

KANSAS HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SURVEY REPORT

Downtown Eureka Historic Survey 2018



*ca. 1910s view of downtown Eureka from 100 block of North Main, looking north
Greenwood County Historical Museum*



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Greenwood County Preservation Society
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The survey report and inventory forms, which are the subject of this project, have been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, a division of the United States Department of the Interior, and administered by the Kansas State Historical Society. The Greenwood Preservation Society received a Historic Preservation Fund Grant through the Kansas State Historical Society for the project.



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All photos illustrating existing conditions were taken by Spencer Preservation in 2018 unless otherwise noted.

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DOWNTOWN EUREKA

HISTORIC SURVEY REPORT

I. OVERVIEW

The Greenwood Preservation Society (GWPS) hired Spencer Preservation through a competitive bid process to conduct a survey of Eureka's downtown area. The primary purpose was to assess the collection of downtown buildings in terms of the potential for listing a downtown historic district on the National Register. Toward that goal, each individual resource within the survey area was analyzed in terms of historic integrity for their potential status in a historic district or potential individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Heather Fuesz and Marilyn Brink of the Greenwood Preservation Society were the local contacts for Spencer Preservation. Work was also coordinated with Ian Martell, City Administrator. The general boundary for the survey area had been identified prior to applying for the grant and included commercial properties generally from 7th Street to River and from Oak to Elm. During the field survey minor adjustments were made to the survey area generally when historic commercial properties or prominent historic resources were near the survey area. Additionally, the Greenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum were surveyed as one of the city's unique historic resources. The defined area totaled 109 resources, plus the cemetery east of town. Each resource in the survey area was assigned a number. Less than ten of the properties had previously been surveyed with records in the Kansas Historic Resource Inventory (KHRI); these records were updated as a part of current project. Three existing properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Place: the Post Office, Greenwood Hotel, and Carnegie Library and one property – the First Congregational Church is listing in the Register of Historic Kansas Places. A Map of the Survey Area with numbers of each resource is provided on page 4.

Owners of property within the survey area, as well as the general public, were invited to a public meeting in January 2018 hosted by GWPS to kick off the project. Brenda Spencer of Spencer Preservation presented an overview of the survey project and incentive programs available through the historical society for properties that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places or designated as contributors in a historic district.

Spencer met with the GWPS Board in July 2018 to update them on progress of the survey and answer any questions they had about the project. Following completion of the survey, the survey findings and recommendations were reviewed with GWPS in August 2018. A public meeting will be held in August to present the results of the survey and recommendations regarding future historic designations to property owners and local residents.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Field Work

Spencer Preservation surveyed a total of 109 properties during the field survey conducted on January 29-31. During this process Spencer examined each property in the survey area. Spencer took digital photos of each resource that conform to KSHS standards for survey documentation, noting architectural style, primary and secondary materials, configuration and materials of windows and storefronts, condition, present use, and significant alterations or additions.

Each property in the survey area was given an inventory number generally working from north to south on Main Street with buildings on side streets added as we worked south. The Greenwood County Appraiser's office provided maps of the survey area. Using these GIS maps, supplemented by Google Maps, Spencer Preservation prepared a map with the survey resources individually numbered and block maps used as site plans of each surveyed property.

B. Research and Data Collection

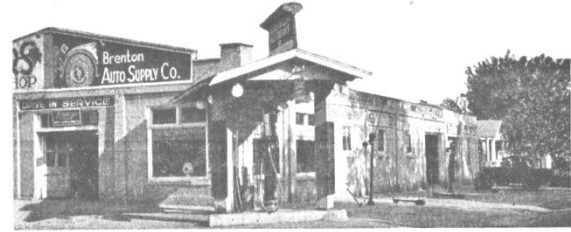
During April through July 2018 Brenda Spencer and Michelle Spencer integrated field research and archival data through the collection of basic property data and historic information from County records, Greenwood County Historical Society Museum collections, and online resources.

The Greenwood County GIS Database, accessed through ORKA (Open Records for Kansas Appraisers) online was used to collect basic property data including parcel numbers, address, legal descriptions, and contact information for current owners.

Spencer Preservation conducted archival research using the extensive collections of the Greenwood County Historical Society Museum. Museum Director Mike Picot and Volunteer Hazel Russell generously assisted us accessing their collection. The county museum provided a wealth of information in clipping files, photos and county history books detailed in the bibliography.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Eureka dating from 1884, 1890, 1899, 1906, 1912, 1917, 1924, and 1948 (accessed online through Kansas City Public Library) were analyzed for historic data on the surveyed resources. In addition to providing information about building use, the maps often confirmed building dates of construction or narrowed the dates to a period between mappings or following the final 1947 edition. The maps were closely scrutinized for alterations in building footprints to determine when new buildings were constructed on existing parcels.

Brenton Auto Supply



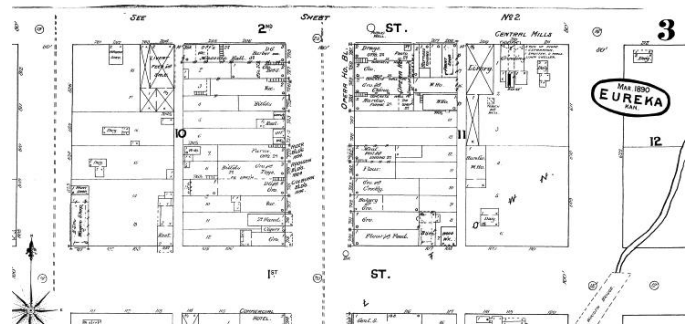
Special Attention Given To
TIRES AND BRAKE SERVICE
Replacement Parts—Accessories
 GASOLINE—OILS—GREASES
"We Always Have Your Size"

H. F. Brenton, Prop. **CALL 216** 121 W. Third St.

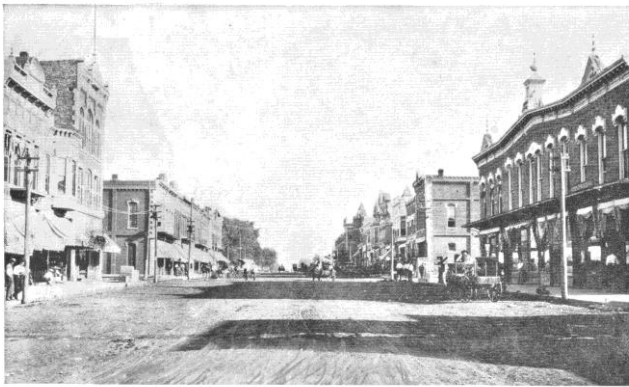
Brenton Auto Advertisement (121 W. 3rd later moved across street to 223 N. Oak). 1930 Eureka Telephone Directory (Greenwood County Historical Museum).

Local Telephone Directories available at the Greenwood County Historical Museum were vital in determining occupancy and longevity of businesses. The years 1911, ca.1920 (Business Directory), 1926, 1935, 1940, 1950, 1959, and 1968 were researched thoroughly. The Museum's business and family clipping files as well as photo files supplemented this research on prominent local businesses and financial institutions.

Property histories found in the "Historic Function Remarks" segment of the database/survey forms are not comprehensive but they represent a complete record found in the above sources. Source(s) for historic data used on the survey forms is noted in parentheses; the abbreviations include: SB – Sanborn Maps; TD – Telephone Directories; GWHM – Greenwood County Historical Museum; and History of Greenwood County, Vol. I and II - GCHB I & II.



100 Block N. Main. Excerpt 1890 Sanborn Map, Sheet 3.



MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH, EUREKA, KANS.

Upper Left: Undated View of the 100 Block North Main, Greenwood County Historical Museum

C. Data Entry

Survey data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet from which it was uploaded to the Kansas Historic Resource Inventory (KHRI) database. KSHS survey technicians merged the database populating the survey forms for each individual building. Spencer Preservation then uploaded current photos, site plans, and available historic views to each survey form. Once approved by KSHS, the individual survey forms are publicly available online at <http://khri.kansasgis.org/> by searching under survey project: Eureka – Downtown Survey (HPF 2018).

D. Data Analysis and Evaluation of Historic Integrity

In July 2018, the team completed an analysis of the survey data, identified primary periods of historical and architectural development, and prominent characteristics of the surveyed properties. The existing resources span near 150 years, the earliest are buildings built in 1877. While some downtown buildings retain their original appearance, most have experienced former alterations. A property must generally retain the physical features and original materials that define both why a property is significant and when it gained significance.



ca.1910s View of the east side of the 200-300 blocks of North Main, Greenwood County Historical Museum.



ca. 1950s View of the west side of the 100-200 blocks of North Main, Greenwood County Historical Museum.

Replacement of storefronts, windows, and even entire facades were common alterations of historic commercial buildings particularly during local boom years when merchants had money and were reinvesting in their buildings to attract new customers. It is the degree to which the past modifications were in keeping with the building's historic character that determines the level of historic integrity a property retains, or whether the past modifications reflected a major design change that has gained significance in its own right. An analysis of the historic integrity of each building was made based on existing appearance and obvious alterations, and compared to historic views when possible. The Survey Results are summarized below. The contributing status of each surveyed resource can be found on the list and map in Section VII and VIII.



ca. 1960s View of the west side of the 100 block of North Main, Greenwood County Historical Museum.

E. Recommendations and Report

Spencer Preservation analyzed the survey results, summarized the survey project, and provided recommendations for future actions in the form of a Survey Report provided to the Greenwood Preservation Society and the Kansas State Historical Society. Spencer Preservation and GWPS will share the survey findings in a public meeting in August 2018.



III. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Eureka is located in the heart of Greenwood County in the Flint Hills of Kansas near the Fall River. In the early 1800s when white settlers first came to the area, it was primarily inhabited by the Osage Indians, who were forced onto a reservation in 1825 (part of which was in Greenwood County). After the Civil War the Osage were removed to Oklahoma. Early settlers, hailing from Tishomingo County, Mississippi, moved north to prevent Kansas Territory from becoming a free state. In the fall of 1856, anti-slavery groups moved in the area and eventually pushed out the pro-slavery inhabitants. The 1860 drought severely tested the newcomers, followed by a bountiful year that brought war to the nation. In Greenwood County, Indians aligned with the South threatened the small communities and many residents left for more protected territory. Skirmishes occurred between the settlers of differing views, but in 1861 the federal government established Fort Montgomery in the area to counter the unrest.

Greenwood County was formally organized on March 14, 1862. After the end of the Civil War, emigrants poured into the area. Named for the moment a settler reportedly discovered a spring and shouted "Eureka!" the town formed on just over 300 acres surrounding the spring. A Town Site Company comprised of six men was granted a charter on April 6, 1867. In the early years the pioneers lived in crude log cabins that were clustered together. The town's people built a schoolhouse that also was used as a meeting hall and church. Eureka became the county seat in 1866 and erected a courthouse in June 1871. A new cemetery was platted in 1872. Before the end of the decade, Eureka was bustling with nineteen businesses, a post office, bank, a church and schoolhouse with the local economy centered on farming and ranching.

Below – ca. 1910 View of Eureka's Opera House Block that had been built in 1884, Greenwood County Historical Museum



The 1870s saw the first commercial business - a general store followed by a blacksmith shop. A brick factory was started at the west end of 2nd Street utilizing clay dug across the river from town. Many early buildings were constructed from the brick. Native limestone from a quarry northwest of town was utilized for the new courthouse and the Congregational Church in 1888. The town's development was spurred by the arrival of the railroad. The year 1879 brought Eureka its first rail line, the Kansas City, Emporia and Southern Railway, which terminated at Howard. Two years later Eureka gave \$48,000 in bonds to the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railway (later Missouri Pacific). By June 1882 the railroad linked Eureka with markets for the cattle and crops of Greenwood County. According to U.S. Census figures the county's population grew from 3,484 to over 10,500 between 1870 and 1880 with Eureka at the heart of the development.

Town life was improving. A horse-drawn bus ferried passengers from the rail station to their destination. A new telegraph line linked Eureka and Emporia on November 27, 1880. By 1899 there were 100 telephones in the city; a number that grew to 312 by 1906 when the exchange was bought by the Missouri-Kansas Telephone Company. In 1917, the company changed its name to Southwestern Bell. The latter half of the decade was a boom for the town. In 1885, Eureka became a second class city; one year later the town received electricity. Concrete sidewalks lined Main Street and an opera house was constructed that could seat 800 patrons.

The population of Greenwood County rose to over 16,000 in 1900. By 1910, Eureka had grown to a population of 2,244 and the town included a wagon factory, broom factory, flourmill, four banks, hotels, and two newspapers. The largest industry in the county; however, was the utilization of its richest natural resource – prairie land. A 1911 article in the *Kansas City Star* was quoted by the first volume of the *History of Greenwood County* (1986) stated, "On its thousand hills in the summer one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand head of cattle graze on the thick matted blue stem grass." The newspaper added that Greenwood County was a frontrunner for the title of "Greatest cattle country in the world."

Prior to the arrival of the railroad, Texas cattlemen moved their cattle on long drives to feast on the blue stem grasses of Greenwood County; costing valuable time, money and weight the animals lost in the process. Rail changed that equation allowing large numbers of cattle to be moved efficiently to fatten on Greenwood County grass and then to market.

Stockyards sprung up along the rail line, two of which were just outside Eureka. In town those involved in the cattle trade met in the lobby of Eureka's Greenwood Hotel (built in 1883) to make their grazing-leasing arrangements in what became the liveliest stock market west of Kansas City. Thousands of cowboys and cattlemen are said to have stayed at the hotel, lingered in the lobby and bantered with the locals. The cattlemen were known as a formidable group. The aforementioned *Kansas City Star* article explained that when Eureka cattlemen petitioned Missouri Pacific for a new railway station, work on that station began in less than two weeks.¹

The cattle market was central to Eureka's economic growth and long-term stability. In its heyday the Greenwood Hotel is reputed to have seen over \$1B worth of cattle traded in the lobby. On September 23, 1926, the town held the first Cattlemen's Ball, a tradition that would last decades. The town had a great deal to celebrate that year including the construction boom that included 116 residential and commercial building permits during one banner week.

Oil and gas were the other primary economic drivers for Eureka. As early as 1895, a local gas well had produced 200,000 cubic feet of gas inside the city limits that was used to light and heat Eureka's homes. In October 1916, the Virgil field struck oil, followed by the Sallyard in 1917, which would eventually have 193 oil wells and ten gas wells. By 1920, 4,500 barrels were being produced daily by nearby wells; within six years Greenwood County led Kansas, producing 1M barrels per month. The railroad served bulk oil dealers alongside the cattlemen.

Oil fever brought a range of people to Eureka: investors, men looking for work, and those looking to profit from providing goods and services to others. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, between 1920 and 1930



Undated postcard illustrating the "new" post office (1937) and the Municipal Auditorium (1924), Greenwood County Historical Museum

¹ Helen Bradford. "The History of the Greenwood Hotel." Accessed online on 1 Jul 2018 at http://www.greenwoodhotel.org/?page_id=14.



Above: Greenwood Hotel, undated postcard, Greenwood County Historical Museum

Greenwood County would be at its peak population, growing by thirty percent from a population of 14,715 to 19,235 due to the influx of oil and gas revenue and the employment opportunities the industry afforded the community. In 1927, Eureka's population was 4,063. Oil men mingled with the cattlemen in the Greenwood Hotel lobby. In the 1930s and 1940s oil companies had offices in Eureka, especially in the Crebo and Citizens' National Bank Buildings. Standard Oil had an office in the 400 Block of N. Main from 1919 through the 1930s. Oil drilling equipment, repair firms and bulk agents dotted the city landscape for decades.



Above: ca. 1915 Souders Garage and Russell Blacksmith in 100 block of South Main, Greenwood County Historical Museum

With prosperity came an interest in twentieth century inventions including automobiles. In 1903 the first car in Eureka was purchased by Dr. J.M. Reid. Interest was sparked and an auto club soon followed. In 1909, one year after Henry Ford's Model T began production; Eureka got its first garage and service station on Main Street and the city is reported to have had at least twenty cars. By 1912, Main Street was paved from 2nd to 5th Streets and the city had twenty-five miles of paved

sidewalks; two years later the Auto Club donated \$75 to the city for street repairs. Streetlights were installed in 1914. Auto and farm implement dealerships sprung up alongside garages and service stations to house and care for them. In 1929 U.S. Highway 54 was routed through Eureka - up Main and east on 7th Street - bringing more opportunity to Eureka's business community. During this era, the community maintained an airport with a three-plane hangar, located just east of the cemetery.

Though the Depression did not skip Greenwood County the cattle and oil businesses helped cushion the blow. Drought and low prices caused hardship in the farming community. Numerous local organizations aided this process by helping families in need, support that was followed by federal relief projects. A WPA project funded the construction of a new gymnasium / auditorium for the high school; another created Eureka Lake and stocked it with 96,000 fish.

Eureka's population remained relatively steady recorded at 3,804 in 1940 and just over 4,000 after the war and through the 1950s. Thus, while the city was not untouched by war it did not represent the dramatic population shift many Kansas towns experienced at the height of World War II. Eureka's cattlemen were asked to pool their cattle shipments to conserve rubber, oil and gasoline. Wartime meat rationing drastically reduced the market value of cattle and prices were controlled by the government. In the decade after the war railroads closed branch lines including some that served Eureka, thus cattle made the transition from rail to truck transport. Grazing rights on Greenwood County's top-quality bluestem grass continued to be lucrative, increasing twenty-four percent from 1958-1959.² Ranchers continue to play an important economic role in Greenwood County through the modern era.

Utopia College (later called Midwest Institute) was founded in 1947 providing a new academic acumen to Eureka until it closed twenty-three years later following the death of the founder Roger Babson in 1970.

Highway 54 came into town on 7th Street from the east and then down Main. Transportation was altered when U.S. Highway 54 was re-routed to River Street and parking meters were installed along Main Street (1951). A new courthouse and a National Guard Armory were constructed in 1957. A decade later the town got a new police and fire station. Through the 1960s Greenwood County had 2,800 oil/gas wells producing in more than fifty fields.

Eureka was vital to growth in Greenwood County from the opening of the first store and newspaper in the county in 1866 and 1868 respectively; the town was always the center of commerce. The town has been menaced repeatedly by damaging tornados affecting homes and businesses in 1903, 1913, 1920, 2016 and 2018; and downtown fires in 1935 (Masonic Temple), 1945 (Rexall Drug & Reno Hardware), 1960 (McClellan Variety Store), 1948 (Motor Inn-reopened May 1949), and 1965 (Catholic Church). But resilience is fertile in prairie grass country, something the town of Eureka epitomizes.



Undated view of the VFW Parade of Flags held annually on Memorial Day at the Greenwood Cemetery (Project 125 Booklet, Greenwood County Historical Museum)

Greenwood Cemetery

In 1872, the City of Eureka bought 12.5 acres and platted a new cemetery northeast of town, to be moved from the former site by the railroad.³ The new cemetery was ready for internment in March the same year. Fifty years later, a mausoleum was proposed to be constructed at cemetery in 1925; it was completed in 1926 at a cost of \$100,000. The cemetery and mausoleum read like a history of the town with graves of city founders, prominent families and businessmen. The cemetery and mausoleum were surveyed as one of Eureka's outstanding historic resources. It was determined to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

² *Dispatcher* [Company magazine for Cities Service Gas Company]. Bartlesville, OK: Cities Service. Sept-Oct 1959. 13.

³ *Eureka Democrat*, 18 Jan 1872.

IV. SURVEY RESULTS

A. Dates of Construction

As noted in the Methodology section above, the date of construction of buildings are listed as the original construction even when new storefronts have been installed or other modifications have been made to the building.

Surveyed properties reflect construction in each decade from the 1870s to 2000s. The oldest resource surveyed were the Olney and Morris Drug Store Building at 203 N. Main and the Hall Building at 217 N. Main, both built in 1877. The newest resource is the Public Library built in at 606 N. Main in 2003.

Thirty-four (31%) of the buildings surveyed were built before 1900 with 23 existing buildings built in the 1880s. Reflecting the largest twentieth century building boom, 31% of the resources surveyed were constructed between 1910 and 1930.

Only 20 (18%) of the surveyed resources were constructed after WWII; six of which are less than fifty-years old, the basic threshold for historic consideration (built since 1970).

The dates that buildings were built can be misleading because many of the existing buildings do not reflect the original construction date. A significant number of downtown buildings have received not only new storefronts but entire new facades. A few of the original two and three story buildings have had upper floors removed. When new facades reflect a major change in the design of the building and are generally irreversible, it is the new facade that will be evaluated in terms of its contribution to the historic character of the district.

If former alterations resulted in an overall design change such that a 1880s building now reflects a 1950s design, it is noted in the physical description and contributing status.

More reliable than dates of construction, are the physical characteristics of a property that provide the best classification for evaluation. Physical attributes include both architectural style and building form.

B. Architectural Styles – Properties in the survey area reflect a variety of architectural styles although like many Kansas buildings, architectural designs are often not classic examples of a style but rather Midwest or local interpretation of a popular style. Spencer Preservation assigned each surveyed building an architectural style and where appropriate, a commercial building form/classification. Richard Longstreth's

The Buildings of Main Street, A Guide to Commercial Architecture provides the industry standard for classification of commercial building types based on form and was used to guide these selections. National Register Bulletin 16A– *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* provides guidance for identifying architectural style and building function. The KHRI inventory form also provides a listing of styles based generally on National Register typology to identify architectural styles. Following is an overview of the primary architectural styles found in the survey area.



The Olney and Morris Drug Store (with the Eureka Herald located on the second floor) is one of the earliest permanent commercial buildings in Eureka (Greenwood County Historical Museum).



The Eureka Bank (1879) and Olney and Morris Drug Store (1877) buildings at 201-203 N. Main retain a high level of architectural integrity, both reflecting their original design and character (Spencer, 2018)

Late Victorian

Generally reflecting the city's first building boom in the 1880s-1890s, approximately 10% of the resources surveyed are representatives of Late Victorian styles. The sub-styles found in downtown Eureka include Italianate and Richardsonian Romanesque executed primarily in brick.



The building at 207 N. Main is one of three like buildings but 207 is the only one that retains its original bracketed metal cornice and ornate window hoods—distinguishing features of the Italianate style.

Italianate

The Italianate style was common among commercial buildings in the late nineteenth century and is generally distinguished by brick facades with ornate lintels and cornices, the cornices usually having brackets. Many of Eureka's Italianate buildings have lost some of their original detailing, particularly the metal cornices.

Romanesque

Richardsonian Romanesque buildings generally feature large arched openings on brick or stone facades and was frequently embraced by financial institutions and churches. The First Congregational Church in Eureka exemplifies this style as does the old Farmers and Drovers Bank Building.

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals

Approximately 15% of the surveyed buildings reflect Late-Nineteenth and Early-Twentieth Century Revival styles including Classical Revival, Gothic Revival and Spanish Colonial/Mission Revival (Spanish Eclectic).

Classical Revival/Neoclassical

A sub-style of Late 19th-Early 20th Century Revivals, the Neoclassical (or Classical Revival) style embodies classical ordering and detailing found in the historic architecture of Greek and Rome. The style was popular on governmental, educational, religious and social/civic buildings from the 1890s – 1940s. Buildings of this style

are often free-standing or prominent corner buildings characterized by their massive form, columns and pediments or entablatures. Window treatments included contrasting lintels with keystones. Two Eureka buildings that exhibit this style are the U.S. Post Office (1937) and the Carnegie Library (1914).



Constructed in 1914, Eureka's Carnegie Library (now a private office) is a good representative of the Classical Revival style common among public buildings of this era.

Collegiate/Gothic Revival

Also common among freestanding institutional buildings such as schools and churches, the Gothic Revival style is most easily identified by the use of pointed arches, crenulated parapets or towers, and quoining at corners of the building or prominent bays. Eureka has several examples of Gothic Revival-style buildings including Memorial Auditorium/City Hall and the Lutheran Church both built in 1924.



The Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church on N. Elm Street, built in 1924, is an excellent example of Gothic Revival architecture common among churches of this era.

Spanish Eclectic

The Spanish Eclectic style was influenced by the Panama-California Exposition held in 1915 in California. Inspired by Spanish missions, classic examples of the

style were adobe. However characteristics of the style include smooth walls with small arched openings, use of colorful tile, clay tile roofs or pents and shaped parapets often with curved transitions. Eureka's only prominent example of the Mission style is the Greenwood Hotel following its 1920s remodel. Although the hotel was originally built in 1884, its distinguishing features date to the 1920s expansion and remodel that included addition of the clay tile pent roof and application of the stucco over the original brick facade.



Greenwood Hotel, built 1884, expanded and remodeled in 1920s. Listed in National Register of Historic Places in 2005.

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Commercial Style

The prominent style of commercial buildings built in the early decades of the twentieth century is classified as the Commercial Style. The style became popular during the Progressive Era and is characterized by its simplicity compared to its predecessors built in the Victorian styles. This distinction is seen in the shape of windows being rectangular with squared tops versus arched lintels and storefront materials that included brick or tile bulkheads, masonry piers and lintels versus cast-iron columns, wood storefronts and ornate metal cornices and window hoods. Commercial Style buildings were typically brick, one or two stories in height with a stepped or shaped parapet seldom having a cornice. The primary ornament is corbelled brick on the parapet and/or simple geometric stone trim.

Reflecting Eureka's second major building boom in the 1910s-1920s, thirty-nine of the surveyed resources are classified in the Commercial Style, the most common of styles reflecting approximately 35% of the buildings.



Hartsook Grain and Feed Building at 100 N. Main



*Vapo Cleaners Building at 112 N. Main
Below – Wiggins Building at 114 N. Main*

Exhibiting key characteristics of the Commercial Style are these one-story buildings; the upper dating to the 1880s, the lower built ca. 1910 with a ca.1940s brick facade. Both have piers framing the storefront bay, storefronts that feature large display windows over bulkheads, and a transom above. The upper building features corbelled brick detailing on the parapet above the storefront while the lower example has a simple, unadorned upper facade. To the left is the Wiggins Building, built in 1926 and stands today as an excellent two-story example of the Commercial Style.



Minimal Commercial (Early to Mid-Twentieth Century)

This classification used in the KHRI database represents simple buildings with plain brick facades one to three stories in height. Similar to Commercial Style buildings, this sub-type is characterized by lack of ornament, not even the brick corbelling or shaped parapets seen in Commercial Style resources. The brick facades were often asymmetrical in composition and blond or tan brick versus red. Storefronts and other masonry openings were typically punched openings with embedded steel lintels (not visible) or very plain brick lintels and concrete sills.



The former Hartsook Produce Co. building at 116 W. 2nd is a one-story example of the Minimal Commercial style. This 1920s building has a mid-century replacement facade with no ornamentation and punched openings.

Southwestern Bell built this building in 1957 which reflects the Minimal Commercial style.

Commercial buildings built in this style were often concrete block with brick or stone veneer facades, aluminum storefronts, and/or steel or aluminum windows. Masonry veneer typically surrounded the storefront, door, and window openings with no defined piers and bulkhead. Mid-century storefronts saw shorter bulkheads and full-height glass units with no base.

Fifteen percent of the surveyed resources are in the Minimal Commercial style; several of this style in downtown Eureka are replacement facades on earlier buildings. Other than the concrete construction, these replacement facades are defined by the same characteristics as buildings constructed in the style.

Modern Movement

This general architectural classification reflects a rejection of the classically-ordered compositions and detailed ornamentation that distinguished the Late Victorian and Revival styles that preceded it. The style began in the 1920s with Art Deco and continued into the 1970s. The movement looked to completely new forms that embraced new advancements in construction techniques and materials such as aluminum and masonry cladding.

Art Deco was defined by its use of stylized ornament that incorporated stylized and geometric forms on simplified building forms with smooth facades and linear accents. Later modern styles that coincided with The Great Depression saw a complete rejection of all form of ornament seen in styles such as International and Brutalism. None of these early Modern styles are currently represented in downtown Eureka.

Post WWII - Other Modern Movement

Many of the simplified designs built in the cautious period following the Depression and World War II fall under the Modern Movement stylistic classification. Most of the post-WWII buildings reflecting the Modern Movement incorporate simple clean lines with plain parapets and no cornice. Many utilize a change in materials or textures for articulation of the facade

The White Building at 123 N. Main is an example of the Minimal Commercial style. Formerly a 3-story Italianate building, in 1948 the upper floor was removed, windows and storefront replaced, and stucco parging installed over the brick facade simplifying the details of the building.



Window openings are commonly bands of horizontal windows or vertical slot windows that contrast with a building's horizontal form. Designs utilize banding and canopies to create horizontal emphasis on otherwise unadorned facades. Buildings under this classification include mid-century remodelings of older buildings featuring new materials such as aluminum.



Built in 1955, the former Peter Pan Ice Cream Store at 703 N. Main is a good example of the Modern Movement with its blond brick construction, aluminum storefront and flat roof canopy that emphasized its low horizontal form.

Given the National Park Service's basic age threshold of fifty years for initial consideration for historic designation, the Post-WWII-era Modern buildings are one of the largest growing stylistic categories among preservation efforts nationally. Eureka is no different. While this category reflects only 15% of the surveyed resources, it is a prominent style aesthetically with the Modern courthouse in the 400 block and the fire station and grocery store on South Main framing the entry to downtown Eureka from Highway 54 on the south.

Other

Other stylistic categories are reflected in downtown Eureka but each represents less than 5% of the surveyed resources. Additionally, about 18% of the surveyed resources do not fall under a specific stylistic category and are classified as "Other" or "No Style" including non-historic buildings such as the contemporary drive-in banks, the grocery store, and museum. Contemporary buildings often borrow from established architectural styles but rarely reflect the underlying ordering and articulation on which the historic styles are based.

Left - Park Oil Company's station at 621 N. Main exemplifies the Modern Movement with its horizontal form with banding that aligns with the projecting canopy and the aluminum-framed corner windows.



Designed by Williamson and Loebsek and built in 1957, the Greenwood County Courthouse is an excellent example of Post-WWII Era Modern building featuring distinct horizontal building form with window wall..



Designed by Brinkman and Hagen and built in 1957, the Eureka Savings and Loan Bank is an excellent private example of the Modern Movement with its horizontal form, contrasting vertical pier and bands of aluminum-framed glass.



C. Commercial Building Types

In addition to architectural style, historic commercial buildings are often classified by a typology based on building form that was developed by Richard Longstreth and detailed in his book *The Buildings of Main Street*. The most common of these classifications are the One-Part Commercial Block and Two-Part Commercial Blocks referring to one- and two-story buildings with traditional commercial storefronts framed by masonry piers and having distinct first and second floors. Less common of these classifications that are found in downtown Eureka include Enframed Window Wall and Center Block with Wings. All of these classifications are based on the building form, the configuration of the parts of the building facade versus the type of detailing and ornament that defines architectural style. The Commercial Building forms are identified for each surveyed property in the KHRI database and noted on each building's survey record.

D. Integrity/Eligibility for Listing

After analyzing the survey results based on dates of construction and architectural styles, each surveyed property was evaluated for its level of historic integrity – the degree to which the building continues to portray its historic design and function. Generally a property must retain the physical features and original materials that define both why a property is historically significant and when it gained significance in order to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Using this evaluation of integrity, combined with the National Park Service's basic fifty-year age threshold for historic consideration, a preliminary determination of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places was made for each property.



Built in 1966, Sacred Heart Catholic Church is among the younger historic resources in the survey area. Reflecting tenets of the Modern Movement, the church could be eligible for individual listing in the National Register.

Today, that fifty-year date is 1968. Allowing time for consideration of the survey recommendations and development and nomination of a downtown historic district, a 1970 date of construction was used as the basic threshold for historic significance.



The building on the left above, located on W. Third Street originally had stamped metal siding which remains on the side and rear of the building. The existing siding covering the upper facade and the replacement storefront with minimal openings has drastically changed the historic character thereby rendering it a non-contributor to the proposed district.



One of the most common mid-century alterations was installation of a metal slipcover on the upper facade and installation of a new aluminum-framed storefront. These types of alterations such as the slipcover seen above on a building in the 200 block of N. Main, have now gained significance in their own right. The building is now a contributor to the proposed historic district as a representative of the mid-century modernization (versus its original 1880s design).

There are a variety of reasons that a building could be identified as a non-contributor to a historic district or not eligible for listing including: built less than fifty years ago; removal or infill of glass storefront on traditional historic commercial building thereby changing the relationship of the building to the street front and

passersby; infill or downsizing of upper windows on the front facade altering the proportions of the historic facade; or installation of siding covering street facades (obscuring historic fabric).

If the non-contributing designation is based on age of the building or reversible changes such as removal of siding that is covering historic fabric, a building's contributing status can be changed in the future through the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office

The contributing/non-contributing designation applies only within a district. An official determination of eligibility for individual listing on the National Register requires assessment of a building's interior as well as exterior. Although interior investigation is not included in the scope of this survey, some buildings particularly among those located outside of the proposed district boundary, are likely eligible for listing in the National Register. This status is noted under eligibility in KHRI.

The Eligibility/Contributing Status of surveyed properties is based on the professional evaluation and opinion of Spencer Preservation. These determinations were reviewed and generally approved by the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office as a part of the survey project. However, it is the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office and National Park Service that officially determines the eligibility of properties for listing in the National Register.



Some alterations and remodelings can make buildings non-contributors to a proposed historic district due to the loss of historic integrity resulting from the modifications. These changes include covering of the facade, infilling storefronts and infilling or downsizing or covering upper windows. The above buildings in the 100 block on N. Main reflect a variety of former improvements including installation of a new metal, stucco, and EIFS facades that hide the facade of the original building in addition to replacing, downsizing and infilling of upper window. Due to the loss of historic integrity, these buildings would be non-contributors to a historic district.

The contributing status of each surveyed resource is identified in the list of surveyed properties Section VII and illustrated on the map in Section VIII.

A total of 109 properties were surveyed and 58% were deemed to potentially be contributors to a historic district or eligible for individual listing (64 contributing/45 non-contributing). Four surveyed properties are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places and/or the Register of Historic Kansas Places: the Post Office, Carnegie Library, Greenwood Hotel, and the First Congregational Church.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary purpose of the survey project was to document Eureka's historic resources and to determine if there is a grouping of buildings that retain a sufficient level of historic integrity to designate a historic district. The prime motivation for formation of a historic district is typically to provide as many buildings as possible the opportunity to access financial incentives that are available through the Kansas State Historical Society for designated historic buildings. Buildings that have been determined to be contributors to a historic district, as well as buildings that are individually listed in the National Register, are eligible for the incentives. The incentives include the Heritage Trust Fund Grant Program and the Kansas and Federal historic tax credits which can help finance required maintenance and rehabilitation projects. The following recommendations emerged from the analysis of the survey results pertaining to the potential for National Register listings.

A. Downtown Historic District

It is recommended that a historic district be established in downtown Eureka and listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The proposed district is illustrated on the map in Section VIII with a list of the properties in the proposed district in Section IX. The distribution of contributing properties in the survey area helped to define the proposed boundary. The proposed district boundary is comprised of the core downtown area, the borders defined largely by vacant lots and large freestanding contemporary buildings.

The recommended boundary for the proposed historic district encompasses 70 resources, 42 of which were deemed to be contributors or already listed on state or national registers (60%).

The contributing status and proposed district boundary has been reviewed with the Kansas State Historical Society prior to publication of this report but the proposed boundary is the professional recommendation of Spencer Preservation. It may be adjusted based on

further consultation with KSHS, new rationale and local support. Support from a majority of property owners in the proposed district is required prior to submission of a nomination.

The Historic Preservation Fund that helped to fund this survey project is also a source of funding to assist with funding development and submission of a National Register district nomination.

For the next step, it is recommended that the Greenwood Preservation Society garner support of local business owners in the proposed district and apply for another Historic Preservation Fund Grant in 2018



The First Methodist Church of Eureka in the 500 block of North Main is one of several churches in downtown Eureka but most fall outside of the proposed historic district. The Methodist Church is one of the churches likely eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

.B. Other National Register Nominations

As noted above, the proposed district boundary reflects the concentration of existing historic buildings in downtown Eureka; it does not however include all surveyed properties that were deemed contributors to a potential historic district. A number of the "contributors" location outside of the proposed district are likely eligible for individual listing in the National Register.

GWPS should encourage the downtown churches and prominent commercial buildings outside of the proposed district to consider individual listings in the National Register.

Although churches are tax-exempt, they are able to take advantage of the Kansas Historic Tax Credit by selling the credit to help reduce the cost of maintaining their historic buildings. Commercial buildings such as the Cartwright Building and Jackson Garage are likely eligible for individual listing under the Roadside Kansas Multiple Property Listing as historically significant auto-related resources representative of the time when Main Street was a primary highway. Greenwood Cemetery is mentioned above as another of the surveyed resources recommended for individual listing.

Consideration should be given to including individual nominations of the Greenwood Cemetery and possibly a couple of the prominent commercial buildings that fell outside of the proposed district boundary, in the grant application for preparation of the downtown historic district. There is significant economy in travel, site work and research in combining the nominations.

While formation of a downtown historic district or listings in the National Register of Historic Places is not a cure to the economic challenges that facade small towns across the county, such listings can be a positive step in reducing the costs of needed repairs and maintenance. Additionally, as Eureka has seen with existing National Register properties such as the Greenwood Hotel, historic designations can serve as a marketing tool and allow expansion of the community's heritage tourism efforts.



Constructed in 1926, the Mausoleum at Greenwood Cemetery is one of Eureka's unique historic resources.

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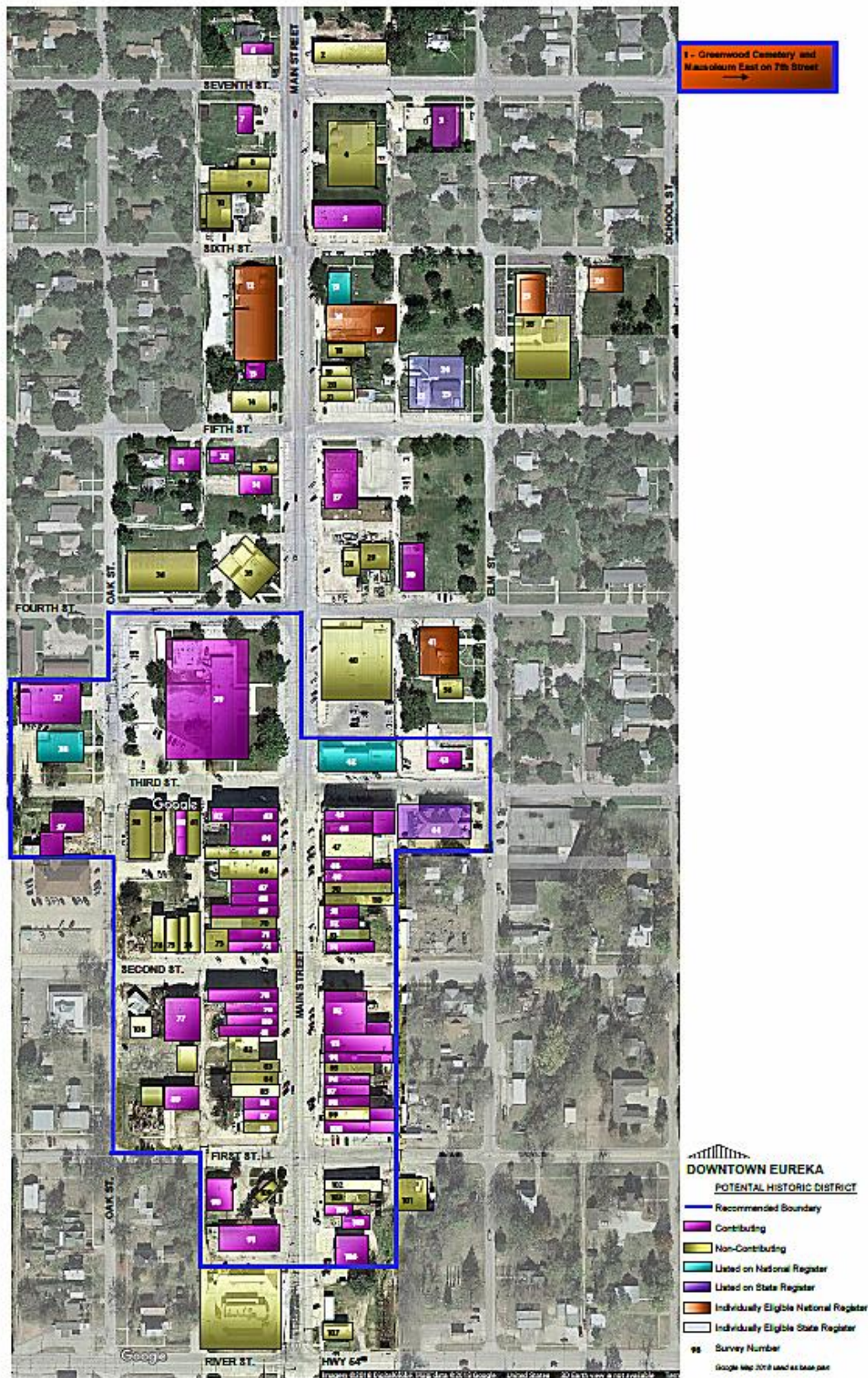
VII. LIST OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

#	Address			Historic Name	Date	Eligibility
1	0		7th	Greenwood Cemetery and Mausoleum	1926	Yes
2	700	N	MAIN	The Leader Garage	1922	No
3	619	N	ELM	Southwestern Bell Building	1957	Contributing
4	606	N	MAIN	Eureka Public Library (Non-Historic)	2003	No
5	600	N	MAIN	Cartwright Building	1927	Contributing
6	703	N	MAIN	Peter Pan Ice Cream Store	1955	Contributing
7	621	N	MAIN	Park Oil Co. Service Station	1948	Contributing
8	615	N	MAIN	Higgins Café	1930	No
9	607	N	MAIN	Eureka Model Laundry	1925	No
10	106	W	6TH	Oblander Auto Service	1940	No
11	106	W	6TH	Commercial Building; Garage	1950	No
12	521	N	MAIN	First Methodist Church Of Eureka	1878	Yes
13	507	N	MAIN	Residence	1910	Contributing
14	501	N	MAIN	Medical Office (Non- Historic)	1982	No
15	522	N	MAIN	Eureka Carnegie Library	1914	Listed NR
16	514	N	MAIN	Jackson Garage	1915	Yes
17	514	N	MAIN	Jackson Brothers Auto Repair	1920	Yes
18	514	N	MAIN	Brown Palace Hotel	1915	No
19	506	N	MAIN	Good Eats Café	1920	No
20	504	N	MAIN	Easton's Restaurant (1940)	1940	No
21	502	N	MAIN	Commercial Building	1920	No
22	116	E	5TH	First Baptist Church Parsonage	1915	Yes
23	120	E	5TH	First Baptist Church	1899	Yes
24	509	N	ELM	First Baptist Church Educational Building	1963	Yes
25	514	N	ELM	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	1966	Yes
26	521	N	SCHOOL	Sacred Heart School	1952	Yes
27	418	N	MAIN	Citizens National Bank (1970)	1970	Contributing
28	402	N	MAIN	Standard Oil Station	1955	No
29	106	E	4TH	McKay Oil Co.	1935	No
30	114	E	4TH	S & H Baking Company	1935	Contributing
31	115	W	5TH	Brand (L.W.) Machine Shop	1940	Contributing
32	111	W	5TH	Garage	1950	Contributing
33	421	N	MAIN	Rock Island Lumber and Coal Co. Office	1920	No
34	417	N	MAIN	Office Building (1965)	1965	Contributing
35	401	N	MAIN	Community National Bank (Non-Historic)	1988	No
36	120	W	4TH	Greenwood County Historical Museum (Non-Historic)	1995	No
37	309	N	OAK	Eureka Memorial Hall	1924	Yes
38	301	N	OAK	Eureka United States Post Office	1937	Listed NR
39	311	N	MAIN	Greenwood County Courthouse	1956	Yes
40	324	N	MAIN	Grocery Store (Non-Historic)	2001	No
41	315	N	ELM	Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church	1924	Yes
42	300	N	MAIN	Greenwood Hotel	1883	Listed NR
43	116	E	3RD	Eureka Federal Savings and Loan	1955	Yes
44	117	E	3RD	First Congregational Church	1888	Listed SR

#	Address			Historic Name	Date	Eligibility
45	224	N	MAIN	Farmers and Drovers Bank Building	1890	Contributing
46	220	N	MAIN	Crebo Building	1928	Contributing
47	216	N	MAIN	"New Crebo Block"	1907	No
48	214	N	MAIN	Betsher & Sons Laundry	1925	Contributing
49	212	N	MAIN	W. W. Morris Building	1889	Contributing
50	210	N	MAIN	Wakefield Building	1903	No
51	206-208	N	MAIN	Jewelry Shop and Office	1900	Contributing
52	204	N	MAIN	C.B. Highbargin Store	1910	Contributing
53	202	N	MAIN	French/Bowers News Stand	1900	No
54	200	N	MAIN	Hackett Building	1888	Contributing
55	514	N	ELM	Catholic Rectory	1940	No
56	315	N	ELM	Christ Lutheran Church Parsonage	1923	No
57	219-221	N	OAK	Brenton Auto Service	1940	Contributing
58	222	N	OAK	Eureka Auto Supply (W.E. Milliken)	1917	No
59	123	W	3RD	New Method Hatchery	1940	No
60	115	W	3RD	Maytag Sales Shop	1915	Contributing
61	111	W	3RD	C.M. Entarfer /J.S.Hart Sheet Metal Works/Plumbing	1910	No
62	105	W	3RD	First National Bank Addition	1889	Contributing
63	223	N	MAIN	First National Bank	1915	Contributing
64	219-221	N	MAIN	Hall Block	1884	Contributing
65	217	N	MAIN	Hall Building	1877	No
66	213-215	N	MAIN	Leedy/Ladd & Bailey/Miller Dry Goods	1887	No
67	211	N	MAIN	Holverson Building	1884	Contributing
68	209	N	MAIN	Wiley, McCall & Griggs Men's Furnishings & Shoes	1884	Contributing
69	207	N	MAIN	J.C. Penneys (1929 - 1946)	1890	Contributing
70	205	N	MAIN	Reed / McClellan's Variety Store	1900	No
71	203	N	MAIN	Olney and Morris Drug Store Building	1877	Contributing
72	201	N	MAIN	Eureka Bank	1879	Contributing
73	106	W	2ND	The Eureka Herald	1887	No
74	112-114	W	2ND	W.E. Doud Seed and Grain Co.	1915	No
75	116	W	2ND	Hartsook Produce, Flour & Seed	1920	No
76	118	W	2ND	Battery Re-Charging Station	1920	No
77	115	W	2ND	Motor Inn Garage	1920	Contributing
78	123	N	MAIN	White Building	1888	Contributing
79	121	N	MAIN	Billiard Hall (Star-1920s; Brunswick-1940s)	1888	Contributing
80	119	N	MAIN	Penwell Building/IOOF	1888	Contributing
81	117	N	MAIN	Zilley Store	1888	Contributing
82	115	N	MAIN	Hartenbower Arcade/The Leader Service Station	1926	No
83	111	N	MAIN	Rizer Building	1884	No
84	109	N	MAIN	Addison Building	1884	No
85	107	N	MAIN	Colburn Building	1884	No
86	105	N	MAIN	Commercial Building	1884	Contributing
87	103	N	MAIN	Plumbing Shop	1915	Contributing
88	101	N	MAIN	Wm. & H. Bilson Building	1915	No
89	116	W	1ST	Straight Bros. Ag Equipment	1930	Contributing
90	111	W	1ST	Eureka Ice Cream and Bottling Works	1920	Contributing
91	109	S	MAIN	Don's IGA Grocery Store	1955	Contributing

#	Address			Historic Name	Date	Eligibility
92	118-120-122	N	MAIN	Opera House Block	1883	Contributing
93	114	N	MAIN	Wiggins Block	1926	Contributing
94	112	N	MAIN	Vapo Cleaners (1940s-60s)	1910	Contributing
95	110	N	MAIN	Wiggins Undertaking	1880	No
96	108	N	MAIN	Bakery/Grocery/Cafe	1880	Contributing
97	106	N	MAIN	Johnson Bros. Market/Foodtown Supermarket	1890	Contributing
98	104	N	MAIN	Jensen's Poultry House	1915	Contributing
99	102	N	MAIN	Jensen & Sons Produce Market	1890	No
100	100	N	MAIN	Hartsook Grain & Feed	1880	Contributing
101	113	E	1ST	Commercial Building	1950	No
102	100	S	MAIN	Home Steam Laundry	1880	No
103	102	S	MAIN	T.J. Souders Garage	1909	No
104	104	S	MAIN	W.L. Russell Blacksmithing	1895	Contributing
105	106	S	MAIN	Eureka Monuments	1930	Contributing
106	114	S	MAIN	City of Eureka Fire Station	1966	Yes
107	124	S	MAIN	O.K. Cornett Hide & Seed Co.	1940	No
108	120	N	OAK	Site of Sample Brothers Garage (1940)	1930	No
109	101	S	MAIN	Home Bank and Trust Co.	1975	No
110	108	N	MAIN	Vacant Lot	ca.1980s	No

VIII. MAP ILLUSTRATING ELIGIBILITY AND PROPOSED BOUNDARY OF HISTORIC DISTRICT



IX. LIST OF PROPERTIES IN PROPOSED DOWNTOWN DISTRICT

#	Address			Historic Name	Date	Eligibility
37	309	N	OAK	Eureka Memorial Hall	1924	Yes
38	301	N	OAK	Eureka United States Post Office	1937	Listed NR
39	311	N	MAIN	Greenwood County Courthouse	1956	Yes
41	315	N	ELM	Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church	1924	Yes
42	300	N	MAIN	Greenwood Hotel	1883	Listed NR
43	116	E	3RD	Eureka Federal Savings and Loan	1955	Yes
44	117	E	3RD	First Congregational Church	1888	Listed SR
45	224	N	MAIN	Farmers and Drovers Bank Building	1890	Contributing
46	220	N	MAIN	Crebo Building	1928	Contributing
47	216	N	MAIN	"New Crebo Block"	1907	No
48	214	N	MAIN	Betscher & Sons Laundry	1925	Contributing
49	212	N	MAIN	W. W. Morris Building	1889	Contributing
50	210	N	MAIN	Wakefield Building	1903	No
51	206-208	N	MAIN	Jewelry Shop and Office	1900	Contributing
52	204	N	MAIN	C.B. Highbargin Store	1910	Contributing
53	202	N	MAIN	French/Bowers News Stand	1900	No
54	200	N	MAIN	Hackett Building	1888	Contributing
56	315	N	ELM	Christ Lutheran Church Parsonage	1923	No
57	219-221	N	OAK	Brenton Auto Service	1940	Contributing
58	222	N	OAK	Eureka Auto Supply (W.E. Milliken)	1917	No
59	123	W	3RD	New Method Hatchery	1940	No
60	115	W	3RD	Maytag Sales Shop	1915	Contributing
61	111	W	3RD	C.M. Entarfer /J.S.Hart Sheet Metal Works/Plumbing	1910	No
62	105	W	3RD	First National Bank Addition	1889	Contributing
63	223	N	MAIN	First National Bank	1915	Contributing
64	219-221	N	MAIN	Hall Block	1884	Contributing
65	217	N	MAIN	Hall Building	1877	No
66	213-215	N	MAIN	Leedy/Ladd & Baily/Miller Dry Goods	1887	No
67	211	N	MAIN	Holverson Building	1884	Contributing
68	209	N	MAIN	Wiley, McCall & Griggs Men's Furnishings & Shoes	1884	Contributing
69	207	N	MAIN	J.C. Penneys (1929 - 1946)	1890	Contributing
70	205	N	MAIN	Reed / McClellan's Variety Store	1900	No
71	203	N	MAIN	Olney and Morris Drug Store Building	1877	Contributing
72	201	N	MAIN	Eureka Bank	1879	Contributing
73	106	W	2ND	The Eureka Herald	1887	No
74	112-114	W	2ND	W.E. Doud Seed and Grain Co.	1915	No
75	116	W	2ND	Hartsook Produce, Flour & Seed	1920	No
76	118	W	2ND	Battery Re-Charging Station	1920	No
77	115	W	2ND	Motor Inn Garage	1920	Contributing
78	123	N	MAIN	White Building	1888	Contributing
79	121	N	MAIN	Billiard Hall (Star-1920s; Brunswick-1940s)	1888	Contributing
80	119	N	MAIN	Penwell Building/IOOF	1888	Contributing
81	117	N	MAIN	Zilley Store	1888	Contributing
82	115	N	MAIN	Hartenbower Arcade/The Leader Service Station	1926	No
83	111	N	MAIN	Rizer Building	1884	No
84	109	N	MAIN	Addison Building	1884	No

#	Address			Historic Name	Date	Eligibility
85	107	N	MAIN	Colburn Building	1884	No
86	105	N	MAIN	Commercial Building	1884	Contributing
87	103	N	MAIN	Plumbing Shop	1915	Contributing
88	101	N	MAIN	Wm. & H. Bilson Building	1915	No
89	116	W	1ST	Straight Bros. Ag Equipment	1930	Contributing
90	111	W	1ST	Eureka Ice Cream and Bottling Works	1920	Contributing
91	109	S	MAIN	Don's IGA Grocery Store	1955	Contributing
92	118-120-122	N	MAIN	Opera House Block	1883	Contributing
93	114	N	MAIN	Wiggins Block	1926	Contributing
94	112	N	MAIN	Vapo Cleaners (1940s-60s)	1910	Contributing
95	110	N	MAIN	Wiggins Undertaking	1880	No
96	108	N	MAIN	Bakery/Grocery/Cafe	1880	Contributing
97	106	N	MAIN	Johnson Bros. Market/Foodtown Supermarket	1890	Contributing
98	104	N	MAIN	Jensen's Poultry House	1915	Contributing
99	102	N	MAIN	Jensen & Sons Produce Market	1890	No
100	100	N	MAIN	Hartsook Grain & Feed	1880	Contributing
102	100	S	MAIN	Home Steam Laundry	1880	No
103	102	S	MAIN	T.J. Souders Garage	1909	No
104	104	S	MAIN	W.L. Russell Blacksmithing	1895	Contributing
105	106	S	MAIN	Eureka Monuments	1930	Contributing
106	114	S	MAIN	City of Eureka Fire Station	1966	Yes
109	101	S	MAIN	Home Bank and Trust Co.	1975	No
110	108	N	MAIN	Vacant Lot	ca.1980s	No