UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED OCT 2 9 1980

DATE ENTERED

SEE	INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW 7 TYPE ALL ENTRIES	COMPLETE NATIONAL COMPLETE APPLICABLE	SECTIONS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1 NAME				
HISTORIC		•		
Grainfie	1d Opera House	•		
AND/OR COMMON			л	
Grainfie	1d Opera House			
LOCATIO	N			
STREET & NUMBER				
	Main and Third Street	5,	NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN	01-51-31		CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	
	Grainfield	VICINITY OF · NO. 1	Keith G. Sebeli	
STATE	Kansas 67737	20	county Gove	CODE 063
OT A COTTO		20	GOVE	003
CLASSIFIC	CATION	·		
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)	X_PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	ВОТН	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
NAME Ope STREET & NUMBER	F PROPERTY ra House Company, Inc.		•	
	infield, Kansas		•	
CITY, TOWN		Monte	STATE	
	infield	VICINITY OF .	. Ka	nsas
LOCATIO	N OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS	S,ETC. Register of D	eeds	٠	·
STREET & NUMBER	Gove County C	nurthouse		
CITY, TOWN .	uove county c	our chouse	STATE	
	Gove	•	Kansas	67736
6 REPRESEN	NTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS	.,,,,,	
TÎTLE .	4			
•	Sites Survey			
DATE		EEDEDAL V CTA	TE COUNTY 1000	
1970		FEDERAL A_STA	TE _COUNTY _LOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Kansas State Historica	Society		
CITY, TOWN Topeka			STATE Kansas 6	6612

__EXCELLENT

_GOOD

X_FAIR

CONDITION

__DETERIORATED
__RUINS

_UNEXPOSED

XUNALTERED __ALTERED

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

XORIGINAL SITE
__MOVED DATE_____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The old Grainfield Opera House is a two story brick structure with an ornate cast iron front. It is located on the southwest corner of Main and Third Streets, facing east. The building is 50 feet wide and 100 feet long. Stone foundation are two feet thick and are capped by a dressed water table. Behind the parapet of the ornamental front, the metal-sheathed roof is nearly flat in the center with pitched sections on three sides.

Stone in the Opera House foundation has the streaked cream and brown color of the post rock strata found east of Grainfield. Brick in the walls is relatively soft; at the building corners weathering of individual bricks has exposed a coarse aggregate.

A complete metal facade was provided for the Opera House. At ground level there is a double store front. This floor is divided in half by an interior brick fire wall. Each store front has double entrance doors with display windows on either side. Columns, sills, and lintels are cast iron with the maker's name (Mesker Bros., St. Louis) on the columns. Above the first floor the five bay front is made of galvanized iron with an ornamental fleur-de-lis motif. At the first floor level the facade is anchored into the masonry wall. The upper part of the facade appears to be attached to a frame substructure.

An enclosed wooden stair on the south exterior wall of the building leads from the street to the second floor auditorium. On this side the upper windows are small; they have stone lintels and sills. A single double-hung window at ground level has what was probably the original 4-over-1 sash. There are two chimneys in this wall.

In the rear of the building there are entrances to the cellar and to the ground floor. An open wooden stairway leads to a second floor door. There is a wood beam extending from the wall above the door for lifting material to the second floor. Windows in this wall have brick arches over the openings and stone sills. Built-in roof gutters empty into drainpipes attached to the rear wall. There is a wooden privy behind the building next to the alley.

On the north both door and window openings have dressed stone lintels with keystone accent and stone sills. The upper windows are full size; both windows and the door at ground level on this side are paired. There are three chimneys in the north wall.

Much of the interior of the opera house is intact. There are original wooden floors, lath and plaster partition walls and wooden ceilings.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

SPECIFIC DATES 1887		BUILDER/ARC	HITECT Grainfield	Town Company
		INVENTION		
_1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
⊈ 1800-1899	X _COMMERCE	$m{\chi}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle m{L}}$ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
_1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
_1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
_1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
_PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
	<i></i>			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Grainfield Opera House evidences the aspirations as well as the practical needs of early settlers in western Kansas. As an example of nineteenth architecture, it evidences the wide marketing of factory-produced iron fronts generally, and by the Mesker Brothers firm of St. Louis in particular.

Chronology

Grainfield, Kansas was laid out as a town by the Union Pacific railroad in 1879. A depot was first opened in August of that year. However, crop failures soon drove most the first farmers out of the area. In 1886 when the area began to boom again, cattle in the county were worth far more than the crops produced. Gove County was organized in 1886 with a population of "3,032 bona fide inhabitants." In 1887 population increased more than a third and production tripled.

Early in March, 1887, the Grainfield Town Company, which had taken over the site from the railroad, was reorganized with seven principal partners. Their first step was to build a structure which would not only provide storerooms and a meeting hall, but also impress on the passerby that Grainfield was an attractive, permanent town. On March 25th the local newspaper announced simply, "a large brick block will be built on Main Street this season with store rooms below and opera hall above."

Late in April specifications were published for bids to construct the Opera House basement. J. B. Beal, chairman of the building committee, noted that the town company would furnish the stone and lime on the site. Stone for the foundation was bauled in by the carload on the Union Pacific Railroad. The new building was located two blocks north of the depot, approximately in the center of town.

M.P. Kavanaugh completed excavation for the Opera House cellar by May 6. Three stone masons from Bunker Hill (a town 100 miles east of Grainfield on the Union Pacific line) began work on the basement walls early in June. At the same time a brick kiln northwest of town was "fired up." Bricklaying began about the middle of August and was finished October 7. Then the iron front was put in and the roof laid. Fred Boyer was in charge of the carpenter work. When the building was finished, even the editor of the Grinnell Golden Belt, the newspaper of Grainfield's neighbor and rival, had to admit, "the Grainfield Opera House is undoubtedly the finest building between Salina and Denver."

Early in 1888, the Grainfield <u>Cap Sheaf</u> moved into the north half of the building. Rafferty Brothers moved their mercantile store into the south half

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(see attached sheet)

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	<u>Grainfield</u>		QUADRANGLE SCA	LE <u>1:24</u>
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Kansas St STREET & NUMBER	ate Historical Society	/	10-1-	30
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CITY OR TOWN Topeka	2		state Stansas 1	66612
12 STATE HISTOR	IC PRESERVATION VALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF T		ERTIFICAT	ION
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hereby nominate this property	ric Preservation Officer for the Na of for inclusion in the National Re th by the National Park Service.	gister and certify that		• •
TITLE Proportion D	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		DATE	10-14-80
FOR NPS USE ONLY	irector, Ks. State His	corical Society	7	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT T	HIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED I	N THE NATIONAL RE	GISTER	7
1. Bus Sha	~ Burney		DATE	11/20/80
ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE HATIC	NAL REGISTER		DATE	-
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION	NC			

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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Alterations:

This building presents substantially the same appearance as it did when completed in 1887. In the south half of the store front, windows have been boarded up. A stained glass panel in the center of the second floor facade has been removed. Missing details from the northermost bay of the second story facade include medallions, a column cap, and part of the column base.

The roof has been coated with tar or asphalt. At the southwest corner of the building, a concrete wall approximately 8' tall and 10' long has been poured to buttress the brick walls. Rear doors to the cellar and first floor have been enlarged. A window opening in the north wall has also been widened and the opening beside it filled with brick.

Inside, only the upstairs meeting room has been renovated. The floor has been carpeted, walls paneled, and an acoustical tile ceiling installed.

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late in February, 1888. A harness shop was housed behind the printing office on the ground floor. Upstairs were offices and meeting rooms. The auditorium was used for performances, dances, and church programs. A private school was once held upstairs and the first high school classes in town were held downstairs on the north side.

Early in the twentieth century, a grocery store operated in the building. Enlargement of the north and west entrances probably occurred during the 1920's when the Shaw Motor Company used the whole ground floor. At the present time the north half of the Opera House is vacant. The south half is used as shop and storage for Walt's Home and Auto. The Masonic Lodge occupies one of the second floor rooms on the east.

For most of its existence, the Grainfield Opera House has been a community center. It was designed to accommodate a variety of commercial and social uses. The building is associated with the early optimism and subsequent fortunes of Grainfield and the surrounding agricultural territory.

Architecturally, the combination of local materials with a factory-made ornamental front is a design solution reflecting historic circumstances and the ambitions of the town company partners. The iron front was cheap and quickly installed--creating the appearance of sophistication in a frontier town.

Mesker Brothers was one of the leading producers of galvanized iron fronts in America. Ben and Frank Mesker opened their foundry in St. Louis in 1881. Throughout their career, they used a distinctive fleur-de-lis motif in their ornamental designs in contrast to another brother, George, of Evansville, Indiana who used a morning glory motif. The Grainfield Opera House front was probably ordered from a catalog, shipped in sections on the railroad, and then assembled and attached to the masonry block by local workmen.

THIS STATEMENT REFLECTS CURRENT KNOWLEDGE AND MAY BE SUBJECT TO FUTURE AMENDMENT.

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The nominated property occupies Grainfield City Lots 1, 2, and the south four feet of Lot 3, Block 25. The property is approximately 50 feet by 100 feet in size.