

56-2248



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name Neodesha City Hall Building

Other names/site number KHRI #205-3930-00012

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 102 S. 4th Street not for publication

City or town Neodesha vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Wilson Code 205 Zip code 66757

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

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

Patrick Zollner

2-12-18

Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO

Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

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

other (explain:)

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

3-26-18
Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: City Hall

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY/Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: BRICK

STONE

roof: ASPHALT

other: _____

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Narrative Description

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

Summary

The Neodesha City Hall building, 102 South 4th Street in Neodesha, Wilson County, Kansas is a two-story stone and brick Italianate style commercial building. The building fills the east 70.5 feet of Lots 12 and 13, Block 48 of the City of Neodesha. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with Neodesha's city government. The 1872 two-story building (formerly 12-13 4th Street) measures approximately 40 feet by 70 feet. It is of stone construction clad in brick on the north and east elevations. The building retains much of its historic appearance, including hooded window openings in both stories, a south cast iron staircase to the second story, stone quoins and interior second-story elements of a wood ceiling, plaster walls, wainscoting and wood floors. Alterations include changes in the configuration of the east storefronts, filling two bays of north elevation with brick, the removal and rebuilding of an interior staircase and the reconfiguration of first story interior rooms. The building is in good condition and retains integrity of design, materials, setting and location.

Elaboration

Site

The Neodesha City Hall building is located on the east edge of downtown Neodesha, on the southwest corner of Main and 4th Streets (Figures 1, 2.) The building is oriented to the east, facing 4th Street, once the main road in and out of town. The east façade originally had two storefront entrances surrounding an east stairway to the second story. The north elevation originally had a rear entrance (formerly addressed K Main Street) accessing a store space.

The building is in a historically commercial area. Early Sanborn maps show the block as densely settled by 1885, with buildings lining both sides of 4th Street and Main Street. Surrounding businesses in 1885 included several grocers, as well as bakeries, drug stores, barbers, cobblers and hardware stores. The 1892 Sanborn shows the east side of Main Street as mostly vacant, except for a building with a drug store and I.O.O.F. hall on the southeast corner of the intersection of 4th and Main. By 1912, both sides of 4th Street and Main Street were filled with buildings housing a variety of businesses, including a theater, tailor, bowling alley, print shop, general store and shops specializing in millinery, jewelry and wallpaper. The commercial district extended west down Main Street for approximately three blocks in 1912, but the blocks east of 4th and Main were mostly residential. The City Hall's block remained dense until the late 1940s, with modern businesses moving into the area, such as garages and a gas station.

Today the Neodesha City Hall building anchors the east edge of downtown. The downtown's commercial area is located primarily on the north and south sides of Main Street from 4th to 7th Streets. Main Street reflects a typical small-town commercial district with a collection of buildings that date mostly from the 1880s to the early 20th century, but that also includes modern buildings. The Neodesha City Hall is likely the oldest remaining commercial building in the town.

Exterior

The Neodesha City Hall building has two public façades, the primary façade facing South 4th Street and the north elevation facing Main Street (Photo 1.) These elevations are clad in running bond brick painted red. Unless noted, windows are four-over-four arched double-hungs with arched stone lintels atop springer stones with upper keystones. All stone window headers and sills are painted white. The building has a stone crawl space foundation and a flat tar roof.

The main façade, the **east elevation** containing the building's primary entrance, is five bays wide (Photo 2.) The brick cornice has two rows of corbels separated by a row of recessed rectangles. A stringcourse of

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textured brick is located below the cornice. The corners of the building have stone quoins painted white. The quoins are topped with carved corner cornice pieces with flat finials. The northeast finial bears the date "1892" on the east and north sides.¹ A 40-foot flagpole extends from the finial. The second story has five four-over-four arched windows.² The first story was historically divided into two storefronts, each consisting of a doorway surrounded by two display windows. The north portion retains this configuration. Paneled framing surrounds the north door and paneled bulkheads are located under each window. The center of the south storefront is filled with modern brick surrounded by two historic display windows, each with a paneled bulkhead. A modern awning spans the east first story.

The **north elevation** has seven bays (Photos 3, 4.) The north cornice, seven second-story windows and northwest quoins match those in the east elevation. Viewing from east to west (left to right), the first story of bay one has a square one-over-one double-hung window topped with a glass transom. The window is framed in stone blocks matching the building's quoins. Bays two, three and four have modern one-over-one windows filling the lower half of the opening. The upper half of each arched opening is boarded over. Bay five has a boarded over doorway topped with an arched stone hood matching the windows. A column of quoins separates the first story of bays five and six. Bays six and seven are filled with brick. Bay six has a modern glass entrance door.

The building's **west side** is a party wall shared with 405 Main Street. The upper portion of the wall is coated with concrete.

The **south elevation** is sandstone and has eight bays (Photos 5, 6.) The arched windows in this elevation are four-over-four double-hungs with rounded brick headers. Most windows are partially or fully boarded over and several have exterior security bars. Doorways have transom openings and are topped with flat stone lintels. Viewing from west to east (left to right), bay one has a four-over-four window in the second story and a doorway in the first story. Bay two has windows in both stories. Bay three has doorways in both stories. Bay four has windows in both stories. Bays five, seven and eight have second-story windows. Bay six has a second-story door. A cast iron stairway spans bays four through eight, leading from ground level in bay eight to the second story door in bay six and extending across bays four and five. The stairway has a balustrade with twisted spindles and is supported by four cast iron piers. Scrolled brackets located under the staircase extend from the building's wall to each pier.

Interior

The building's interior reflects changes that have occurred since around 1912. According to Sanborn maps, the building's first story originally had three individual spaces—two facing 4th Street and one on Main Street. A central stairway once separated the two east storefronts but was removed in 1892 when the building was first renovated. The Neodesha City Hall offices moved from the second story to the first story around 1912. The first story spaces were likely combined then by removing the interior walls.

The interior was reconfigured several times over the years to add or remove offices. Robert Hare, the building's 2017 owner, remembers that Municipal Court offices were located in the south portion of the building in the 1940s and that parking tickets were paid there.³ J.D. Moffatt, Neodesha City Commissioner and former city employee, also remembers the first story space. He described the space as having a central hallway with the City Administrator's office in the southeast corner, an area behind it for city staff desks and a bathroom in the southwest corner. The north portion of the first story had a large safe behind the front counter. An office with a counter where residents paid bills was located in an office behind the safe near the north entrance door. Most of the rear portion of the first story was used as the Commission Room.⁴

¹ This date reflects the rebuilding of two of the building's walls in 1892, not the date of construction.

² The upper halves of all of the building's second-story windows are boarded over but are intact inside.

³ Robert Hare, conversation with author, 27 October 2017.

⁴ J.D. Moffatt, conversation with author, 8 November 2017.

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The **first story** became one storefront after the City Hall offices moved out in 1992. Remaining walls present in the west portions of the first and second stories appear to be post-1992. Water and sewer pipes and plumbing fixtures are present in the southwest portion of the building in both stories, but these are inoperable. The walls of the first story (Figure 3) are covered with chipboard panels. The space has a suspended ceiling and the concrete floor is covered with carpet.⁵ Window openings are intact (Photos 7, 8.) A modern carpeted stairway in the center of the east portion of the space leads to the second story (Photos 9, 10.)⁶ Gypsum board walls define three rooms in the west portion of the first story.

Most of the **second story** (Figure 4) is one open space with ceilings that are approximately 14 feet tall (Photos 11, 12, 13.) The space retains some of its original finishes, with a tongue-and-groove wood ceiling, plaster walls with vertical wainscoting and a wood floor.⁷ The interior of the building's arched four-over-four double-hung windows is clearly visible from the second story. The west rear of the space has four rooms with gypsum board walls.

⁵ The original ceiling above the suspended panels was not visible. The floor was probably covered with concrete between 1966 and 1992.

⁶ Robert Hare states that the stairway was added after 1992.

⁷ Portions of all of these elements are missing.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1872-1966

Significant Dates

1872; 1892; 1912

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Gibson & Dougherty, builders

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the year of construction and ends with 1966, the year the public library left the building, leaving the second story vacant.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

N/A

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Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary

The Neodesha City Hall building, constructed in 1872, is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the growth and development of the town of Neodesha, Kansas and its city government. The City Hall is the oldest known government or commercial building in Wilson County. It served as a hub for municipal operations, including offices, meeting rooms, a utility payment counter and the Chamber of Commerce, from the year of its construction until 1992, when City Hall moved to 1407 N. 8th Street. The Period of Significance, 1872 to 1966, begins with the year of construction and ends with the year the second story was vacated by the Neodesha Library.

Elaboration

Neodesha and City Hall Building History

In October 1867, A. McCartney and A.K Phelon arrived in the Neodesha area from Neosho Falls to establish a trading post with the Osage. There were many Indian villages in the area where the Verdigris and Fall rivers met, giving the name of Neodesha (meeting of the waters) to the trading post. In 1868, R.S. Futey and John B. Keys arrived and paid \$500 for the claim where the city now stands. In 1869, the four men formed a town company for a survey of the town site. The first building was built for the trading post in December of that year. The town company's policy was very generous, giving lots to anyone who would erect a building. Within one year from the construction of the McCartney and Phelon store, there were 200 buildings in town.⁸ The town was chartered and incorporated in March 1871 by the Neodesha Town Company, with reportedly 1043 people living on the site.⁹

During this time, several Wilson County towns vied for the location of the county seat. Eight elections were held between 1867 and 1873 to determine the location. Among the winners were Coy's Store (Coyville), Kalida (Clifton), Twin Mounds (Fredonia), Neodesha and Center. Fredonia won the final round and remains as the county seat today.¹⁰ According to local lore, the City Hall structure was built as the possible Wilson County courthouse. The unlikelihood of this was realized early, as an 1872 article in the *Neodesha Free Press* noted its future use as the City Hall:

The walls of the City Hall are complete, and the roof will soon be put on. The lower story will contain three large and elegant rooms. The structure will soon be finished inside and out. It is the finest building in Southern Kansas. Gibson & Dougherty, the contractors, have done a good job of work in its construction that it will stand as a monument to their ability and thoroughness as builders.¹¹

The Neodesha City Hall building was located squarely in the center of the developing town, designating it as a building of importance. Its impressive brick walls and prominent arched hoods gave the building visual prominence at Neodesha's main intersection. An early, undated drawing (Figure 5) shows the solid building emblazoned with signs that read "CITY HALL" and "BANK", likely the two most important institutions in the town.¹² The building's stairway was located in the center of the east elevation. A frame extension projected

⁸ William G. Cutler. *History of the State of Kansas*. Chicago: A.T. Andreas, 1883. Accessed online at <http://www.kancoll.org/books/cutler/wilson/wilson-co-p4.html#NEODESHA>.

⁹ Joseph W. Allen, *Cho O-Nee to High Iron* (Fredonia, KS: Midwestern Litho, 1962), 24.

¹⁰ "Wilson County, Kansas," https://www.kshs.org/geog/geog_counties/view/county:WL.

¹¹ *Neodesha Free Press*, 15 November 1897, 3.

¹² No source or date could be found for this drawing in the collection of the W.A. Rankin Memorial Library in Neodesha. The drawing shows the pre-1892 storefront configuration and arched brick headers instead of stone, indicating that it could be a pre-construction illustration.

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from the west portion of the north elevation, likely an awning for the rear shop space.¹³ The 1885 Sanborn map verifies the configuration of the illustration, showing the two-story brick building with three first-story and two second-story offices (Figure 9.)

The building was paid for with \$12,000 in city hall bonds. When completed, the first story housed the Neodesha Savings bank and a saloon.¹⁴ City offices were upstairs, an arrangement that continued through the early 1910s. An 1881 map identifies the building as “Bank & City Hall.”¹⁵ The 1885 Sanborn map shows the first story with a bank in the northeast corner, a grocer in the south portion and a store selling clothing and gentlemen’s furnishings in the west portion. The second story is shown with a printing office and insurance agent, businesses that likely shared the space with the City Hall office (Figure 9.)

Despite praise earned by contractors Gibson & Dougherty, the south wall of the building collapsed in the spring of 1891, exposing the interior to the weather.¹⁶ The method and cost of repair were discussed that summer at a town meeting. The *Neodesha Register* reported that in October 1891, “Workmen have commenced repairing the City Hall building. Three walls will be taken down entirely and rebuilt, the south one of stone. Messrs. Johnson and Dooley have the contract for finishing the stone.”¹⁷ The building’s new sandstone likely came from the Louis Johnson quarry on North 4th Street.¹⁸ The 1892 Sanborn map shows the completed building as stone with north and east walls faced with brick (Figure 9.) As the walls were rebuilt, the east center staircase was removed and replaced by an iron staircase attached to the south wall, still present today.¹⁹ The northeast corner finial with the “1892” date was added. In a 1967 newspaper article, local historian Joe Allen quoted an article from the March 4, 1892 *Register*:

The City Hall building will soon teem with business again. The Savings Bank will occupy the corner room, A.S. Adams the one on the south, Casebourn & Smith the one on the west, and Atty. P.C. Young the central room on the north. The building appears strong and handsome and substantial; the hall proper is now an elegant one, the stage being larger and more commodious, and with its two entrances, better ventilated.”²⁰

The city reported revenue for the building averaging \$1100 per year by 1896.²¹

Neodesha’s location and natural resources contributed to its development in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The town became headquarters for the Frisco Railroad’s Kansas Division in 1880. The railway transported timber from the Ozarks and coal from southeast Kansas to Wichita and then to the southwest along the Santa Fe line. The new junction in Neodesha served as a path into the Flint Hills and as a midway point between Wichita and the railway’s beginning in southwestern Missouri, bringing a roundhouse and repair shops to the town.²²

¹³ Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., (New York: Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., 1885). Accessed online 20 October 2017 at <https://luna.ku.edu/luna/servlet/view/all/what/Neodesha%252C%2BKansas%2B--%2BMaps/where/Kansas/when/1885?sort=identifier%2Carea%2Ccitation%2Cclassification>.

¹⁴ Lois McGinnis Walker, *Wilson County Kansas; People of the South Wind* (Dallas: Curtis Media Corporation, 1988), n.p.

¹⁵ *Historical Atlas of Wilson County* (Philadelphia: J.P. Edwards, 1881), 15.

¹⁶ Joe W. Allen, “Neodesha’s 100-Year-Old City Building Was Built With Courthouse Hope in Mind,” *Neodesha Daily Sun*, 11 May 1970.

¹⁷ Joe W. Allen, “So—You’ve Read It Before?” *Neodesha Daily Sun*, 24 February 1967.

¹⁸ Allen, 50.

¹⁹ Joe W. Allen, “Neodesha’s 100-Year-Old City Building Was Built With Courthouse Hope in Mind,” *Neodesha Daily Sun*, 11 May 1970. Later Sanborn maps also show this configuration with few changes except for the addition of a second south exterior staircase to the west shop space in 1892 and a north fire escape in 1912.

²⁰ Joe W. Allen, “So—You’ve Read It Before?” *Neodesha Daily Sun*, 24 February 1967.

²¹ “Kansas Items,” *The Advocate and Democrat*, (Marysville, KS), 24 February 1869, 6.

²² James R. Shorridge, *Cities on the Plains; The Evolution of Urban Kansas* (Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press, 2004), 152-153.

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The discovery of oil and natural gas in the area also led to development in Neodesha and Wilson County. A newly discovered oil deposit near Neodesha in 1892 yielded three to four barrels a day. When 13 additional pools were eventually discovered, the area's first refinery was built in 1897 under the auspices of the Standard Oil Company. Due to low demand for oil and early expensive transportation costs, the refinery initially added only 45 employees and a \$3000 monthly payroll to the local economy. The plant eventually became a major employer in the region, maintaining that role through the 1920s.²³ The discovery of natural gas fields in Wilson County also led to a "drilling frenzy throughout the region" and another boost to the economy, according to historian James Shortridge. Businesses and factories followed the fuel, leading to growth of Altoona, Fredonia and Neodesha "from small towns to slightly larger places." Between 1890 and 1910, Neodesha's population grew from 1528 to 2872.²⁴ The development of oil and natural gas added industry to the small town and its surrounding agrarian landscape. This not only contributed to the local population, but increased commerce downtown and services housed within City Hall, such as local permits, payment of utilities and policing.

In addition to the bank and City Hall offices, the building contained businesses that supplemented town commerce. During the late 1800s and very early 1900s, the first story of the building continued to house a bank in the northeast storefront (Figure 7). The south portion of the building contained a grocer in 1892, a lunch counter in 1905 and a tailor in 1912. The west rear storefront housed a grocer in 1892 and a barber in 1899 and 1912.²⁵ The second story had multiple uses in addition to serving as City Hall, among them reportedly a gambling room and skating rink.²⁶ The space was also used as an opera house and could hold chairs for 300 to 500 people.²⁷ It is identified as a public hall on the 1892 and 1899 Sanborn maps, with a 30-foot stage and scenery located along the second story's east wall.

In 1912, the Neodesha Library moved to a portion of the building's second story and the City Hall offices moved to first story. The library had been leasing temporary space on 8th Street, with rent paid by the city. The early library operated by relying on donations and volunteer labor. The city took title to the library organization in 1914 and levied a tax to pay for a librarian's salary and the purchase of new books. The new funds paid a salary of \$20 per month to the new librarian and enabled the library to expand into two additional rooms in the second story.²⁸

The move of the library and City Hall offices within the building reflected the growth of Neodesha as it grew to a "slightly larger" town, as described by James Shortridge. Between 1910 and 1920, the town's population increased by 37 percent from 2872 to 3943.²⁹ The building firmly anchored the downtown corner as the town looked to the future. But Neodesha did not continue to grow. Its population peaked in 1920, but remained above 3300 residents until the 1970 census. The number of residents in the town has gradually declined to 2486 in the 2010 census.³⁰

The building continued to house the City Hall offices, including the Chamber of Commerce, in the first story and the library in the second story until the library moved to a new building in 1966 (Figures 8, 9.) After the Library moved, the second story was used for storage and occasionally as a gathering space for local teenagers, according to Barbara Shoop, local resident.³¹ The City Hall offices remained in the building until

²³ Shortridge, 184, 279.

²⁴ Shortridge, 187, 384.

²⁵ Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., 1892; 1899; 1905; 1912.

²⁶ Walker, 50.

²⁷ Jane Glotfelty Rhoads, *Kansas Opera Houses, Actors, and Community Events* (Wichita: Jane Glotfelty Rhoads, 2008), 126.

²⁸ Joe W. Allen, "National Library Week", unattributed newspaper clipping, 1966.

²⁹ Shortridge, 384.

³⁰ University of Kansas Institute for Policy & Social Research website, <http://www.ipsr.ku.edu/ksdata/ksah/population/2pop33.pdf>. Accessed 30 October 2017.

³¹ Barbara Shoop, conversation with author, 27 October 2017.

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1992, when they moved to a former armory at 1407 N. 8th Street. The building changed hands several times and has had several uses since then, including serving as a flower shop, thrift store and residence.

Architecture

The Neodesha City Hall building retains its architectural integrity as an example of a two-part Italianate commercial block, despite slight changes in its southeast storefront and north elevation. As the oldest commercial building in Neodesha, the building stands as a visual anchor in the downtown.

Richard Longstreth defines the two-part commercial block as the most common type of configuration used for small and moderate sized commercial buildings throughout the country. The City Hall building fits well within this type, with its two-story construction and clear division that reflects separate interior spaces and uses in the first and second stories.³² The building's exterior also displays elements of the Italianate style—masonry construction, a textured cornice, prominent stone quoins and windows with tall, narrow sashes, hooded crowns and decorative springer stones. Eight Italianate commercial buildings in Neodesha are listed in the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory, constructed between 1886 and 1910. The City Hall building is the oldest of these and the only government building in the Italianate style in town.

Conclusion

The Neodesha City Hall stands today as one of Neodesha's oldest buildings and a visual representation of the physical progress of the town. The building retains its integrity in form, placement and materials. Its form and appearance reflect the building's significance for its association with the development and growth of the town. It is eligible for listing under Criteria A.

³² Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to Commercial Architecture* (New York: Alta Mira Press, 2000), 24.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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_____. "National Library Week," unattributed newspaper clipping, 1966.

_____. "So—You've Read It Before?" *Neodesha Daily Sun*, 24 February 1967.

_____. "Neodesha's 100-Year-Old City Building Was Built With Courthouse Hope in Mind." *Neodesha Daily Sun*, 11 May 1970.

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Longstreth, Richard. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to Commercial Architecture*. New York: Alta Mira Press, 2000.

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Rhoads, Jane Glotfelty. *Kansas Opera Houses, Actors, and Community Events*. Wichita: Jane Glotfelty Rhoads, 2008.

Sanborn Map & Publishing Co. New York: Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., 1885. Accessed online 20 October 2017 at <https://luna.ku.edu/luna/servlet/view/all/what/Neodesha%252C%2BKansas%2B--%2BMaps/where/Kansas/when/1885?sort=identifier%2Carea%2Ccitation%2Cclassification>.

Shoop, Barbara. Conversation with author, 27 October 2017.

Shortridge, James R. *Cities on the Plains; The Evolution of Urban Kansas*. Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press, 2004.

University of Kansas Institute for Policy & Social Research website,
<http://www.ipsr.ku.edu/ksdata/ksah/population/2pop33.pdf>. Accessed 30 October 2017.

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"Wilson County, Kansas." https://www.kshs.org/geog/geog_counties/view/county:WL.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Kansas Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than 1 acre

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | <u>37.417380</u>
Latitude: | <u>-95.678852</u>
Longitude: | 3 | _____
Latitude: | _____
Longitude: |
| 2 | _____
Latitude: | _____
Longitude: | 4 | _____
Latitude: | _____
Longitude: |

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated property is located in the east 70.5 feet of Lots 12 and 13, Block 48 of the City of Neodesha. The property is bound by Main Street on the north, 4th Street on the east and property lines on the south and west.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries include the property historically associated with the nominated building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Jezak Ford

organization Citysearch Preservation date November 3, 2017

street & number 3628 Holmes Street telephone 816-531-2489

city or town Kansas City state Missouri zip code 64109

e-mail citysusan@gmail.com

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

name Robert Hare

street & number 1208 N. 5th Street telephone 620-325-3210

city or town Neodesha state Kansas 66757

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Neodesha City Hall Building
Name of Property

Wilson County, Kansas
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: **Neodesha City Hall Building**

City or Vicinity: **Neodesha**

County: **Wilson** State: **Kansas**

Photographer: **Susan Jezak Ford**

Date
Photographed: **19 October 2017**

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

- 1 of 13: Northeast elevation. Camera pointing southwest.
- 2 of 13: East elevation. Camera pointing west.
- 3 of 13: North elevation. Camera pointing south.
- 4 of 13: Northwest elevation. Camera pointing southeast.
- 5 of 13: Southeast elevation. Camera pointing northwest.
- 6 of 13: South elevation. Camera pointing northeast.
- 7 of 13: Interior first story. Camera pointing northeast.
- 8 of 13: Interior first story. Camera pointing southeast.
- 9 of 13: Interior first story. Camera pointing southwest.
- 10 of 13: Interior first story. Camera pointing west.
- 11 of 13: Interior second story. Camera pointing east.
- 12 of 13: Interior second story. Camera pointing southwest.
- 13 of 13: Interior second story. Camera pointing northwest.

Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

Neodesha City Hall Building
Name of Property

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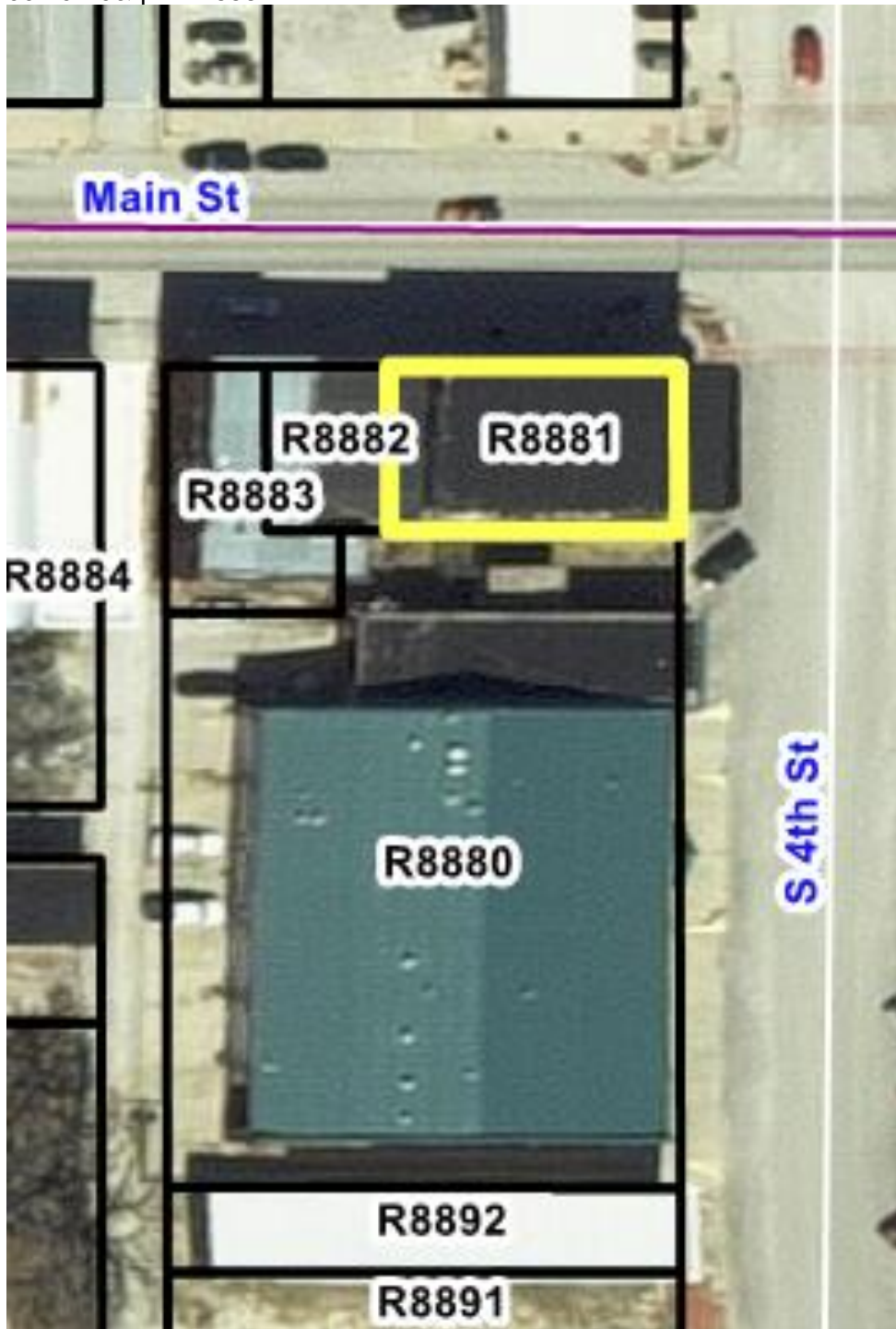
Figure 1. Location of Neodesha City Hall building at 102 S. 4th Street from <https://www.google.com/maps>. Coordinates 37.417380, -95.678852. Screenshot accessed 31 October 2017.



Neodesha City Hall Building
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Figure 2. Wilson County tax map of property with Main Street and 4th Street marked. Accessed 16 October 2017. <https://ks420.cichosting.com/webportal/appraiser/Details.aspx?id=8881&pid=103-194-20-0-30-31-001.01-0&qref=R8881>.



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Figure 3. First story floor plan with photograph locations. Susan Jezak Ford, not to scale.

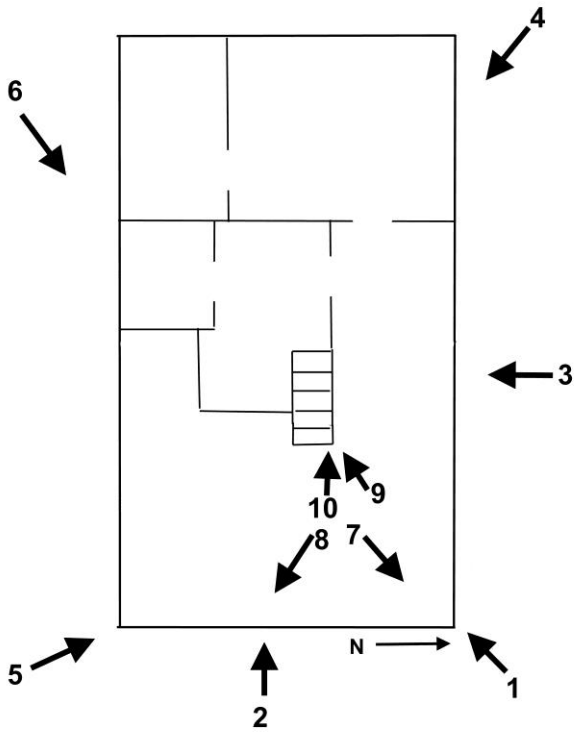
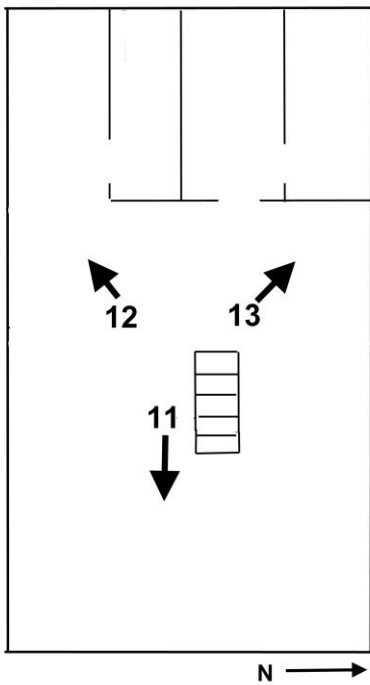


Figure 4. Second story floor plan with photograph location. Susan Jezak Ford, not to scale.



Neodesha City Hall Building
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Figure 5. Circa 1872 drawing of City Hall building. (Source unknown.)

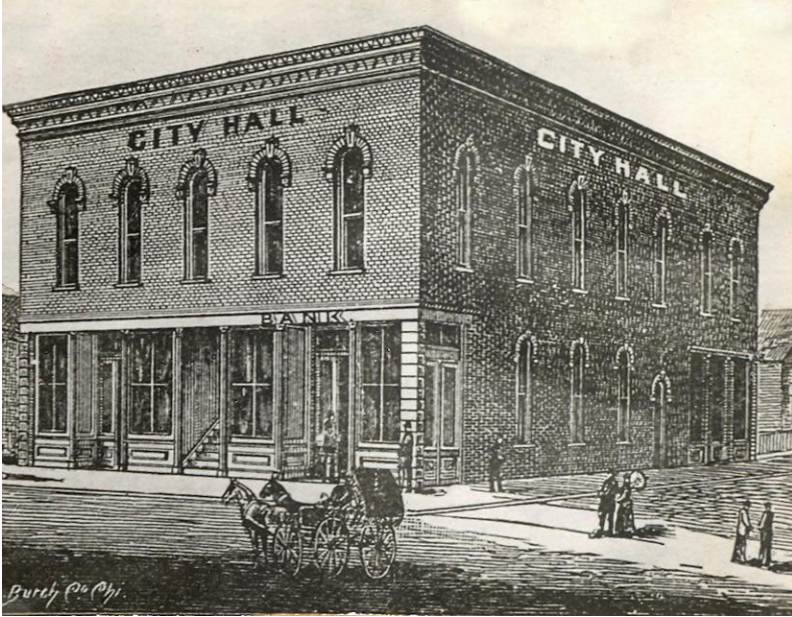


Figure 6. Circa 1885 photograph. *Neodesha Register, In the Heart of the Oil Fields, 1904.*



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Figure 7. Circa 1904 photograph. *Neodesha Register, In the Heart of the Oil Fields, 1904.*

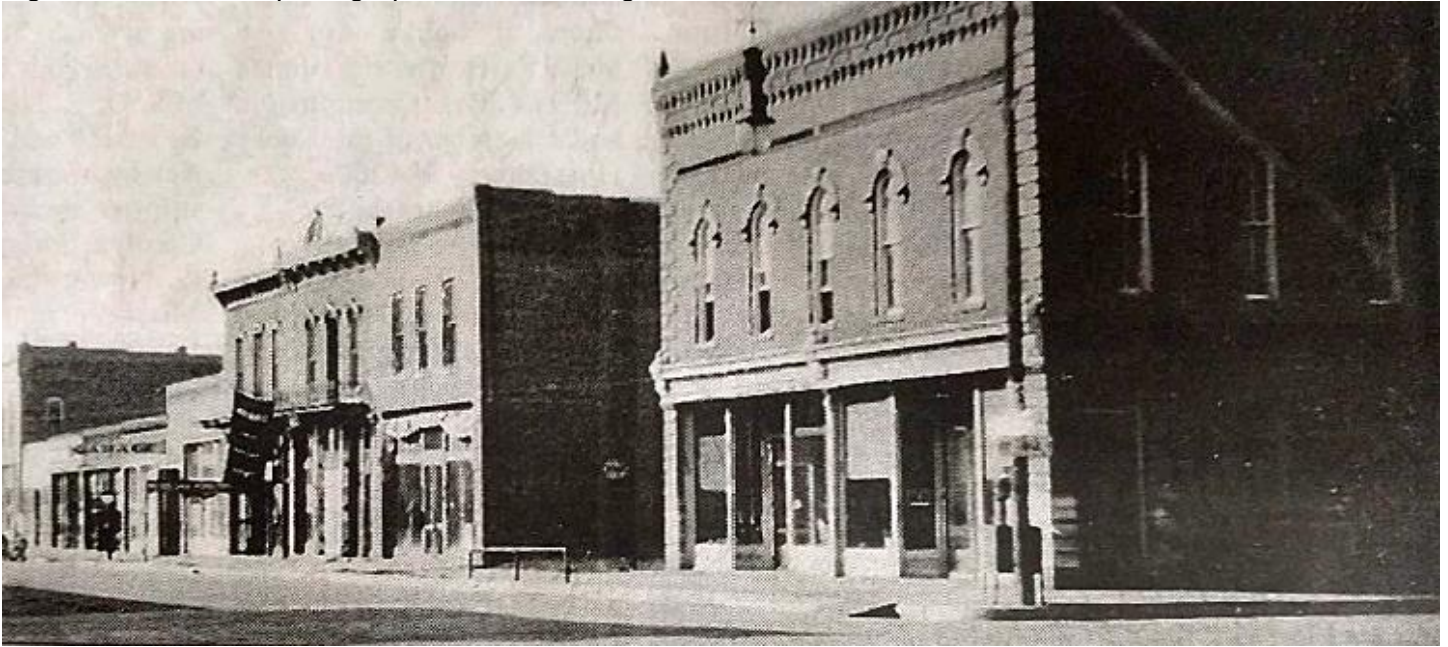
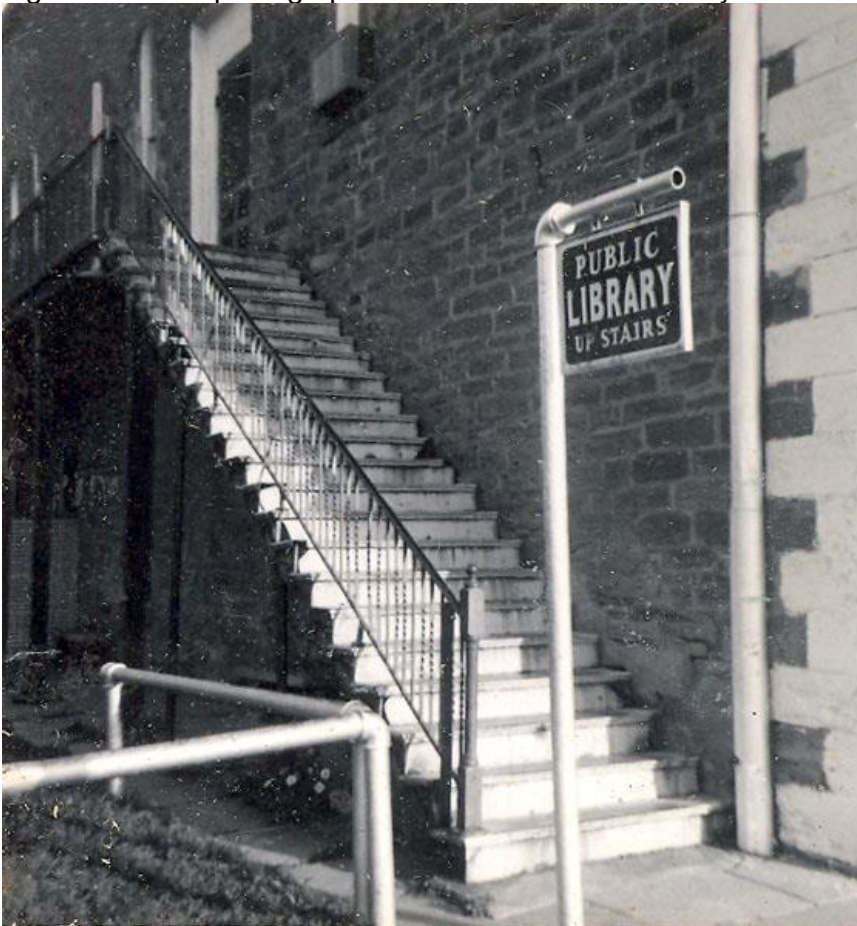


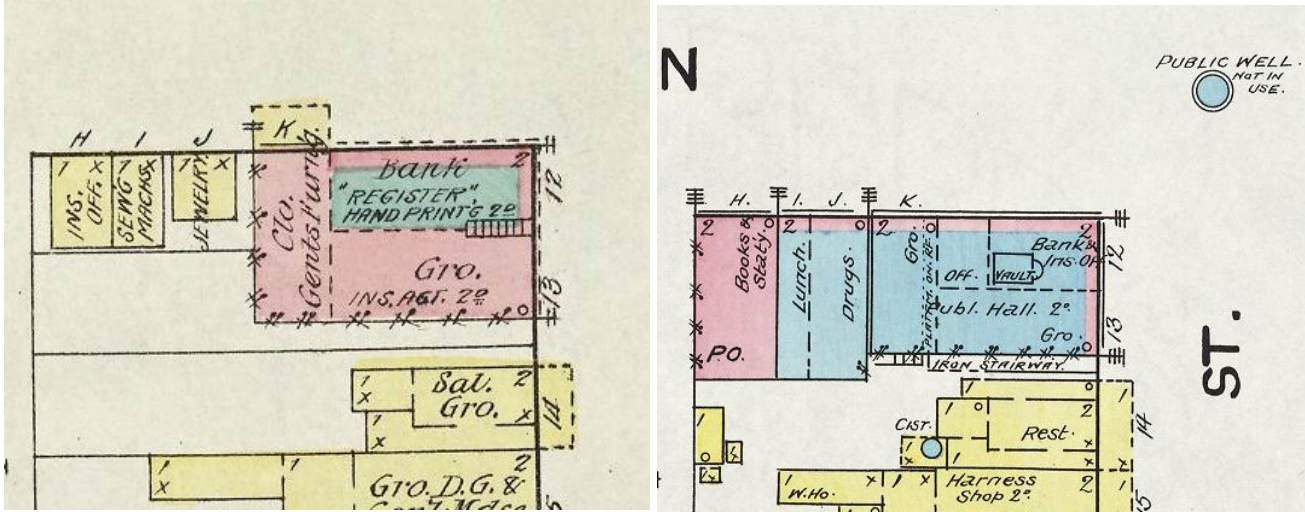
Figure 8. 1950s photograph. W.A. Rankin Memorial Library collection.



Neodesha City Hall Building
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Figure 9. The City Hall building as shown on the 1885 (left) and 1892 (right) Sanborn maps.



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Figure 10. Circa 1950s photograph. W.A. Rankin Memorial Library



Photograph 1.



Neodesha City Hall Building
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Photograph 2.



Photograph 3.



Photograph 4.



Neodesha City Hall Building
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Photograph 5.



Photograph 6.



Photograph 7.



Neodesha City Hall Building
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Photograph 8.



Photograph 9.



Photograph 10.



Neodesha City Hall Building
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Photograph 11.



Photograph 12.



Photograph 13.









1855

Decorative cornice with a row of small triangles.



Small sign on the ground floor window.



TRADING POST

Uptown Salon
465 Main 325-3390













703

ALWAYS SAVE
2 PLY TOWEL

60/40
WHITE
TOWEL









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Discipline

Telephone Date

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



6425 SW 6th Avenue
Topeka KS 66615-1099



Governor Jeff Colyer, M.D.
Jennie Chinn, Executive Director

February 13, 2018

Paul Loether, National Register Chief
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Re: National Register documents for Kansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

Please find enclosed the following National Register documents:

NEW NOMINATION in Certified Local Government (1)

- **The Norton Apartments; Salina, Saline County, Kansas** (new nomination)
 - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
 - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination and letter of support;
 - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.

NEW NOMINATIONS in non-CLG communities (2)

- **Madonna of the Trail; Council Grove, Morris County, Kansas** (new nomination under "Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail" MPS)
 - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
 - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination;
 - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.
- **Neodesha City Hall Building; Neodesha, Wilson County, Kansas** (new nomination)
 - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
 - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination;
 - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION – BOUNDARY DECREASE in Certified Local Government (1)

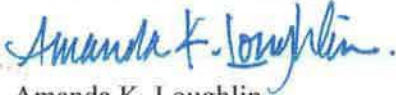
- **North Topeka Avenue & 10th Street Historic District; Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas** (NRIS #83000438) (additional documentation, boundary decrease)
 - Physical, signed copy of the documentation;
 - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the documentation;
 - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION – REMOVAL REQUEST (1)

- **Barton County Bridge #650; Beaver vicinity, Barton County, Kansas**
(NRIS #08000612) (removal request)
 - Physical, signed copy of the documentation;
 - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the documentation;
 - 1 CD (disk #2) with photograph.

If you have any questions about these enclosed items, please contact me at ext. 216 or Amanda.Loughlin@ks.gov.

Sincerely,



Amanda K. Loughlin
National Register Coordinator
Kansas State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures