United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received SEP | 2 | 1985 date entered OCT | 7 | 1985

For NPS use only

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms

	s—complete applical	ble sections			
1. Nam	ie				
historic Stock	kbrands and Kemm	erer Department Store			
and or common	Light Hardwar	e Building			
2. Loca					
		/cn	1	1/Δ	
street & number		ge (SE corner of Rutle	edge & Main Sts)	N/A not for pu	DIICATION
city, town Yat	tes Center	N/A vicinity of			
state Kansas		code 20 county	Woodson	code	e 207
3. Clas	sification	·			
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being considere N/A	yes: restricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museu park private religio scienti transp	e residence us ific ortation
4. Own	er of Prop	erty			
street & number	D. Atkin, M.D.				
city, town Yate		N/A vicinity of	state	Kansas	66783
***************************************	stry of deeds, etc. Woodson Count	Register of Deeds y Courthouse			
city, town Yat	tes Center		state	Kansas	66783
6. Repi	resentatio	n in Existing	Surveys		
title Kansas Hi	istoric Sites In	ventory has this pr	operty been determined el	igible? y	res <u>x</u> no
date July 9	, 1970		federalX sta	te county	/ local
depository for su	rvey records Kansas	s State Historical Soc	ciety, 120 West 10th	า	
city, town Tope			state		66612

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorated good ruins tair unexposed	_X_ altered	Check one X original site moved date
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Stockebrands and Kemmerer Store is a two story rectangular commercial building erected in 1904. It stands at the southeast corner of the intersection of Main and Rutledge streets, diagonally across from the Town Square, where the Woodson County Courthouse is located. A diagonal corner entrance faces the intersection. The dimensions of the building are approximately 75 feet east to west and 150 feet north to south.

The north and west facades constitute the architectural "front" of the building. They are faced with red brick and trimmed with stone. The principal facades of the first story contain plate glass display windows topped by transoms and placed within a cast iron structural frame. There are five bays of about equal width across the north. Four of these have display windows, but the easternmost contains two doorways, one opening into the store on the first floor and the other opening to a stairway to the second story. The northwest corner is set diagonally and contains the main entrance, flanked by display windows. On the west side are five bays containing display windows, then a fifty foot section of plain brick wall surface and, at the south end, a twenty-five foot section containing a doorway set between display windows.

At the second story level, the street facades have round-arched one-over-one windows, some of which are clustered and some of which are placed singly. The arches are capped with stone crowns which are tied to one another by a matching stone stringcourse which runs across the entire length of the two main facades. This treatment gives the windows an appearance similar to those of the upper story of the courthouse across the street. Above the second story windows the walls are trimmed with a corbeled brick cornice. Behind the parapet formed by this cornice is a flat roof.

The rear walls of the building, on the south and east sides, are faced with rough sandstone blocks.

The interior of the first story is one large, open room with a high ceiling of pressed metal. The second story contains a row of offices on the north, which open off a corridor. On the other side of the corridor is a large, open room with a sloping floor, which originally functioned as a public auditorium. At one time this room had a stage at the south end, but it was taken out in 1942 when a freight elevator was installed in the building. By that time the large upper room was used for storage. Aside from the installation of the elevator and removal of the stage, the interior has undergone very little change.

8. Significance

1700–1799 1800–1899	Areas of Significance—C	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement	landscape architectur law literature military music philosophy politics/government	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1904	Builder/Architect Gra	nt Naylor, Builder	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Stockebrands and Kemmerer Store, or Light Hardware Building as it is often called now because of its most recent active use, is locally significant because of its architecture and its associations with the growth of commerce in Yates Center. Architecturally, it it the largest and most imposing turn-of-the-century commercial building in Yates Center, and one of the most intact. It is a representative and very intact example of the small-town commercial architecture of its era.

The Stockebrands and Kemmerer Store occupies a position of great visual prominence in the central business district of Yates Center, occupying one of the four corners facing the Woodson County Courthouse on the Town Square. It thus serves as a visual anchor for the commercial district. (This district is rich in well-preserved commercial buildings built between 1880 and 1925 and is to be proposed for nomination to the National Register as a historic district in the near future, but because of the special prominence of this building and local concerns about its proposed rehabilitation and reuse, it is being nominated individually at this time.)

Completed in March, 1904, the building was erected to house the Stockebrands and Kemmerer Department Store, a general merchandise establishment owned by Ernest and Henry Stockebrand and Robert Kemmerer. Before its construction, some of the leaders of the community had reportedly asked the Stockebrands and Kemmerer to add a public meeting room to the proposed building, for the city had no community meeting room at the time. Thus, the new building was built to include an auditorium which could seat 1,200. This auditorium was the site of many local social and cultural events, including town meetings, vaudeville shows, and Chautauqua programs. The local high school held plays and commencement exercises there until 1924. The northernmost portion of the second story contained rooms that were rented as business and professional offices.

Within a few years after the store opened, Robert Kemmerer left the partnership. The business was then called the Stockebrand and Stockebrand Department Store. It was operated by the Stockebrand brothers and their sons until 1929, when it was sold to Ed Light and Charles Opperman, who moved their business, the Light and Opperman Hardware Store, into the building from another location nearby.

The Light and Opperman Hardware Store was one of the largest hardware dealerships in the Woodson County area, and was very important to the local farm economy as a supplier of agricultural implements.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

GPO 894-788

10. Geographi	cal Data			
Acreage of nominated property		re	Quadran	gle scale <u>1:24,000</u>
	1 9 15 9 12 10 rthing	BZone	Easting	Northing
C		D		
Verbal boundary description at Lots 7, 8, and 9 of Blo		l townsite of	the City of Ya	ites Center, KS.
List all states and counties fo	or properties overl	apping state or c	ounty boundaries	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
state N/A	code	county		code
state	code	county		code
11. Form Prepa	ared By			
organization Kansas State H: street & number 120 West	istorical Socie	ty d	ate July 26, 1	
city or town Topeka		s	tate Kansas	66612
12. State Histo	oric Prese	ervation	Officer C	ertification
The evaluated significance of this national		state is:		
As the designated State Historic P 665), I hereby nominate this prope according to the criteria and processtate Historic Preservation Officer	rty for inclusion in the edures set forth by th	ne National Register	and certify that it h	ct of 1966 (Public Law 89– nas been evaluated
Executive Director Kansas State Histor		Joseph	date	August 21, 1958
For NPS use only I hereby certify that this properties SEH Gravena		ne National Register		10/17/85
Keeper of the National Register	er			
Attest: Chief of Registration			date	

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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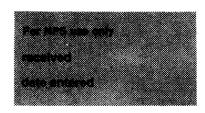
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Opperman retired from the business in 1942, at which time it became the Light Hardware Company. It continued in operation under that name until it closed in December, 1971. Thereafter the building changed hands several times but was not put to any steady productive use. By 1984 it was empty and deteriorating. Following the condemnation of the building by the city in November, 1984, there was considerable public interest in saving it. It was subsequently purchased by the present owner, who plans to rehabilitate it for commercial use.

THIS STATEMENT IS BASED ON CURRENT KNOWLEDGE AND IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT.

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Continuation sheet

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Item number 9

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Interviews by Brenda Manske, of the Woodson County Preservation Commission, with Elmer Stockebrand, Alice Stockebrand, and Enoch Light, all of Yates Center.

The Yates Center News, March 4, 1904; October 11, 1984; November 29, 1984.

This nomination was prepared from a draft submitted by Brenda Manske, Chairman of the Woodson County Preservation Commission, P.O. Box 112, Yates Center, KS 66783.