixtures with domed glass shades hang from the ceiling. Decorative plaster sconces mounted to the pilasters provide supplemental lighting.

INTEGRITY

The Palace Theater continues to reflect its historic function as an entertainment venue. While renovations in 1930 and 1950 altered its original 1917 appearance, these changes occurred over fifty years ago and reflect the continuing evolution of the movie theater business. They are considered historic in their own right and contribute to the significance of the property. The only non-historic alterations were the recent modification of the stage to accommodate live performances and the installation of vinyl-clad sashes in the original second-story window openings. The alteration to the stage is reversible, and neither change inhibits the visitor's understanding of the theater's historic design or function. With these minor exceptions, the building retains its historic form, plan, proportions, scale, and massing, as well as the majority of its character-defining elements and the materials. The building retains a very high degree of integrity and clearly communicates its historic associations and feelings as a movie theater.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Palace Theater at 223 East 6th Street, Kinsley, Edwards County, Kansas is significant under National Register Criterion A for the area of ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION and under Criterion C for the area of ARCHITECTURE as documented in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) "Historic Theaters and Opera Houses of Kansas." The Palace Theater has direct associations with the historic context "Historical Development of Public Entertainment in Kansas, 1854-1954," developed as part of the MPDF and meets the MPDF registration requirements. Constructed in 1917 and renovated in 1930 and 1950, the Palace Theater is an excellent early example of the movie theater property type constructed in Kansas and throughout the United States during the first half of the twentieth century. Designed and constructed by local residents, the Palace Theater is an excellent example of a vernacular building developed to fulfill a specialized function. Like many early movie theaters, the Palace Theater does not exhibit a particular style of architecture; rather, it represents an adaptation of the standard main street commercial block to accommodate its specialized function. While the use and form of many similar theaters have been drastically altered for other commercial endeavors when larger, more modern movie houses opened in their vicinity, the Palace Theater is intact. Its period of significance begins in 1917 with the construction of the theater and ends in 1955, the fifty-year threshold for National Register eligibility. This period acknowledges the historic renovations completed in 1930 and 1950.

PROPERTY HISTORY

When local businessman William Harwood built the Palace Theater in 1917, he had prior experience in the motion picture business. Five years earlier he operated Kinsley's first movie theater, also called the Palace Theater, which occupied the center room of the Marsh and Bidwell Building. In 1916, Kinsley residents welcomed a second movie theater when dentist and former Dodge City resident Dr. C. C. Sterrett partnered with Dr. James Donnell and W. E. Broadie to establish the Community Theatre. In a 1917 advertisement, the Community Theater boasted that it was "the theater that brought better films to Kinsley." Not to be outdone, in January 1917, Harwood announced that he would build a new theater. Being familiar with theater requirements, Harwood prepared most of the plans and specifications himself. In February, newspapers announced that local resident Roy Hatfield received the construction contract and that they were clearing lots for the new theater.

¹ "The Palace Theatre," Kinsley Graphic, 25 April 1912. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

² The Kinsley-Edwards County Centennial 'From Prairie to People' Centennial: 1873-1973 (Kinsley, KS: Noland Publishers, Inc., 1973), p. 82. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

³ Kinsley Graphic, 12 July 1917. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

⁴ "Contract is Let for New Theatre," Kinsley Mercury, 22 February 1917. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

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Six months later, the new Palace Theater opened to enthusiastic crowds. The July 12, 1917 edition of the Kinsley Graphic provided a thorough description of the building's appearance on opening night. "Quaint" lights decorated the brick walls; the large, roomy lobby accommodated the ticket office on one side and a confectionary stand on the other; two sets of doors ensured comfort during cold weather; the well-lit lobby had a concrete floor patterned to resemble tiles and the walls were mottled green; a wide stairway led to the balcony, offering seating for one hundred people; the main floor accommodated four hundred people in rows of seats spaced thirty inches front to back. They divided the seats into three sections, with each side section containing four seats and the middle section containing seven seats. Each seat had its own hat rack. The aisles were four feet wide and covered with cork flooring. The stage was approximately thirtythree feet by twenty-two feet and had fireproof scenery. The orchestra pit in front of the stage could be entered from the auditorium or the basement. The auditorium walls were two shades of green and large columns were along the side walls. The capitals and the proscenium arch were ivory-colored and the woodwork had a mahogany finish. A lattice screen separated the last row of chairs from the doors. Cream-colored paint covered the metal ceiling. Manchester & Van Bebber was the interior designer for the theater. Electric fans placed along the walls supplemented the ventilation system. A hot water system provided heat to the building.⁵ From this description, it is obvious that many of the 1917 features survive, including the proscenium arch, the fire curtain at the stage, the plaster pilasters, and the metal ceiling.

For a short time, Dr. C. C. Sterrett operated both the Community Theater and the Palace Theater before he closed the Community Theater. Several sources mention that John Demain Sr. and his family owned the Palace Theater building for many years, and it appears that Sterrett operated the Palace Theater while the Demain family owned the building.

Sterrett continued to improve the Palace Theater to accommodate the evolving movie technology. In 1929, he began upgrading the theater to accommodate "talkies." He ordered a quiet Arctic air cooling system, which was specially designed for use in buildings with "sound machines." He also enlarged the projection booth to accommodate new equipment. To research the equipment talking pictures required, Sterrett traveled to Wichita, Kansas and Kansas City, Missouri and decided to install the same type of equipment used in Wichita's Nomar Theater.⁶

⁵ "Many at Theatre Opening," Kinsley Graphic, 12 July 1917. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

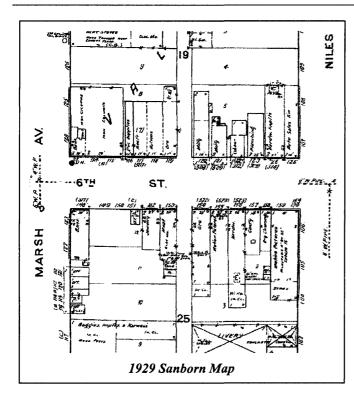
⁶ "Palace Theater to be Improved: Start to Install Talkies," *Kinsley Mercury*, 6 June 1929. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

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In 1930, Sterrett entered into a partnership with O. K. Mason who owned theaters in Wichita, Kansas. Mason organized a group of Kansas theaters for the Fox Film Company, which Sterrett joined to ensure acquisition of the best films available.⁷ The group became known as the Central States Theatre Company and later merged with the Commonwealth Amusement Corporation.⁸ With the assistance of the Fox Film Company and the financial backing of the Demain Estate, Sterrett renovated and updated the entire exterior and interior of the Palace Theater to provide talking films in an environment equal to that of the Roxy Theatre in New York.⁹ The plans called for installing new roomy, upholstered seats; improved acoustics; Simplex projectors; and a large, brilliantly lit marquee on the front of the building.

Work on the remodeling began in June of 1930 and the local newspapers offered accounts of the progress. Changes within the first week included tearing out old walls, relocating the ticket booth to the center of the entrance, relocating the ladies room to the small room at the northeast corner of the building, and starting work on building a small foyer behind the ticket office.¹⁰ By June 19, the framework for the marquee was in place over the entrance and was ready for the lighting installation.¹¹

The newly remodeled Palace Theater opened on June 30, 1930, just one month after the announcement of its remodeling. The June 26, 1930 issue of *The Kinsley Graphic* offered a detailed account of the new features in the theater. The entrance doors were gilded and the lobby featured "telotex with a cut stone finish that is attractive." The doors into the new foyer had silk curtains matching the color of the gilding. The foyer's floor had carpeting and mirrors were on the side walls. The finish of the foyer walls matched

⁷ "New Picture Show House: The Palace Theatre to Be Made Into One of the Finest in the State," *Kinsley Graphic*, 29 May 1930. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

⁸ The Kinsley-Edwards County Centennial "From Prairie to People: 1873-1973. p. 82. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

⁹ "New Picture Show House: The Palace Theatre to Be Made Into One of the Finest in the State." Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

¹⁰ "Work at the Palace," Kinsley Graphic, 12 June 1930. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

¹¹ "Progress at the Palace," Kinsley Graphic, 19 June 1930. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

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that of the lobby walls. The women's restroom was on the east side of the foyer and the men's was on the west side. The old ticket booth in the lobby received an arched door. ¹² In the auditorium, panels that hid new sound equipment covered the side walls. A *Kinsley Graphic* mentions that Mr. Shamell, a theater artist, designed the interior and that Harold Richardson of Richardson and Son assisted him. ¹³ To tie the new color scheme together, they introduced shades of red to all the interior elements. The panels, framed in pink with a gold cornice, featured an Egyptian pyramid design painted in Pompeian red. The pilasters, also painted shades of red, had new acanthus leaf pedestals. The side walls had stippling in a reddish-brown color and the wainscot was a darker shade. The columns separating the foyer from the auditorium featured capitals with a stylized geometric pattern. The new seats had curved backs and armrests with red and black leather upholstery.

In 1933, Sterrett's son Huston became actively involved in the management of the Palace Theater. He took over the theater's operations after Dr. Sterrett passed away in 1940. During World War II, while Huston served in the army, his wife Claudine assumed responsibility for the theater. Dr. Sterrett's wife Nellie retained a half-interest in the theater, although Huston represented her partnership and held title to the stock until she died.¹⁴

In 1950, during the post-World War II economic boom, the *Kinsley Mercury* reported that Huston Sterrett updated the theater again. In May, they laid new carpet; in August, they installed a refreshment bar at the east side of the lobby and moved the ladies restroom to the west side, next to the men's room. In November, they repainted the marquee.

By 1957, however, the Palace Theater was in financial trouble and although Huston Sterrett closed the business, he expressed hope that it would reopen if economic conditions improved.¹⁵ The day after Huston's announcement, an out-of-town theater operator told the *Kinsley Mercury* about plans to build a drive-in theater in Kinsley. After hearing this report, Huston contacted the president of the Commonwealth Theater Company, the co-owner of the Palace Theater. The Commonwealth Theater Company agreed to keep the Palace Theater open for a few more weeks on a trial basis. With the Palace Theater reopened, the drive-theater in developers delayed indefinitely their plans to build in Kinsley.¹⁶

¹² An arched line is still visible on the west wall where this arched door must have been.

¹³ "The New Palace Theater," *Kinsley Mercury*, 26 June 1930. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library. ¹⁴ "The Name 'Sterrett' Has Been Connected With Theatre in Kinsley Since 1916," *Kinsley Mercury*, 24 September 1953. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

¹⁵ "Palace Theatre Closes Next Week," *Kinsley Mercury*, 14 February 1957. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

¹⁶ "No Theatre, Then Two Theatres, Then One Theatre," *Kinsley Mercury*, 21 February 1957. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

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In 1957 or 1958, when it became apparent that the Commonwealth Theater Company and Huston Sterrett were planning to close the theater, a local group formed the Kinsley Development Corporation to purchase the Palace Theater. When they purchased the theater is unclear, but on June 19, 1958, the *Kinsley Mercury* announced that the Kinsley Development Corporation had sold the Palace Theater to Mrs. Maxine Dixon. Mrs. Dixon was the manager of the theater during the time that Kinsley Development Corporation owned and operated the theater.¹⁷

From 1958 until 1999, the Palace Theater had a string of different owners, but operated almost continuously until the end of 1998. In June of 1999, a group of local residents formed the not-for-profit Palace Association to buy the theater. The group made some immediate repairs to the roof and installed a new sound system. They hosted concerts and classic films at the theater, but didn't have a regular schedule or show current films. Subsequently, a group of local citizens who wanted better entertainment options formed Entertainment in Edwards County (the E-Team) and joined the owners of the Palace Theater to help restore the building. The E-Team, which now manages and operates the theater, held fundraisers to update the theater's technical equipment and to install new seats. The theater now shows current films every weekend.

¹⁷ "Theater Sold To Mrs. Maxine Dixon by Kinsley Development Corporation," *Kinsley Mercury*, 19 June 1958. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

¹⁸ "Historic Kinsley Theater Showing Movies Again," *The Hutchinson News*, 13 October 2002. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

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- "Dr. Sterrett Passes." Kinsley Mercury, 2 May 1940. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library. Microfilm.
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- "Fine New Theatre Opened." Kinsley Graphic, 12 July 1917. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.
- "First Night at the Palace." Kinsley Graphic, 3 July 1930. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.
- "Historic Kinsley Theater Showing Movies Again." *The Hutchinson News*, 13 October 2002. Palace Theater File, Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.
- Kinsley Mercury, 18 May 1950. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.
- Kinsley Mercury, 17 August 1950. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.
- Kinsley Mercury, 23 November 1950. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.
- "Many at Theatre Opening." Kinsley Graphic, 12 July 1917. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.
- "New Picture Show House." Kinsley Graphic, 29 May 1930. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.
- "No Theatre, Then Two Theatres, Then One Theatre." *Kinsley Mercury*, 21 February 1957. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

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- "Palace Theater to Be Improved." *Kinsley Mercury*, 6 June 1929. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.
- "Palace Theatre Closes Next Week." Kinsley Mercury, 14 February 1957. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.
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[&]quot;Work at the Palace." Kinsley Graphic, 12 June 1930. Palace Theater File. Kinsley (Kansas) Public Library.

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Palace Theater Edwards County, Kansas

GEOGRAPHIC DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A part of Lots One (1), Two (2), and Three (3), in Block Twenty-Five (25), of the Original Townsite of Kinsley, described as follows: beginning at the Northeast corner of said Block Twenty-Five (25) in the City of Kinsley, thence West on the South line of Sixth Street in said city, thirty-three feet two inches (33'2"); thence South parallel with the West line of Niles Avenue in said city one hundred thirty feet (130'); thence East parallel with the South line of Sixth Street thirty-three feet two inches (33'2") to the West line of Niles Avenue; thence North along the West line of Niles Avenue, one hundred thirty feet (130') to the place of beginning, Edwards County, Kansas.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This nomination includes the parcel of land that is historically associated with the resource.

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

14.

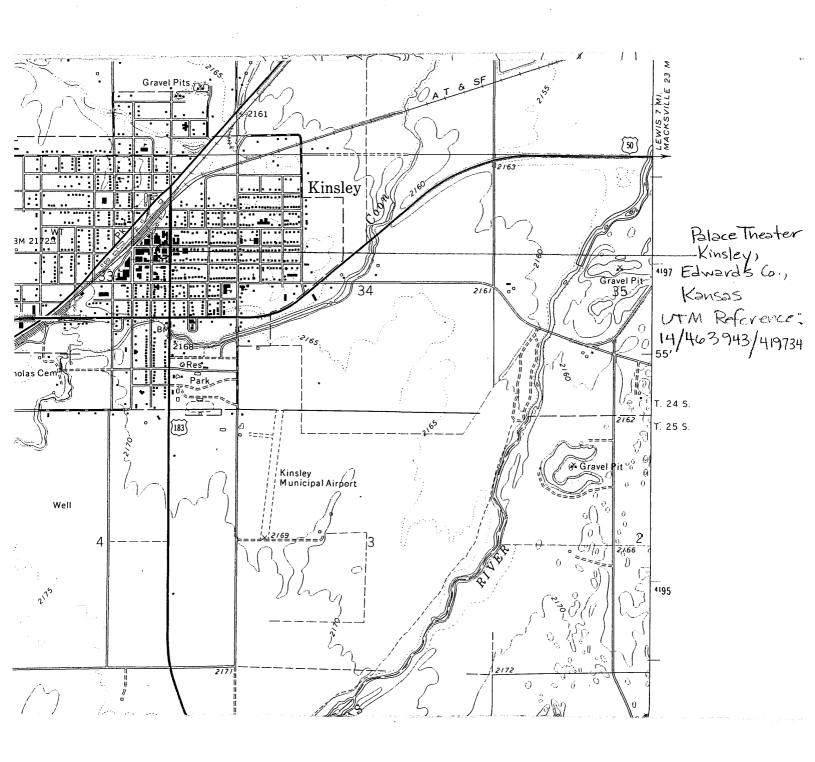
Photographer: Kristen Ottesen
Date of Photographs: June 2004

Location of Negatives: Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas

Photo Number Camera View

1.	Front (north) façade
2.	Streetscape, view to the southwest
3.	Rear elevations, view to the northwest
4.	Rear elevations, view to the northeast
5.	Lobby, view to the west
6.	Lobby, view to the east
7.	Ticket booth in lobby
8.	Foyer, view to the west
9.	Sconce and capital on the partition between the foyer and the auditorium
10.	Chandelier on the foyer ceiling
11.	Front of the auditorium
12.	Rear of the auditorium
13.	Auditorium ceiling

Asbestos fire screen at the stage





Palace Theater Kinsley Eduards County Kansas



