Project Report
Burlingame Downtown Historic Preservation Survey

**(Southwest corner of Santa Fe Avenue and Topeka Street, Burlingame, KS, ca. 1910
Special Collections, Wichita Public Library)**

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For the City of Burlingame, Osage County, Kansas

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Introduction

This project report consists of the following sections:

1) Methodology
2) Historic context statement and architectural analysis
3) Recommendations
4) Bibliography
5) List of surveyed properties
6) Maps
7) Historic photos

Methodology

The Burlingame Downtown Historic Preservation Survey project was initiated by the City of Burlingame with assistance from the Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Primary funding was provided by a Historic Preservation Fund Grant, administered by Katrina Ringler, Grants Manager. Brandi Summers, City of Burlingame, supervised the project. Members of the Preservation Advisory committee also provided advice and assistance.

Susan Ford carried out the historic preservation survey and Dale Nimz carried out the historical research, interpretation, and writing. Mike Houts provided the survey area maps. Ford began field work in Burlingame in October, 2009. Nimz led a public meeting in City Hall on October 28 to explain the proposed survey and solicit information. Research was carried out in October, property inventories were prepared in November and December, and the project report was written in December, 2009.

Generally, the survey covered the buildings on Santa Fe Avenue between Delaware and Dacotah Streets. Additional properties were surveyed on Topeka Avenue north of Santa Fe Avenue and Dacotah Street south of Santa Fe Avenue. Buildings in the survey area were recorded with digital photographs. Individual buildings were inventoried and building locations were recorded on a survey map. Approximately 42 buildings (historic and modern) were inventoried in the survey area. All survey inventories and digital photo images were entered online at the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (http://khri.kansasgis.org/).

Except for the Schulyer School (now Schuyler Museum) none of the properties in the Burlingame Downtown survey area were identified in the KHRI. The consultant carried out archival research at the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS), Kansas Collection and Spencer Research Library (see bibliography). Other information for the historic context statement came from secondary sources on Kansas history and architecture. Relevant Sanborn Insurance Company maps for Burlingame (1885-1923) were copied from originals in the Kansas Collection, Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas. The consultants also searched for and identified historic photographs available in Special Collections, Wichita State University.

Because historic building permits and city directories are not available for Burlingame, specific dates of construction for many buildings were difficult to determine. For the other properties inventoried, analysis of the Sanborn maps was used to determine approximate construction dates.

To develop additional specific information on construction dates, the significant businesses and prominent people associated with downtown Burlingame, the consultant recommends future interviews with knowledgeable Burlingame residents (long-time business operators and property owners.) Then, newspaper research could be focused by estimated dates of construction and occupancy. For a limited number of significant buildings, additional research in county property records could confirm property owners and their tenure.

Historic Context Statement
Burlingame Downtown Survey, Osage County, Kansas

Osage County is located in northeastern Kansas. Organized as Weller County in 1855, the county boundaries were changed in 1859 and the name changed to Osage. The county is surrounded, from east to west by Franklin and Douglas, Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Lyon, and Coffey counties. Located near Switzler Creek, Burlingame is the oldest town in Osage County. It had a population of 1,017 in 2000. The two-block long historic commercial district is arranged east-west along Santa Fe Avenue, the route of the historic Santa Fe Trail and present-day Highway 56. Santa Fe Avenue is a section line and Caniff's Addition joins the original town site to the south.

Historically, two railroad lines, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, and the Manhattan, Alma, and Burlingame served Burlingame. For most of its history, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad ran along the east city limit and then extended to the southwest. The Manhattan, Alma, and Burlingame Railroad ran through town and then northwest. Both railroads occupied a common depot on the east border of the town. Businesses in Burlingame served the surrounding farming population and also workers in the various coal mines that were operated in the vicinity.

In 1827 the United States government established a mail route from Independence, Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico on the route laid out earlier and known as the Santa Fe Trail. This famous trail crossed the northern part of what is now Osage County through 110 Mile Creek, Burlingame and Havana to Wilmington in what is now Lyon County. One of the most notable stopping places on the Santa Fe Trail was the crossing of Switzler Creek just east of the present site of Burlingame. The original trail has always been the principal street of Burlingame. The Burlingame well was a notable stop on the Santa Fe Trail and almost as important as Council Grove. Overland travel on the Santa Fe Trail ended about 1869 when the first railroad reached Osage County.

The Sac and Fox tribe was removed from central Iowa in 1848 and settled on land near the Marais des Cygnes River in what is now southern Osage County. A treaty signed in 1867 required members of the Sac and Fox tribe to give up their reservation in Kansas and move to Indian Territory in what is now Oklahoma. A rectangular area comprising the northern nine miles of what is now Osage County was part of the Shawnee Indian reservation. The first white settler in the area of what is now Burlingame was John Frele, who came with his family into Kansas Territory soon after May 30, 1854 and bought an existing cabin built by a Shawnee Indian near a spring in what is now the northern part of Burlingame.[1]

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[1] Copple, O. A. History of Osage City and Osage County (Osage City, KS: Author, 1970), 3-5, 10, 14, 16.

In the spring of 1855, Philip C. Schuyler and Samuel Caniff located claims where the town of Burlingame now stands. Part of the earlier town of Council City extended onto their land. Council City was platted in the spring of 1855 as an anti-slavery settlement. This town site was abandoned in 1856. Town founders boasted in a promotional pamphlet of May, 1857 published by the town association, "the location of Burlingame is not equaled—certainly not surpassed—by any point on this road [Santa Fe Road], at all suitable for a town. It lies on a beautiful piece of land gently sloping to the East, on the border of Switzer [sic] Creek; the Santa Fe Road passes on its main street thro' the town East and West—gentle bluffs rise on the West and South, which protect the town somewhat from the heavy winds in the winter and spring, that prevail in this country."[2] That year Schuyler and Caniff brought in a large steam sawmill and set it up on their town site. They surveyed the new town in 1857 and it was named Burlingame on January 30, 1858.

A Congregational Church Society was organized and in June, 1857, settlers built a schoolhouse. The town began to take shape in 1857. Levi Empie erected a stone building on Santa Fe Avenue and in the fall he opened a general store. A. R. and James Bothel also built a small building and opened a store. Henry Smith erected a stone building near the intersection of Santa Fe Avenue and Topeka.

On February 1, 1858, the Burlingame Town Company was incorporated. Members of the Company included Philip C. Schuyler, Samuel R. Caniff, George Bratton, John Drew, N.P.B. Schuyler, and James Rogers. On February 18, 1860, the legislature granted a charter and approved the incorporation of the town of Burlingame. Residents elected Philip C. Schulyer the first mayor and chose S. R. Caniff, George Bratton, E. P. Sheldon, and Joseph McDonald as the members of the first town council. In the spring of 1861, the county seat was located at Burlingame.[3] The first newspaper in Osage County, the Osage County Chronicle, was established in Burlingame in September 26, 1863, by M. M. Murdock. By 1870 Burlingame became a city of the third class.

Council City and Burlingame were founded by anti-slavery settlers and when the Civil War broke out, many of the men in the vicinity enlisted in the Union Army. Because of a threat from Bill Anderson, a member of Quantrill's pro-slavery guerillas, citizens of Burlingame built a large round fortification in the center of town where the town well was located.

As soon as the war ended, the town of Burlingame began to improve rapidly. In 1866, for example, a large three-story mill was constructed near the earlier sawmill. The building was erected for a woolen factory and residents voted $25,000 in bonds to finance construction. But the machinery was never installed and O. C. Crumb and Sons bought the structure for a flour mill.[4] Residents constructed a Methodist Church as well. As the Osage County Chronicle boasted, "emigration still pours into all parts of our county without cessation. Strangers are upon our streets every day making inquiries after climate, soil, people, prices, etc." Later, the reporter added, "Burlingame is

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[2] Burlingame Town Association, "Burlingame: Kansas Territory, Its Location, Present Improvements and Future Prospects. (Topeka, KS: Ross Brothers, 1857), 9.,

[3] William G. Cutler, History of the State of Kansas (Chicago, IL: A. T. Andreas, 1883), Osage County, Part 5, 1-2. Accessed online 4 December 2009 at http://www.kancoll.org/books/cutler/osage/osage-co-pt.html.

[4] Cutler, Osage County, Part 5, 8.

filled with strange faces. The City Hotel is crowded day and night. They come by stage, by wagon, and on foot."[5]

According to the federal census, Burlingame had 655 residents by 1870. The Burlingame Savings Bank was incorporated on March 4, 1872. Burlingame had a pottery in the 1870s, operated by Mr. W. O. Morgan. Also in 1875, a majority of citizens demanded a more central location for the Osage Count seat and the seat of government moved to Lyndon. By 1883, Burlingame had a Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Christian, African Methodist Episcopal, and African Baptist Churches. There were several fraternal lodges including the E. P. Sheldon Post, No. 35, Grand Army of the Republic, and IOOF, AFAM, and AOUW chapters.[6]

During this period, Burlingame experienced two destructive fires in 1873 (when the city hall and records burned) and 1883. As the Osage County Chronicle reported on May 2, 1873, "fire was discovered issuing from one of the wooden buildings between the Schuyler Mill and the Bratton House." With a stiff eastern wind, the fire spread rapidly and enveloped the mill. Townspeople with buckets managed to contain the fire. "It is to their credit that the whole south side of Santa Fe avenue is not now a mass of smoldering ruins."[7] A volunteer fire department was established by municipal Ordinance # 28 on February 8, 1876. Later, the Burlingame council passed Ordinance #18, "Regulation of Wooden Buildings," on March 18, 1876 declaring that "no wooden or frame building of any kind shall be erected or moved on to the north half of blocks numbered thirty-four (34) and thirty-five (35) in the City of Burlingame, nor on the south half of blocks numbered ten (10) and eleven (11) in Cannif's Addition." This area encompassed the main downtown business district.[8] Later, this ordinance was amended by Ordinance #18 on September 31, 1906. Over the next several decades, brick, stone, and concrete block buildings replaced the wood frame buildings erected during the early settlement of Burlingame.

Railroads and Coal Mining

Railroad building was essential to town growth in the post-Civil War period. Residents of Osage County voted for bond issues to support their construction and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad completed its line to Burlingame in September 18, 1869. In 1880 the Manhattan, Alma, and Burlingame Railroad was built to help transport the coal that Osage County workers began to produce. This line later became a branch of the AT&SF Railroad.

Prospecting for coal in Osage County began after the Civil War, but other towns benefitted before Burlingame. In March, 1880, J. H. Burke began sinking a shaft on his land, one mile east of Burlingame, and this became the first working mine in the vicinity. By 1883, several other mines were operating in the vicinity.[9] Reportedly, the population grew to 1,140 in 1881 and 2,042 in 1888

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[5] Osage County Chronicle 4 April 1868 and 1 May 1869, cited in O. A. Copple, History of Osage City and Osage County, 21.
[6] Cutler, Osage County, Part 5, 3-8.
[7] Frank W. Blackmar, Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History (Chicago, IL: Standard Publishing, 1912). 255-256; . Oliver, Tom, comp. "Burlingame Volunteer Fire Department: History and Stories From 1876 to 2002," (Burlingame, KS: Author, ca. 2002), n.p..
[8] Oliver, "Burlingame Volunteer Fire Department."
[9] Cutler, Osage County, Part 5, 8-9.

although the federal census of 1890 recorded only 1,370 residents.[10] By this time, Burlingame re-established its position as the second largest town in the county although the town was still smaller than Osage City.

Demand for coal from Osage County began to decline in the late 1880s because higher quality coal in larger quantities from southeastern Kansas became more important. Throughout the nineteenth century, agriculture remained the most important economic activity in Osage County. In 1886 when coal mining was at its height, more than fifty per cent of the population was engaged in farming.[11] Mining continued until about 1950 and the last coal mine in the Burlingame vicinity closed in1964.

However, the discovery of coal sparked more development in Burlingame. The Manhattan, Alma, and Burlingame Railroad was constructed in 1880 and new commercial buildings described by a reporter as "Union Hall, the Bank block, Hardy & Lyons's block, Filley & Son's block, Granteer and Pratt's block, Schafer's, Bratton's, and several others; over 150 new buildings have been erected, and property of the city more than doubled in value."[12] In 1883 a telephone company began installing telephones in Burlingame.[13]

Burlingame was booming early in 1888. As one reporter boasted, "there are eight grocery stores here… There are three dry goods and general stores, one very large furniture store, three drug stores. Filley and Son have a very large hardware store, occupying the handsomest brick block in the city, fifty feet front, 125 feet deep and two stories high, stored with everything in their line from a tack to a traction engine. There are three livery stables, three lumber yards, one jewelry store, three millinery stores, and without further enumeration it can be said that there are butchers and bakers and the rest of the trades represented." Also, the reporter commented, "there has been considerable building, mainly business houses, during the last year. The city owns a fine three story brick, which is jointly occupied by the city officials with the Masonic fraternity. A new opera house with a seating capacity of 800 to 1,000 has just been finished."[14] On May 22, 1882, the City Council called for an election to be held June 24 to approve a $5,000 bond issue to purchase land and build a City building containing a Council Chamber, Police Court Room, City Clerk's room, City Attorney's room, Fire Department room, City Prison and any other needed purposes.[15]

By the mid-1880s, nearly all of the present road system in Osage County was laid out, but as late as 1920, there were very few paved roads. Other urban technologies advanced. On May 7, 1894, the Burlingame City Council granted a two-year franchise to W. M Argelius to put in an electric light plant. With this generating plant, the town would be lighted by arc lights and a number of businesses would be lighted by electricity.[16] By January, 1897, the Burlingame Municipal Light

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[10] "About Burlingame," Topeka Capital 31 March 1888.
[11] Copple, History of Osage City and Osage County, 54, 74.
[12] "Coal. Preparations for the Winter's Work. Reminiscences of the Discovery of Coal in Burlingame," Osage County Chronicle 17 August 1882.
[13] Copple, History of Osage City and Osage County, 80.
[14] "About Burlingame," Topeka Capital 31 March 1888
[15] Oliver, "Burlingame Volunteer Fire Department," n.p.
[16] Lyndon High School students, "History of Osage County, in KSHS, Osage County Clippings, Volume 4, 121.

System Electric Light Plant was recorded as a one-story brick building in the Sanborn Insurance Company map.

Twentieth Century Changes

Technological innovation and social change in the early twentieth century brought important developments to Osage County and Burlingame. Much of the evolution of businesses and buildings on Burlingame's Santa Fe Avenue from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth century was recorded in the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Burlingame dating from 1885 to 1923. These maps show that most of the buildings constructed in the business district were constructed during this period.

The Shepard House, an early hotel located on the northwest corner of Santa Fe Avenue and Topeka, burned down in 1903. The sprawling wood-frame structure included: "Orlopps's drug store, Griffin's grocery store, Turner's restaurant, Shepard House and furnishings, Cusworth & Green's barber shop, Reifsnyder & Stahl's cigar store, Bratton's meat market." Kent's store to the west was damaged by smoke and water.[17] The Williams Hotel, a landmark brick building, was constructed on the site in 1906.

On October 10, 1912, the people of Burlingame decided to install a modern system of waterworks and sewerage. Citizens voted $56,000 in bonds for the water works and $30,000 for the sewer system. Contracts were awarded on January 9, 1913. Worley & Black, consulting engineers, designed the system. A. F. Erbocher, manager of the Tonkawa, Oklahoma Construction Company, superintended the construction work. Nearly eight miles of water mains were installed. As a reporter described, "the pressure is good. Of the water there is an abundance, and it is CLEAR AS CRYSTAL."[18] The water supply came from Dragoon Creek, two-and-a-half miles south of town. In 1904 the town installed a municipal electric light plant at a cost of $16,000. By 1914 electrical current was used in the majority of the four hundred homes and electrical appliances for household and commercial purposes were in daily use. There was a lighted "white way" on Santa Fe Avenue.[19] In 1919 two Burlingame newspapers merged and the name was changed to the Osage County Enterprise-Chronicle.

Discussion about paving the streets of Burlingame began in 1923. In a half-page advertisement by the Western Paving Brick Manufacturers Association published in the Enterprise-Chronicle on December 18, 1924, George W. Thurston and L. C. Jones argued for brick paving, "no Vitrified Brick pavement has ever been worn out. Go to your Councilman now and ask that your street be paved with 3-inch Vertical Fiber Brick with an asphalt filler, but it is the taxpayers value and the pavement that **outlasts the bonds."** At the City Council meeting of February 16, 1925, a majority decided to pave the business district with brick. As the Enterprise-Chronicle announced on February 26, "the two business blocks on Santa Fe Avenue and one block on Topeka Avenue are to be paved with brick instead of concrete… A majority of the property owners interested consider the move a wise one and signed a petition asking the change be made." Work began early in

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[17] "Fire in Burlingame at Shepard House," Chronicle 26 February 1903, cited in Oliver, "Burlingame Volunteer Fire Department," n.p.
[18] "New Waterworks and Sewerage System," Osage County Chronicle 2 October 1913.
[19] "Backed by Traditions, Burlingame Forges Ahead in Civic Betterment," Topeka Capital 22 February 1914.

March, 1925. Penny Construction of Pond Creek, Oklahoma was awarded the contract. Later, the newspaper reported, "the weather the past week has been ideal for paving –no rain and quite cool most of the time—enabling Contractor Penny, Foreman Lacy, and their force of competent workmen to make splendid progress. One-half of the five inch concrete base on Santa Fe avenue is in—two strips 24 feet wide and 120 feet long. Work on the two center strips of the same dimensions began yesterday. It is hoped to have the two Santa Fe avenue blocks open in about three weeks."

A reporter described the effect on one of the town's most significant historic sites on June 25, 1925, "one of the early and necessary improvements in the town was the digging of the town well, near where the old Schuyler mill stood. It furnished an almost inexhaustible supply of water for the settlers and was in constant use up to a few years ago when a modern water system was installed. The old town pump was typically a town institution. The well is now properly capped and is covered with the new concrete and brick paving which has been laid the entire length of Santa Fe Avenue this summer as part of a two-mile federal aid project."[20]

In June, 1927, Osage County commissioners authorized construction of a surfaced road system connecting to Shawnee County. The initial six miles of this system was built from the Shawnee county line south past Carbondale to the Overbrook-Burlingame road.[21] Later In 1929, the Kansas Highway Commission announced that fifty miles of all-weather road would be built in Osage County. U. S. Highways 75 and 56 were laid out. By 1950 all the towns in the county were served by paved roads.[22]

By 1931 the town had an ice and ice cream factory, a broom factory, three blacksmith shops, two banks, two hardware stores, two drug stores, three dry goods stores, two notion stores, a bakery, an elevator, two feed and seed stores, a motion picture house, two pool halls, a bowling alley, and a horseshoe gallery. There were five garages, four filling stations, five churches."[23] In 1935 the city built a new electric generating plant and purchased a new fire engine in 1938.

Modern America

Three trends that affected the Burlingame Downtown district after World War II were the decline of railroad transportation, the development of the federal interstate highway system, and the movement of population from farms to cities. In Kansas the new construction of railroads slowed after 1917 and virtually ended by 1928. Abandonment of unprofitable branch lines began in the 1930s. During the Great Depression, the financial stability of railroads was threatened by the increasing competition from automobiles and trucks. The general decline in railroad passengers and freight hauling paused during World War II, but resumed after the war. Railroad lines in Kansas were abandoned at a slow but steady rate through the 1970s.[24]

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[20] Quoted in Osage County Herald-Chronicle 26 June 2008.
[21] KSHS, Osage County Clippings Volume 4, 135.
[22] Sesquicentennial Edition, Osage County Chronicle 30 July 2009.
[23] Frank A Stahl, "A History of Burlingame," Burlingame Enterprise-Chronicle 26 March 1931.
[24] Deon Wolfenbarger, "Historic Railroad Resources of Kansas," National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Document, (2000), E-11-12.

Extensive development of the Interstate highway system after 1956 weakened the economic position of railroads and accelerated a population movement of Kansans from farms to cities. The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956 brought interstates to Kansas by paying ninety percent of the cost.[25] Throughout the twentieth century, the general demographic trend of rural counties losing population affected Burlingame. In the 1990s, the wheat state lost more and more of its rural population as fewer people operated larger farms. In 1920 there were 167,000 farms in Kansas; in 1996 only 64,000. As people moved from farms to cities, the east-central and south central urban areas became more densely settled.[26] This movement of population and decline in farm population affected the businesses of downtown Burlingame. With few farmers and farm families, there were fewer customers and the number of businesses and occupied buildings declined in Burlingame.

(Aerial view of downtown Burlingame from south, 1956)

Architectural Analysis

This historic preservation survey focused on the commercial buildings of the Burlingame Downtown district on Santa Fe Avenue, the major east-west route through town. There were approximately forty-two (42) buildings inventoried in the Burlingame Downtown Survey area on Santa Fe Avenue

[25] Miner, History of the Sunflower State, 337.
[26] Miner, History of the Sunflower State, 405.

between Delaware and Dacotah Streets. Approximately thirty-nine (39) were commercial buildings, two (2) were institutional buildings and one is a telephone equipment structure.

Based on current information, the major periods of historical development in Burlingame were from ca. 1857 to ca. 1880, 1881-1929, 1930-1945, and 1946 to ca. 1980. Approximately twelve (12) of the buildings inventoried were constructed before 1900, nineteen (19) were constructed between 1900 and 1950, ten (10) were constructed after 1950 and of this group, six (6) were constructed after 1985. As the 1956 aerial photograph of downtown Burlingame illustrates, historic buildings once occupied two blocks on both the north and south side of Santa Fe Avenue between Dacotah and Delaware. Because of fires and demolitions, the district of historic buildings has been reduced to the core area near the intersection of Santa Fe Avenue and Topeka.

The commercial architecture of the Burlingame Downtown survey area is representative of Kansas architecture during the periods of construction. Buildings constructed in the late nineteenth century represent the Late Victorian Italianate and early twentieth century Commercial styles. The survey identified several landmark buildings such as the former Williams Hotel, but further research and evaluation is needed for other significant buildings. Commercial buildings on Santa Fe Avenue in Burlingame are typical of historic Kansas architecture. Most of the inventoried buildings have a degree of architectural integrity that demonstrates an evolution of architectural integrity and building types over several decades of commercial and institutional development.

Recommendations

The objectives of the Burlingame Downtown Historic Preservation Survey project were to assess the community's historical resources through a survey of properties in Burlingame's downtown area. The field survey recorded the architectural integrity and documented the historical significance of 42 properties in the downtown district. The survey inventories, historic context statement, and report will support the economic development and historic preservation activities of the City of Burlingame and downtown property and business owners. Information from the survey could be used in marketing and promotion of the downtown commercial district.

Part of the Burlingame Downtown commercial district appears to have potential for a nomination to the Kansas Register or the National Register of Historic Places. A potential historic district (See map--Proposed Historic District) should include the buildings on the north side from 102-116 W. Santa Fe, 107-111 N. Topeka, 102-120 E. Santa Fe, and on the south side from 101-117 E. Santa to 101-103 W. Santa Fe Avenue. Historic brick street paving on Santa Fe Avenue and extending north and south on Topeka Avenue is a significant feature of the potential historic district. Even with alterations and additions, the former Schuyler School building, 117 S. Dacotah, in the southwest part of the survey area should be nominated to the Kansas Register of Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places if determined eligible. Eligibility of the former school building and the potential district will be determined by the staff of the Kansas State Historic Preservation Officer.

Although a nomination would depend on local support, particularly of the downtown property owners, designation of a historic district would qualify commercial properties for financial assistance from the Federal and state investment tax credit programs as well as the Kansas Heritage Trust Fund. Historic district designation could be the basis for a façade restoration

revolving fund administered by the City of Burlingame. With such a program, commercial buildings with historic facades and altered first floor storefronts could be restored and that would strengthen the historic architectural character of the district. Finally, a historic district nomination would recognize the community's pride in the Burlingame Downtown business district and help local business owners in the regional competition for customers.

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The survey area base map was prepared by Mike Houts from aerial photography. Additional information was based on the Sanborn Insurance maps. (See Survey Area map).

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Burlingame Downtown Survey -- LIST OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

1. 140 W. Santa Fe Avenue [Kraus Hardware] **(Constructed 1988)**

2. 122 W. Santa Fe Avenue [Burlingame Public Library] **(Constructed 1993)**

3. 118 W. Santa Fe Avenue [Diane's Beauty Salon] (**Burger Barber Shop, constructed ca. 1900)**

According to the January, 1897 Sanborn map, this property was unimproved. By August, 1905, a one-story stone building with a double storefront had been constructed. It housed a restaurant (W) and a barber (E). The same uses were recorded in the June, 1912 Sanborn map. By 1925 Mr. Burger was recorded as the owner with a clothes pressing office in the west half and a barber shop in the east. Burger's Barber Shop continued at this location until after ca. 1950.[27]

4. 116 W. Santa Fe Avenue [Flower Shop] (**Constructed ca. 1880)**

In the earliest available Sanborn map of Burlingame (February, 1885), a two-story stone building (214 W. Santa Fe) was recorded at this location. It housed a billiards hall. The building housed a tailor with painting on the second floor in October, 1891 and a tailor with offices on the second floor in January, 1897. The building housed a meat market in August, 1905 and June, 1912. By 1914, Mr. Stahl was the owner and the building had a grocery (W) and gentlemens' furnishing store (E). Stahl was the owner until after 1940. From ca. 1925 until after 1940, the building housed a restaurant with a dwelling on the second floor.[28]

5. 114 W. Santa Fe Avenue **(Constructed ca. 1890)**

According to the February, 1885 Sanborn map, there was a one-story wood frame building at this location (215 W. Santa Fe). By October, 1891, a two-story stone building has been constructed on the property. It housed a dry goods and clothing store with offices on the second floor. That use continued in January, 1897. This building was part of a group of three similarly sized store buildings. By August, 1905, the building had a brick front; it housed a grocery and hardware store. In June, 1912, it housed a shoe store. From ca. 1914 until after 1940, the building housed a motion picture theater.[29]

6. 112 W. Santa Fe Avenue [Lions Club] **(Constructed ca. 1880, 1897)**

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[27] "Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, NY: Sanborn Insurance Company), January, 1897, 3; August, 1905, 3; June, 1912, 1; March, 1923, 1; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

[28] "Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, NY: Sanborn Insurance Company), February, 1885, 2; October, 1891, 3; August, 1905, 3; June 1912, 1; March, 1923, 1; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

[29] "Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), February, 1885, 2; October, 1892, 3; August, 1905, 3; June, 1912, 1; March 1923, 1; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

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A two-story stone building with a brick front was recorded at this location in the February, 1885 Sanborn map. It housed a public hall with stage and scenery on the second floor that was used as a roller rink. The building housed a drug store in October, 1891. The building at this location was recorded as a one-story structure in January, 1897 housing a drug store. In August, 1905 the building was recorded as a two-story stone structure with brick front housing a clothing store. It was a dry goods store in June, 1912 and recorded as a drug store in the 1918 county atlas. The two-story stone building with a brick front was recorded as a grocery store in 1925 and 1934, but it was vacant in 1943.[30]

7. 110 W. Santa Fe Avenue (**Constructed 1903)**

Although there was a one-story stone building recorded at this location in the January, 1897 Sanborn map, the existing building appears to date from 1903 according to a datestone in the upper façade. The two-story stone building with brick front was recorded in the August, 1905 Sanborn map as a drug store. The building housed a clothing store in June, 1912. Owens-Stahl were the owners in 1930 and the building housed a dry goods store. It was a variety store in 1938 and Owens-Mahoni were listed as the owners in 1943.[31]

8. 106 W. Santa Fe Avenue, Williams Hotel [Main Street Mercantile] **(Constructed 1906, 1920)**

Although there was a wood frame hotel (Shepard House) and commercial buildings at this location in the 1880s and 1890s, the building burned in 1903. The property (Lots 21 & 22) was recorded as unimproved in the August, 1905 Sanborn map. The brick Williams Hotel block was constructed in 1906. The building was recorded as a two-story brick building with stone walls to the west and north in the June, 1912 Sanborn map. There was a drugstore at 217-218 W. Santa Fe, a hotel lobby (219) with a kitchen in the rear and an ell-shaped dining room opening to the east on Topeka Avenue. The Burlingame Post Office occupied the prominent corner storefront (220). By March, 1923, a bank had replaced the post office in the corner storefront and a rear addition housing offices had been constructed with an address of 105 S. Topeka. Partners Spaulding and Owens were the owners in 1925. In 1928 the businesses in the hotel block were 100 W. Santa Fe-bank, 102-Williams Hotel, 104-office, 108-Price's drugs and wallpaper, 108-dry goods and millinery. By 1930 the storefront at 106-108 W. Santa Fe was occupied by a hardware store. The owners in 1941 were listed as Owens and others.[32]

9. 107 N. Topeka, rear storefront addition, Williams Hotel, facing N. Topeka Avenue **(Constructed ca. 1920)**

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[30] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), February, 1885, 2; October, 1892, 3; August, 1905, 3; June, 1912, 1; March 1923, 1; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

[31] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), February, 1885, 2; October, 1892, 3; August, 1905, 3; June, 1912, 1; March 1923, 1; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

[32] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), February, 1885, 2; October, 1892, 3; August, 1905, 3; June, 1912, 1; March 1923, 1; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

This two-story brick addition to the Williams Hotel block with a storefront facing N. Topeka Avenue was constructed between 1912 and 1923. It was recorded in the March, 1923 Sanborn map housing offices. Partners Spaulding-Owens were the owners in 1925. The building housed a dwelling and beauty shop in 1934 and 1940.[33]

10. 111 N. Topeka **(Constructed ca. 1930, estimated)**

Mr. Tubbs was the property owner in 1940 and the site was occupied by a barn so this building probably was constructed after 1945.[34]

11. 102 E. Santa Fe Avenue **(Constructed ca. 1950)**

According to the March, 1923 Sanborn map, this property was occupied by a 2-story wood frame store with a tin shop in the rear.[35] A two-story brick and stone warehouse facing S. Topeka occupied the rear of the lot. By 1940 the Standard Oil Filling Station was recorded at this location, however, the existing building appears to be a former auto agency building constructed ca. 1950.

12. 106 E. Santa Fe Avenue [Santa Fe Café]. 1**06 constructed ca. 1895, 108 constructed ca. 1905, 1920; 110 constructed ca. 1880.**

Because of alterations and demolition, the construction history of the buildings on Lots 13-14 is difficult to determine. Presently, there are three adjacent buildings on Lot 13 and the west half of Lot 14. According to the February, 1885 Sanborn map, there was a two-story stone building with a 1-stone rear section at this location (305 E. Santa Fe) housing a bank and offices on the second floor. This appears to be the building located on the west half of Lot 14 today. There was an adjacent two-story stone building (306) recorded in 1923 as the Turner Hotel, but it has been demolished. In the October, 1891 Sanborn map, the building at 305 E. Santa Fe was the same and housed a restaurant. In the January, 1897 Sanborn map, the building was the same and 305 E Santa Fe was located on the west half of Lot 14. By January, 1897, a two-story brick building had been constructed on the west half of Lot 13. It housed a flour and feed store with a dentist on the second floor. By August, 1905, a one-story brick building had been constructed on the east half of Lot 13. It housed a billiards hall. By 1905, 305 E. Santa Fe housed offices. In the March, 1923 Sanborn map, addresses were converted to the present numbering. There was a two-story brick store (108 E. Santa Fe) on the west half of Lot 13, a two-story brick store (110 E. Santa Fe) on the east half of Lot 13, and the same building on the west half of Lot 14 (112 E. Santa Fe).

In 1925 Mr. Neighart was listed as the owner of the buildings at 108-110 E. Santa Fe. 108 was a store selling general merchandise and queensware. 110 was a store selling dry goods, shoes, and clothing with an office on the second floor. J. H. Burke owned the building at 112 E. Santa Fe in 1925. Burke advertised as a pension attorney, land agent, and justice of the peace in the 1903

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[33] "Burlingame, Kansas," (New York: Sanborn Insurance Company), June, 1912, 1; March, 1923, 1; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940)..

[34] Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (July 31, 1940).

[35] "Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, NY: Sanborn Insurance Company), March, 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

business directory. His building housed an office, barber, and beauty shop. In 1930 Mr. Carnine owned the buildings at 108-110 E. Santa Fe. In 1934 Hammer Grocery was located at 108 E. Santa Fe and 110 E. Santa Fe was a restaurant. Seaberger Grocery occupied 108-110 Santa Fe in 1940.[36]

13. 114 E. Santa Fe Avenue **(Constructed ca. 1920)**

According to the January, 1897, August, 1905, and June, 1912 Sanborn maps, the west half of Lot 15 was unimproved. By March, 1923, a two-story stone building with a brick front had been constructed at this location (116 E. Santa Fe). It housed a motion picture theater. Mr. Turner, proprietor of the adjacent hotel (demolished) was the owner in 1930. In 1940 building was recorded as the Idle moving picture theater.[37]

14. 116 E. Santa Fe Avenue (**Constructed ca. 1885)**

According to the February, 1885 Sanborn map, there was a one-story stone building at this location (308 E. Santa Fe). It was partitioned into a meat market to the west and a grocery to the east. The building was recorded in the October, 1891 Sanborn map as a meat market. In the January, 1897 Sanborn map, the same building was recorded on the east half of Lot 15. It was vacant. In the August, 1905 Sanborn map, there was a cobbler in the west half of the building and the east half was vacant. A tire repair shop and cream station were recorded at this location in 1914. In the March, 1923 Sanborn map, the building housed a vulcanizing shop. Mr. Bratton was the owner in 1925. Bratton & Sons, meat market, advertised in the 1903 business directory. Mr. Turner was listed as the building owner in 1930 and 1940.[38]

15. 118 E. Santa Fe Avenue [Burlingame Tire shop] **(Constructed ca. 1900)**

According to the January, 1897 Sanborn map, the west half of Lot 16 was unimproved. By August, 1905, a one-story stone building with a brick front had been constructed at this location. It housed offices. In June, 1912, the building housed a printing business and that continued at this location (120 E. Santa Fe Avenue) in March, 1923. In 1925 partners Owens-Spaulding were recorded as the building owners.[39]

16. 120 E. Santa Fe Avenue [Burlingame Tire Shop], **(Constructed ca. 1920)**

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[36] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), February, 1885, 1; October, 1891, 2; January, 1897, 2; August, 1905, 2; June, 1912, 3; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

[37] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), January, 1897, 2; August, 1905, 2; June, 1912, 3; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

[38] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), February, 1885, 1; October, 1891, 2; January, 1897, 2; August, 1905, 2; June, 1912, 3; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940)..

[39] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), January, 1897, 2; August, 1905, 2; June, 1912, 3; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940)..

From 1897 through 1912, one-story wood-frame buildings occupied this location including a cream station in June, 1912. By March, 1923, a one-story stone store building with a brick front stood on the east half of Lot 16 (122 E. Santa Fe Avenue). Partners Owens-Spaulding were recorded as the building owners in 1925. From ca. 1914 to ca. 1925, it was occupied by an undertaking business. From1930 to 1940, partners Stoddard-Owens owned the building and operated a printing business.[40]

17. 124 E. Santa Fe Avenue [KC Automotive] **(Constructed in 1968)**

18. 140 E. Santa Fe Avenue [Santa Fe Trail Collison Center] **(Constructed in 1996)**

19. 135 E. Santa Fe Avenue [Caseys Convenience Store] **(Constructed in 1986)**

20. 131 E. Santa Fe Avenue [LD's Car Wash] **(Constructed in 1993)**

21. 117 E. Santa Fe, Santa Fe Garage [vacant] **(Constructed in 1920)**

This brick garage building was constructed between June, 1912 and March, 1923. It was recorded in the March, 1923 Sanborn map (115-119 E. Santa Fe Avenue) as a one-story brick garage with a capacity of thirty cars. In 1925 Mr. Seaman was the owner. The Railroad Building & Loan Company occupied part of the building in 1940, but the auto repair garage continued.[41]

22. 109 E. Santa Fe Avenue, Charles King Building [Osage County Chronicle] (**Constructed ca. 1895)**

According to the February, 1885 Sanborn map, there was a one-story wood frame building at this location (332 E. Santa Fe Avenue). By January, 1897, a two-story brick building had been constructed on the west half of Lot 14 (332 E. Santa Fe Avenue). There was a similar brick building adjacent to the west (331 E. Santa Fe Avenue). This building housed a grocery store selling queensware with a dentist on the second floor. The same building housed an implement business in June, 1912 and Fast Implement Company occupied the building in 1938.[42]

It appears that this is the building erected by Charlie King for his grocery business. Established in 1888 with partner F. M. Nelson, his brother-in-law, King sold the building in 1907, moved to 105 E. Santa Fe, and then to another location (undetermined at this time). Charlie King retired in 1938.[43]

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[40] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), January, 1897, 2; August, 1905, 2; June, 1912, 3; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

[41] "Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, NY: Sanborn Insurance Company), March, 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

[42] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), February, 1885, 1; October, 1891, 2; January, 1897, 2; August, 1905, 2; June, 1912, 3; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

[43] "Charlie King Will Be Guest of Entire Company Today," Topeka Capital 1 August 1938.

23. 107 E. Santa Fe Avenue [Osage County Chronicle] (**Constructed ca. 1920)**

According to the 1899 county atlas, the post office was located here (331 E. Santa Fe Avenue) in 1899. A two-story brick building constructed ca. 1895 was destroyed and fire ruins at this location were recorded in the June, 1912 Sanborn map. The existing one-story brick building was recorded as this location on the east half of Lot 13 (105 E. Santa Fe) in the March, 1923 Sanborn map. The building housed the Burlingame Post Office and Mr. Hepworth was the building owner from ca. 1925 to 1940.[44]

24. 105 E. Santa Fe [Burlingame TV Repair] (**Constructed ca. 1880)**

According to the February, 1885 Sanborn map, there was a two-story stone building with a brick front at this location ([330 E. Santa Fe Avenue). It housed a drug store on the first floor with sleeping rooms and a doctor's office on the second floor. The same building with the same use was recorded in January, 1897. The building housed an implement business in June, 1912 and a store selling auto accessories and tires with an office and club room on the second floor in 1925. The Bank of Topeka was recorded as the building owner. By 1930 the building housed a grocery. Mr. Mussatto was the owner in 1934 and 1940. The building housed a pool hall.[45]

25. 101 E. Santa Fe Avenue, City Hall **(Constructed in 1993)**

26. 101 W. Santa Fe Avenue [Godderz Law Firm] **(Constructed ca. 1900)**

According to the January, 1897 Sanborn map, there were four one-story wood frame buildings at this location on the east half Lot 21 and Lot 22. The existing building was constructed between 1897 and 1905 when a two-story brick building housing a dry goods and clothing store was recorded on the east half of Lot 22 (247 W. Santa Fe Avenue). The building housed a dry goods and shoe store in June, 1912 and 1925. Mr. Rulison was the owner from ca. 1925 until after 1934. The building housed a store selling drugs from ca. 1930 to 1940. Mr. Thew was the building owner in 1940.[46]

27. 103 W. Santa Fe Avenue [Jandi's Dance Studio] **(Constructed ca. 1900)**

According to the January, 1897 Sanborn map, there were four one-story wood frame buildings at this location on the east half Lot 21 and Lot 22. The existing building was constructed between 1897 and 1905. A two-story stone building with a brick front housing a grocery was recorded on

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[44] "Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), January, 1897, 2; August, 1905, 2; June, 1912, 3; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940)..

[45] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), February, 1885, 1; October, 1891, 2; January, 1897, 2; August, 1905, 2; June, 1912, 3; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940)..

[46] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), January, 1897, 3; August, 1905, 3; June, 1912, 1; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940)..

the west half of Lot 22 (245-246 W. Santa Fe Avenue) in August, 1905 and this use continued through 1914. By 1925 the United Telephone Company acquired the building for its telephone exchange with a dwelling on the second floor. This use continued through 1940.[47]

28. 105 W. Santa Fe Avenue [Bell Mine Café] **(Constructed ca. 1905)**

According to the January, 1897 Sanborn map, there were four one-story wood frame buildings at this location on the east half Lot 21 and Lot 22. The existing building was constructed between 1897 and 1905. By August, 1905, a one-story stone building with a brick front housing a drug store had been constructed on the east half of Lot 22 (244 W. Santa Fe Avenue). Mr. Haller was the building owner from ca. 1925 to 1940. Irving Haller, prescription druggist advertised in the 1903 business directory. He also sold wallpaper, oils, glass, and stationary. he building housed a drug store through 1930, but it was vacant in 1934. By 1941 the building housed a store selling furniture, dresses, and hosiery.[48]

29. 107 W. Santa Fe Avenue, Shaffer Insurance **(Constructed in 1982)**

According to the October, 1891 Sanborn map, there was a two-story stone building housing a furniture and harness store at this location (241-242 W. Santa Fe Avenue) and that building was standing in March, 1923. Reportedly, the existing building was constructed in 1982.[49]

30. 109 W. Santa Fe Avenue [Burlingame Locker] **(Constructed ca. 1886)**

According to the February, 1885 Sanborn map, there was a one-story wood frame building housing a meat market at this location (242 W. Santa Fe Avenue). By October, 1891, a two story stone building with a brick front had been constructed on Lot 20. The building was a double storefront housing a hardware, harness, and carriage business. This continued in August, 1905 with a tin shop in the rear on the second floor. This may have been the Filley Hardware Company advertised in the 1903 business directory, a dealer in hardware, stoves, cutlery, buggies, wagons, implements, harness and saddler, guns and fishing tackle. J. W. McGregor was president and H. L. McGregor was vice president of the company. The building housed a hardware store through 1914 with a rear tin shop in March, 1923. The First National Bank was recorded as the owner in 1925. The building housed a furniture and undertaking business with a chicken hatchery. This use continued through 1934, but Osage County was recorded as the owner in 1940 (probably acquired for unpaid taxes) and the building was vacant.[50]

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[47] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), January, 1897, 3; August, 1905, 3; June, 1912, 1; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

[48] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), January, 1897, 3; August, 1905, 3; June, 1912, 1; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

[49] "Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company) January, 1897, 3; March, 1923, 2.

[50] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), February, 1885, 2; October, 1891,3; January, 1897, 3; August, 1905, 3; June, 1912,13; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

31. 111 W. Santa Fe Avenue [Carey Funeral Home] **(Constructed ca. 1886, altered ca. 1950?)**

According to the February, 1885 Sanborn map, there was a one and a half-story stone building housing a restaurant at this location (241 W. Santa Fe Avenue). It housed a restaurant. By October, 1891, a two-story stone building with a brick front had been constructed at this location on Lot 20 (241-242 W. Santa). It housed a hardware, harness, and carriage store. That business continued through August, 1905. By June, 1912, the building housed a furniture store. The building housed a grocery in 1925. The First National Bank owned the building in 1930; it housed a furniture and undertaking business. Mr. Oliver was the owner in 1934, but Osage County was the owner in 1940.[51]

32. 113 W. Santa Fe Avenue [Aunt B's] **(Constructed ca. 1890)**

According to the February, 1885 Sanborn map, there was a two-story stone building with a brick front at this location [240 W. Santa Fe Avenue] housing a hardware, stoves, and tinware store. By October, 1891, there was a two-story brick building housing a grocery with offices on the second floor. In January, 1897, the building housed a dry goods store with an office and hand printing shop on the second floor. In June, 1912, the building housed a grocery and in March, 1923, it housed a store. From June, 1912 through 1940, the building housed a grocery store. Mr. Pratt was recorded as the owner in 1925. B. E. Pratt, furniture seller and A. B. Pratt & son, undertakers, advertised in the 1903 business directory. Mr. Oliver was the owner from 1930 to 1940.[52]

33. 117 W. Santa Fe Avenue **(Constructed ca. 1895)**

According to the February, 1885 Sanborn map, there was a one-story wood frame building housing a dentist at this location (238 W. Santa Fe Avenue) By October, 1891, a one-story brick building with a two-story stone rear section had been constructed. It housed a millinery shop. By January, 1897, the building was recorded as a one-story brick building with a hand printing business. The building was vacant in August, 1905, a millinery store in June, 1912, and a grocery in 1914. Mr. Palmer was recorded at the owner in 1925; the building was vacant. The building housed a bakery in 1930 and 1934. Mr. Scott was recorded as the owner in 1934 and Mr. Taylor was the owner in 1940. The building housed a grocery in 1940.[53]

34. 119 W. Santa Fe Avenue [Great Plains Quilt Company] **(Constructed ca. 1900)**

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[51] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), February, 1885, 2; October, 1891,3; January, 1897, 3; August, 1905, 3; June, 1912,13; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Booklets, Box 3—Burlingame (April 9, 1914, January 30, 1925, May 16, 1930, February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

[52] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), February, 1885, 2; October, 1891,3; January, 1897, 3; August, 1905, 3; June, 1912,13; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Rates, Booklets, Box 3-Burlingame (January 30, 1925; Ma6 16, 1930; February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

[53] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), February, 1885, 2; October, 1891,3; January, 1897, 3; August, 1905, 3; June, 1912,13; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Rates, Booklets, Box 3-Burlingame (January 30, 1925; Ma6 16, 1930; February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

According to the January, 1897 Sanborn map, this property was unimproved. By August, 1905, a one-story brick building with a one-story stone rear section had been constructed (236 W. Santa Fe Avenue). It housed a dry goods and grocery store. The building housed a grocery in 1912-14. Mr. Dutton was the owner from ca. 1925 to 1940. The building housed a "racket store" from ca. 1925 to 1934. It was described as a variety store in 1940.[54]

35. 123 W. Santa Fe [Briant Dodds residence] **(Constructed ca. 1895)**

According to the October, 1891 Sanborn map, there were small wood frame buildings at this location (234-235-236 W. Santa Fe Avenue). By January, 1897, a one-story stone building with a double storefront had been constructed (234-235 W. Santa Fe Avenue). The building housed a barber to the west and a millinery shop to the east. In August, 1905, the millinery shop had been replaced by a flour and feed store. In June, 1912, the entire building was a "racket" store. The building housed a grocery from ca. 1914 to 1934. Mr. Dutton was recorded as the owner from ca. 1925 to 1940. In 1941 the building housed a hatchery, feed, and egg business.[55]

36. 127 W. Santa Fe Avenue [Barber/Beauty shop] **(Constructed 1946)**

The building at this location housed a barber shop from ca. 1930 to 1940 and Mr. Crumb was the owner.[56]

37. 129 W. Santa Fe Avenue [Donald Bailey Storage] **(Constructed ca. 1900)**

According to the January, 1897 Sanborn map, the only structure at this location was a one-story blacksmith shop setback from the street. By August, 1905, that building had been replaced by three small adjacent buildings. From west to east, 229 ½ W. Santa Fe Avenue was a one-story brick and stone building with a brick west wall housing a printing business. 230 was a one-story stone building housing a millinery shop. 231 was a one-story brick building housing an office. From west to east, the buildings housed a printing business, grocery, and insurance office. Mr. White was the owner in 1925. In 1930 and 1934, the buildings housed Oliver's office, Hogle's poultry, egg, and cream station. In 1940, the buildings housed Doty's office, Hogle's grocery, and Hogle's grocery warehouse.[57]

38. 133 W. Santa Fe Avenue [Hotchkiss & Associates] **(Constructed ca. 1900)**

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[54] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), January, 1897, 3; August, 1905, 3; June, 1912, 1; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Rates, Booklets, Box 3-Burlingame (January 30, 1925; May 16, 1930; February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

[55] Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), October, 1891, 3; January, 1897, 3; August, 1905, 3; June, 1912, 1; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Rates, Booklets, Box 3-Burlingame (January 30, 1925; May 16, 1930; February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

[56] Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Rates, Booklets, Box 3-Burlingame (January 30, 1925; May 16, 1930; February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

[57] "Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), January, 1897, 3; August, 1905, 3; June, 1912, 1; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Rates, Booklets, Box 3-Burlingame (January 30, 1925; May 16, 1930; February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

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According to the January, 1897 Sanborn map, the only structure at this location was a one-story blacksmith shop setback from the street. By August, 1905, that building had been replaced by three small adjacent buildings. From west to east, 229 ½ W. Santa Fe Avenue was a one-story brick and stone building with a brick west wall housing a printing business. 230 was a one-story stone building housing a millinery shop. 231 was a one-story brick building housing an office. From west to east, the buildings housed a printing business, grocery, and insurance office. The same buildings housed stores in March, 1923. Mr. White was the owner in 1925. In 1930 and 1934, the buildings housed Oliver's office, Hogle's poultry, egg, and cream station. In 1940, the buildings housed Doty's office, Hogle's grocery, and Hogle's grocery warehouse.[58]

39. 135 W. Santa Fe Avenue [OK Liquor Store] **(Constructed ca. 1900)**

According to the January, 1897 Sanborn map, the only structure at this location was a one-story blacksmith shop setback from the street. By August, 1905, that building had been replaced by three small adjacent buildings. From west to east, 229 ½ W. Santa Fe Avenue was a one-story brick and stone building with a brick west wall housing a printing business. 230 was a one-story stone building housing a millinery shop. 231 was a one-story brick building housing an office. From west to east, the buildings housed a printing business, grocery, and insurance office. Mr. White was the owner in 1925. In 1930 and 1934, the buildings housed Oliver's office, Hogle's poultry, egg, and cream station. In 1940, the buildings housed Doty's office, Hogle's grocery, and Hogle's grocery warehouse.[59]

40. 137 W. Santa Fe Avenue [Forbes Medical] **(Constructed 1973)**

41. 141? W. Santa Fe Avenue [Embarq Telephone Building] **(Constructed ca. 1980?)**

42. 117 S. Dacotah [Schuyler Museum] **(Constructed 1902)**

Built as the Schuyler Elementary School, this building served as a community school from January, 1903 to May, 2001. The building was named after Philip Schuyler, a founder of Burlingame and the owner of the property when he donated the lots for the site of the first Osage County courthouse. The original building was a two-story four room brick building with a basement. In the 1950s, a one-story addition was constructed to the west adding four more schoolrooms. Another detached building was constructed in the 1970s to house classrooms, a kitchen and lunchroom, and gymnasium. Presently the building houses the Burlingame Schuyler Museum operated by the Burlingame Historical Preservation Society.

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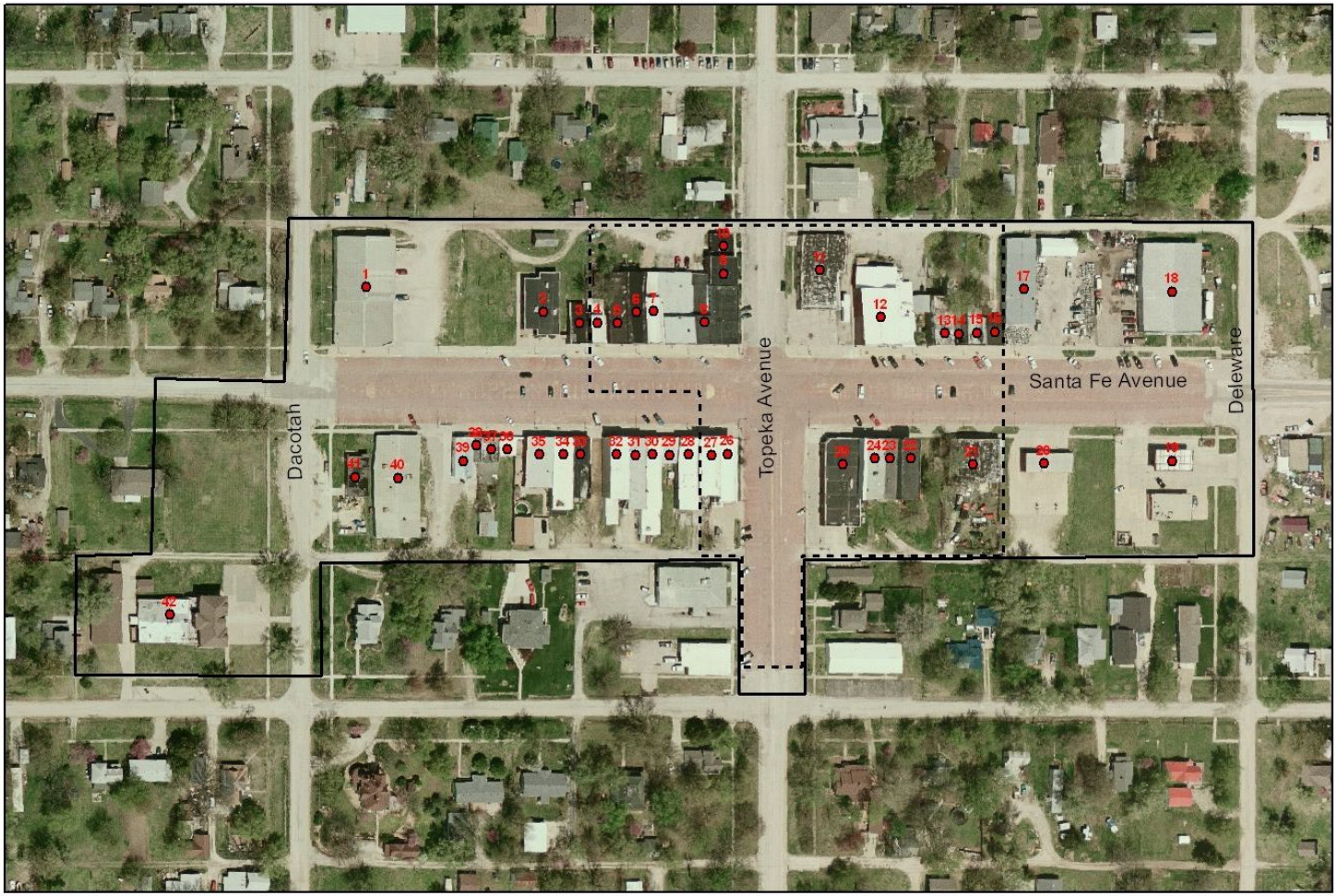
[58] "Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), January, 1897, 3; August, 1905, 3; June, 1912, 1; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Rates, Booklets, Box 3-Burlingame (January 30, 1925; May 16, 1930; February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940).

[59] "Burlingame, Kansas," (New York, Sanborn Insurance Company), January, 1897, 3; August, 1905, 3; June, 1912, 1; March 1923, 2; Kansas Inspection Bureau, Fire Insurance Rates, Booklets, Box 3-Burlingame (January 30, 1925; May 16, 1930; February 3, 1934, July 31, 1940)..

Burlingame Historic Preservation Survey



Historic preservation survey area

Proposed historic district

Background: Burlingame city aerial imagery

Meters

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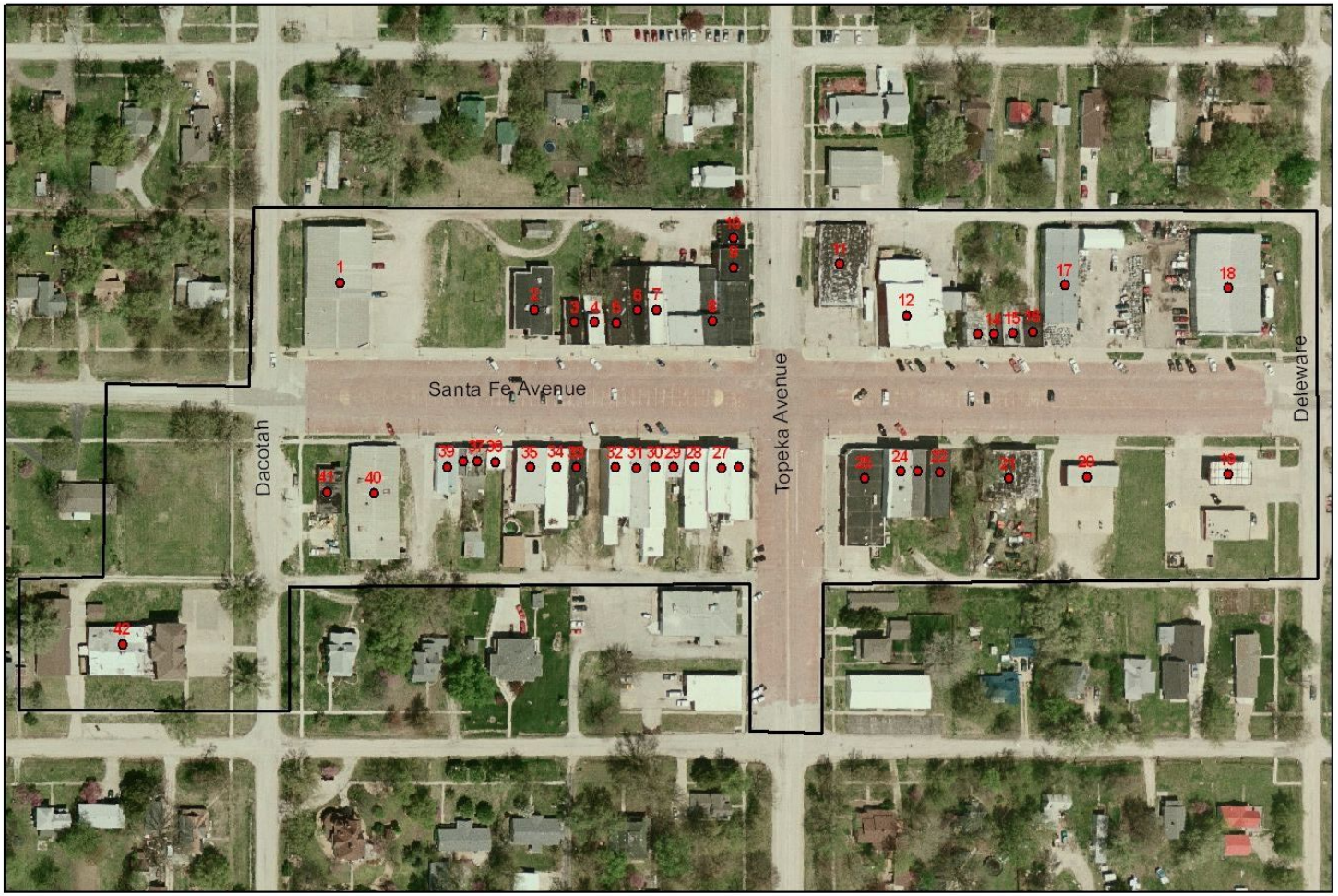
Burlingame Historic Preservation Survey



Background: Burlingame city aerial imagery

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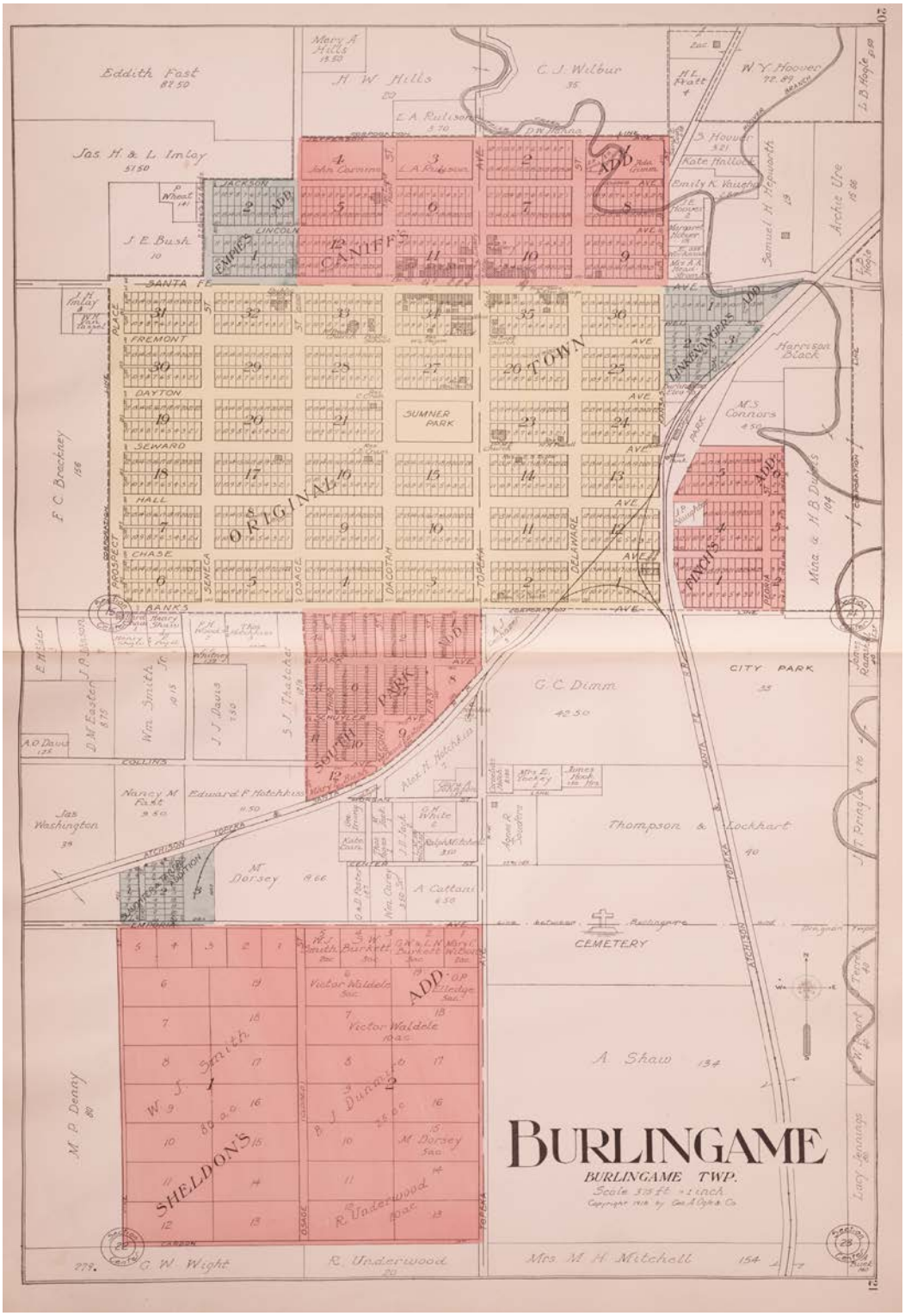


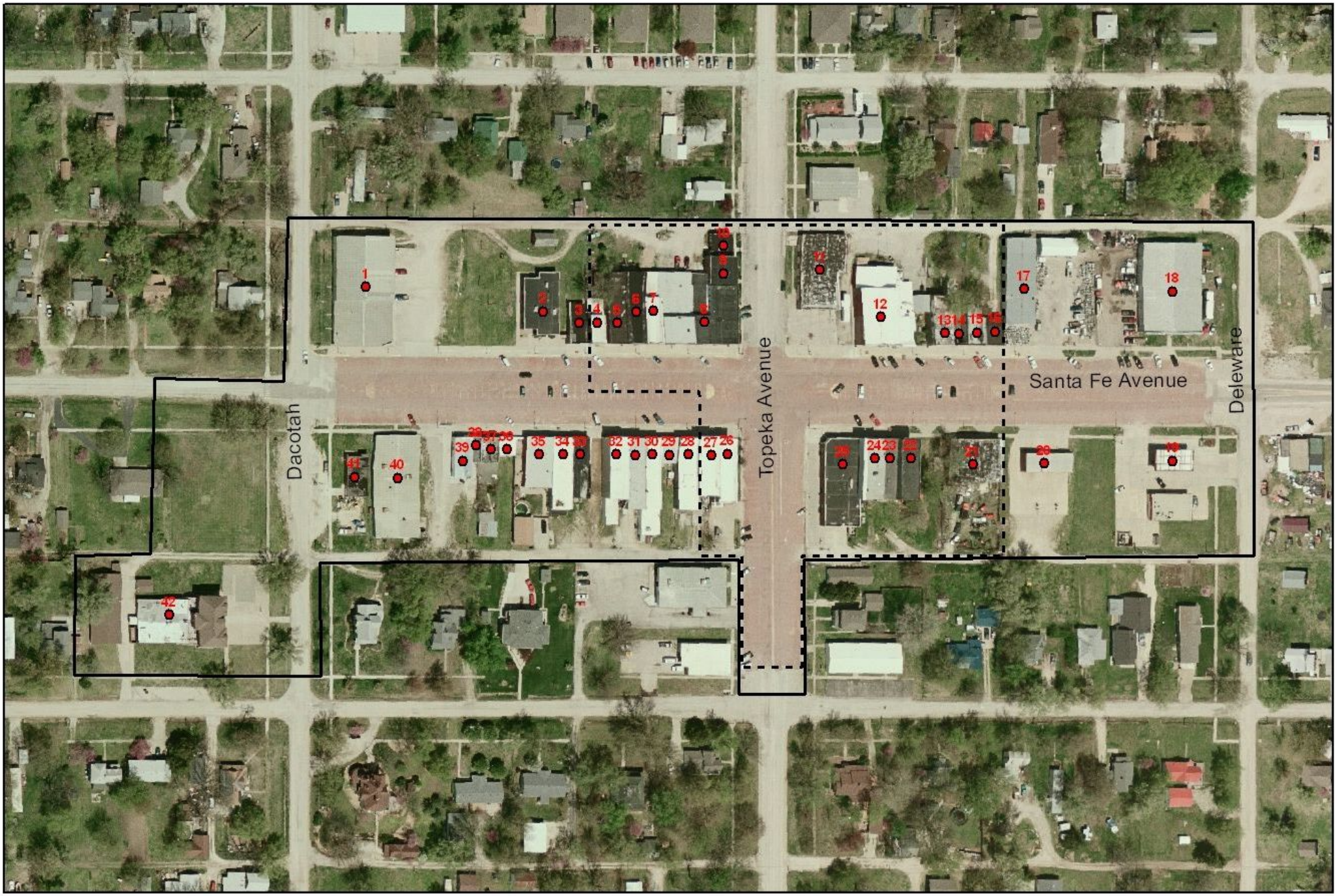
(Plat of Burlingame, <u>Descriptive Atlas of Osage County, Kansas</u>, 1899)

Historic Photographs

Santa Fe Avenue 1880
Looking west from the intersection.

LUMBER CO
Santa Fe Ave. East. Burlingame, Kans.

Burlingame Historic Preservation Survey



Historic preservation survey area

Proposed historic district

Background: Burlingame city aerial imagery

Meters

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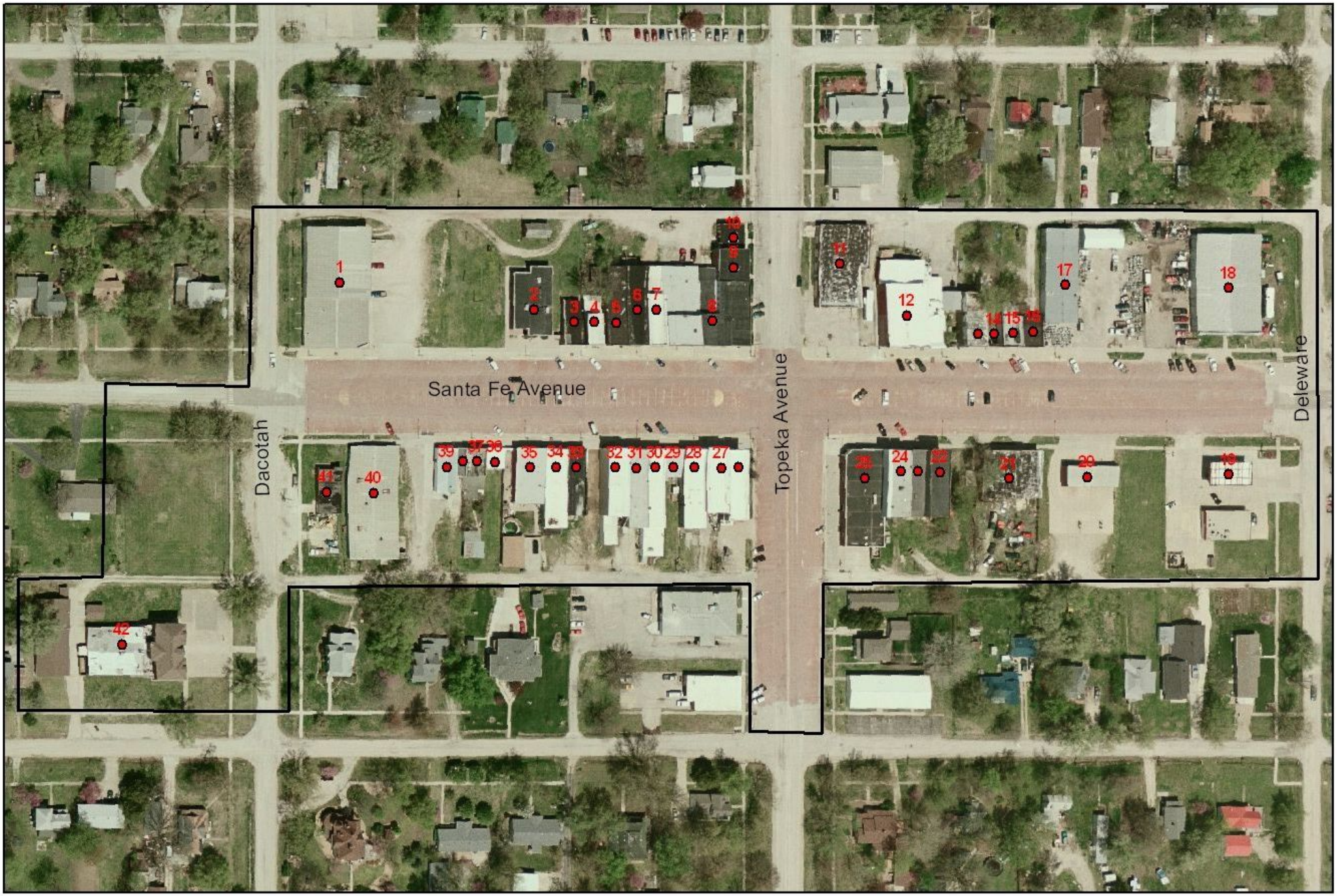
Burlingame Historic Preservation Survey



Background: Burlingame city aerial imagery

Meters
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