NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

JUL 19 2006

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Independence Downtown Historic District

Other name/site number

2. Location

Street & number Chestnut, Laurel, Myrtle, Main, Maple, btw 5th & 9th ☐ not for publication

City or town Independence ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Montgomery Code 125 Zip code 67301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zollner DSHPO 5/25/06

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I herby certify that the property is Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain:)

Independence Downtown Historic District
Name of property

Montgomery Co., Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [x] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
95	20	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
95	20	total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
7

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet 6/1

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet 6/1

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet 7/1

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation See Contiuation Sheet 7/1
walls
roof
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Independence Downtown Historic District — Name of Property

Montgomery Co., Kansas — County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for Natonal Register

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from it original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Industry

Community Development

Period of Significance

1867-1956

Significant Dates

1867, 1875, 1907, 1910

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

ARCH: Boller Brothers, Wyatt C. Hedrick, John Eberson, Cuthbert,

BUILDERS: A.E. Todd, F.N. Bender, Frank D. Brewster, J.H. Brewester,

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Treasury Architect James Knox Taylor, Walter D. Lovell, Thomas Dawson, Mr. Suehrk

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- ☐ preliminary determination of individual lising (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☒ Previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:
- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☒ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

Independence Main Street/ Survey, Independence Library, ICC

Independence Downtown Historic District — Name of Property

Montgomery Co., Kansas — County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 13 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	259780	4123240
2	15	260010	4123230
3	15	260130	4123000
4	15	260120	4122730

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Kristin Schodorf, Norman Chambers

Organization: Red Buffalo Properties, Independence Historcal Museum — Date: March 2005

Street & number: 122 W. Myrtle — Telephone: 620-779-1406

City or town: Independence — State: KS — Zip code: 67301

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name: See Continuation Sheets

street & number: — telephone:

city or town: — state: — zip code:

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16) U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions	Current Functions
EDUCATION/Library	EDUCATION/Library
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling	GOVERNMENT/Warehouse
COMMERCE/Financial Institution	COMMERCE/Financial Institution
FUNERARY/Mortuary	FUNERARY/Mortuary
RECREATION + CULTURE/Theater	COMMERCE/Specialty Store
COMMERCE/Business	COMMERCE/Restaurant
COMMERCE/Business	COMMERCE/Warehouse
COMMERCE/Business	SOCIAL/Meeting Hall
COMMERCE/Business	COMMERCE/Warehouse
COMMERCE/Business	COMMERCE/Professional
DOMESTIC/residence	DOMESTIC/Residence
COMMERCE/Specialty Store	COMMERCE/Specialty Store
COMMERCE/Business	DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
GOVERNMENT/City Hall	GOVERNMENT/City Hall
COMMERCE/Financial Institution	COMMERCE/Financial Institution
COMMERCE/Grocery	COMMERCE/Business
FUNERARY/Mortuary	WORK IN PROGRESS
INDUSTRY/Communication Facility	COMMERCE/Warehouse
GOVERNMENT/Courthouse	GOVERNMENT/Courthouse
COMMERCE/Organizational	COMMERCE/Business
GOVERNMENT/Post Office	SOCIAL/Civic
COMMERCE/Business	EDUCATION/Educational-related
RECREATION + CULTURE/Theater	RECREATION + CULTURE/Theater
COMMERCE/Financial Institution	COMMERCE/Business
COMMERCE/Specialty Store	COMMERCE/Department Store
SOCIAL/Meeting Hall	RELIGION/Religious Facility

Architectural Classification

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate; Romanesque; Renaissance, Queen Anne/Classical; Gothic; Colonial Revival Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL: Classical Revival; Mediterranean; Neoclassical; Mission/Spanish; Italian Renaissance

MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne

Materials

Foundation
STONE: Limestone;
CONCRETE

Walls
STONE: Limestone; Brick;
WOOD: Weatherboard
METAL: Tin; Cast Iron
CONCRETE

Roof
ASPHALT
METAL: Tin; Terne

other
CERAMIC TILE
TERRACOTTA
GLASS
STUCCO

DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Independence Downtown Historic District comprises primarily the core downtown of Independence, KS. The district is somewhat anchored on the perimeter by currently registered historic buildings. The district is comprised of 115 buildings constructed within the following time frames:

1870	1
1880 - 1900	41
1901 - 1910	39
1911 – 1920	16
1921 – Later	18

These buildings consist mainly of Neo-Classical, Classical Revival, and Commercial styles. There are two homes included in the district. One of these is said to be the oldest surviving home in Independence. The town of Independence was incorporated on July 23, 1870. There were several devastating fires in the early years and not many buildings survived past 1883. Because of these early fires the City passed an ordinance requiring construction to be stone or brick using fireproofing methods. Virtually all of the buildings in the district are constructed of brick, concrete, or stone, or combination of same. The oil and gas boom of the late 1800s and early 1900s provided for modern construction, such as using reinforced concrete and steel in buildings.

As is typical of historic commercial structures, a number of downtown buildings have experienced alterations over the years. Some of the alterations detract or obscure the historic character. Several of these alterations can be reversed and the building would again be a contributing building. There are 115 buildings within the district, with 20 of these buildings being classified as non-contributing. The overall historic character and appearance of the downtown district is still present.

Inventory

The following properties are included in the historic district:

1. Independence Carnegie Library NR Listed 1/11/88 218 E. Maple
The Independence Carnegie Library was erected in 1907 for the original purpose of being used as a public library. It still is in good condition, and continues serving as the community's public library, and is owned by its original owners, the City of Independence.

Andrew Carnegie donated $20,000 for the library's construction provided that the city of Independence assume the annual maintenance of the building.

The Independence Public (Carnegie) Library (c. 1907) is located at 220 East Maple in Independence, Montgomery County, Kansas (pop. 10,598). The two-story brick and limestone, Neo-Classical building stands on a corner lot one block south and one block east of Independence's central business district. Its façade orientation is south. The building measures approximately forty-nine feet from east to west and thirty-one feet from north to south, with a center, rear projection measuring twenty-two feet from east to west and thirteen feet from north to south. The library maintains its original function and retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

2. Charles Oles Residence Contributor 210 E. Maple

The Charles H. Oles Residence was built in 1912 to be used as the home for Charles and his wife, Jane Oles, who were the original owners. It was built in a cube style, and is detailed with Classical Revival-style elements. Today it is owned by the City of Independence and is vacant.

This tract was vacant in 1910 except for a small frame alley building. The Oles family was not listed in the 1908 or 1910 city directories. However, Charles H. Oles, his wife Hannah Jane, and son Lawrence resided at this address in 1912. The house was shown in 1916. Charles Oles was an auditor for the Prairie Oil and Gas Company. Although Charles was not listed in the 1937 directory, his wife remained. In 1937 and 1939, the residence also housed the Independence Art Museum.

This is a detached residence with a square plan modified by a shallow bay at the northeast corner of the building. It is two stories tall with a basement. There is a side entrance; the main façade openings are asymmetrical. The walls are constructed of red brick. The foundation is coursed rough-cut sandstone. The building has a low pyramidal roof with tile roofing. In the front, stone and concrete steps lead up to a partial width wood frame porch with a low-hipped roof. Beside the front door there is a tripartite wooden double-hung window with a central 15/1 sash flanked by 12/1 sash. The wooden entrance door has a full-length glazed panel. There are two sidelights. There is a side door near the northwest corner of the building and a rear door near the northeast corner. A brick interior chimney is located near the southwest corner. There is a front gable roof dormer with three windows. According to the Sanborn maps, this building originally had a full width front porch. Many of the windows are deteriorated.

3. Independence Electric Co. Bldg. Contributor 113 S. 6th

The Independence Electric Co. Building was built for use as an office, as well as an electrical shop and was originally owned by the Independence Electric Company. It is now owned by Independence Industries Incorporated and is being used as the Montgomery County Agricultural building.

An electricity generating franchise in Independence was granted to a company established by A.C. Stich on June 4, 1906. W.R. Murrow, the manager, also held a franchise to generate electricity in Cherryvale. The company began building a plant June 6, 1906, and service was provided by November 5 of that year. In 1910 the building was shown as a two-story brick structure with a one-and-a-half story engine

and dynamo house in the rear. Independence Electric Company joined Kansas Gas & Electric on May 19, 1911. This Kansas Gas & Electric had been organized in 1910; it began serving Wichita and Pittsburgh with industrial generating plants in each city. A transmission line connecting Independence and Cherryvale was built in 1915.

This detached industrial building consists of a single story constructed of brick with a flat roof behind a parapet. It was adorned with an ornamental corbelled brick courses along the eaves, raised brick arches and sills on the north wall. This building has been substantially altered. The main east facade has been stuccoed. Openings to the east and north have been filled. There are modern 36-light metal sash windows in the south wall. The generating plant was retired in 1928. The building was shown in 1931 as offices and warehouse for electrical supplies.

4. Potts Funeral Home Non-contributor 118-124 S. Penn.

The existing buildings at this location were not shown in 1910. A two-story commercial block at 118-120 S. Penn. may have been constructed as early as 1912 when Springer and Smith, implement dealers, were listed at the address. The building was recorded in July, 1916. R.L. Pomeroy, furniture dealer, occupied the first floor and the Modern Woodman lodge met in the second floor hall. A one-story building at 122-124 S. Penn. was constructed by 1917 when the property was listed as a Ford automobile agency owned by Phares Root. In 1920 the building and agency belonged to E.C. Reynolds.

The Potts Funeral and Undertaking Company moved to this location in 1936. At the time, "the entire interior was designed and built according to their specifications."

This building is a detached commercial building on a corner lot, built in a rectangular style, and is two stories north and one story south. There are two bays north and five bays south. It is constructed of brick, and has a flat roof and parapet. This building has been substantially altered. There are modern 9/9 double-hung windows, entrance door SW with portico on square posts, garage doors NW and S rear, white mock shutters, and an ornamental wooden eve cornice.

5. Commercial Building Contributor 109 S. Penn.

This brick building, styled with Classical Revival detailing, is part of a 2-part commercial block. It was originally used as a meat market, but has also been used as a theatre, a furniture store, and auto shop.

The two-story brick building was constructed by May, 1905; it replaced a small wood-frame structure standing in January, 1902. The building was shown as a meat market with an upstairs hall in 1905. It was listed as the Lyric Theatre (1908), the Star (1911), and the Empress (1912). In 1910 the hall was shown as the Fraternal Order of Elks lodge room.

By 1916 O.A. Weaver was operating a new and used furniture in the building. From 1929 until after

1939, the property was listed as the J.T. Hiatt Tire and Supply Company.

It is a commercial building in a row, rectangular with side entrance and adjacent stair entrance, as well as two stories with two bays. It is constructed of brick and sits on a stone foundation. The decorative elements include a brick pilaster between the second floor window openings, a rough-cut stone window sill, molded brick window frame, a toothed brick panel, ornamental brick eave cornice, and a rough-cut stone parapet cap. Alterations include a modern display window and metal entrance door, covered transom, and a second floor window opening. The building is owned by Lance and Judy Stanislaus and is used as a tobacco shop.

6. Mears Building Contributor 113 S. Penn.

The Mears building was built in 1904, and was used as a printing shop, as well as a furniture store. It was built with brick and stone, with Classical Revival detailing, and was originally owned by Edwin and Elias Mears.

The Mears building was constructed between 1902 and August 1904. This two-story brick building replaced two small wood-frame structures. E.T. Mears opened an abstract office after serving as county clerk. The company, which occupied a second floor office, was not listed after 1912. Tenants included the *Daily Reporter* and Lewellen-Williams Furniture Company (1908), and J.S. Bixby and G.E. Penfield, harness dealers (1912). By 1918 the Buckles Brothers had acquired the building. Their hardware company operated until after 1931. In the 1930s the Cal Wagoner Decorating Company also occupied part of the building. Carpenters Union Local #1198 had their meeting hall on the second floor during this decade.

It is a commercial building, rectangular (south section has rear addition), double front with central stair entrance, two stories, with five bays. Constructed of brick with a stone foundation, the building is covered by a flat roof with a parapet. Three 1/1 double hung windows are located on the second floor. Decorative elements include a recessed brick panels second floor, molded brick window frames, full-length corbelled ornamentation and eave cornice, toothed brick panels, end blocks with pediments flanked by spheres on pedestals. The first floor fronts have been substantially altered. There are modern metal entrance doors. Today it is owned by Ned Stichman and is operated as a restaurant.

7. E.J. Schoenfeldt Blacksmith/Garage Contributor 118-124 S. 8th

This building was originally owned by E.J. Schoenfeldt, and was used by a local blacksmith. In January, 1910 a frame house was shown in the center of this property. It was moved to the southeast corner of the tract to make way for the construction of a two-story brick building located at 122-124 S. 8th street.

Schoenfeldt had a shop at 206 W. Main. By 1923 a two-story addition had been constructed at the rear

of the earlier block displacing the residence entirely. Another two-story garage was constructed at 118-120 S. 8th. At this time the earliest section was a blacksmith and machine shop, the rear addition was an auto body and paint shop, and the northern block was a garage with a capacity of 45 cars.

This is a detached commercial building on a corner lot. It is a rectangular, two-story building in two sections with four bays on the north side, and two bays on the southern main façade. There are three display windows on the north block with narrow transoms.

On the west side, there are four entrances, including a garage door. There are also two entrances in the south side, also including a garage door. All of the openings, save for the garage doors, are round arched openings. The decorative elements include raised brick arches, two belt courses and corbelled brick eave detailing. Today it is owned by Lee's Heating and Cooling.

8. Scott Photo Studio/Kelly Law Office Contributor 113 S. 8th

This building was built in 1916, and was owned by Hannah Scott. It was originally used as a photo studio. A foundation for this building was shown in July, 1916. The structure was constructed for the Scott Photography Studio. Hannah Scott first worked as Al Brown's photo assistant from 1893 until 1898 in the Stone Front Studio. In 1898 she established her own studio on the second floor of a commercial building at 121 N. Penn. About 1930 her nephew, Hugh M. Scott, joined the business. The two Scotts were listed as associates until 1947.

It is a detached commercial building in a rectangular shape with a projecting central entrance. It is one story with three bays. It is constructed of tan brick, and has a flat roof and parapet. It has smooth-cut windowsills, a front projecting cornice with modillion molding, and brick eave detailing on the sidewalls. Considerable improvements have been made to the front, including new windows. Today the building is owned by Attorney William Kelly and is a low office.

9. Commercial Building Non-contributor 117-119 S. 8th

The Commercial Building was built in 1935. Today it is generally used as an office. In 1913 there was a frame filling station depicted on this tract. The existing rusticated concrete block structure was probably built by Virtes Tweedie, who was listed as a service station operator at 117 S. 8th in 1937 and 1939. Tweedie came to Independence in 1933, began a service station in 1934 and moved the business to a location on the corner of 8th and main in 1941.

Constructed of rusticated concrete block, the one-story building is a rectangular-shaped, one-story, detached commercial building consisting of five bays in the east façade. The building, currently vacant, is owned by Brian K. Books.

10. Samuel Ulmer House Contributor 214 W. Maple

This residence was built in 1870 and was originally owned by Samuel Ulmer. In 1910 the house was turned to face the south. This house is believed to be the oldest existing house in Independence. Between 1905 and 1910, this residence was moved from the west to its present location. It was rotated so the two-story block faced south and a one-story wing extended to the rear. The wing was the earliest part of the structure. Samuel Ulmer built this house with native lumber in 1870 when he claimed a homestead on the site. Ulmer became a furniture dealer in the town of Independence; he died in 1888. Joseph S. Darrah, a tailor, and his wife, Ivy, lived at 214 W. Maple in 1908 and 1909. By 1910 they had moved into a large new house to the west. In 1912 Mr. And Mrs. Elmer O. Pierce acquired the property. Pierce was listed over the years as a teamster, blacksmith, and farmer. His wife was a housekeeper at the nearby Booth Hotel.

This T-plan single-family residence features a side-gabled three-bay front elevation. It is two stories in height. It is a wood structure with a stone foundation. A porch extends along the width of the entire front elevation. The house is owned by Howard Thompson.

11. Joseph S. Darrah House Contributor 218 W. Maple

This home was built in 1910 and was originally owned by Joseph S. Darrah and his wife Ivy. The home was significantly remodeled in 1915, when the owners added bay windows and an extended porch to the building. In addition, they added a brick dry cleaning shop on the alley side. The Darrahs' son, Arthur Darrah, worked in the cleaning business in 1922 and became manager in 1929 after his father died. Arthur was listed as the owner and resident at the time of his father's death, and was listed as the owner and resident of the property until 1939. The home is currently owned by Dale Bryant.

This single-family two-story residence sits on a corner lot. Two bay windows don the front elevation. The home is wood frame construction with a stone foundation. The roof is pyramidal with lower cross gables. Two gabled dormers pierce the roof. Ornamental shingles sheath the home's dormers and gables. The home features a full-width hipped front porch, which wraps around its southeast corner. Stone piers and columns support the porch roof. There are three bay windows on the home's first floor, and two on the second floor. The windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. The entrance door features sidelights. Three front bay windows, two on second floor, 1/1 double-hung sash, glazed wooden entrance door with sidelights. The home has two brick interior chimneys. Changes include the addition of asbestos shingles and enclosure of two rear porches.

12. Montgomery County Courthouse Contributor 214 E. Main

The Montgomery County Courthouse was built in 1887 and is owned by Montgomery County. The county commissioners designated Independence the Montgomery Seat May 5, 1870; this was confirmed by an election in November. In 1884 bonds were voted for the construction of a brick courthouse, jail, and jailer's residence on this site. The courthouse was completed December 1, 1887 at a cost of

$54,156. In June, 1931 an overall redesign of the building began. At that time, the original clock tower and part of the west entrance were removed. The new design called for a new north wing. A veneer of smooth-cut Bedford stone covered the structure. When the remodeling was finished, the new appearance was praised. The remodeling cost $159,476.

This building is an institutional building on the east half of the block. It is a T-plan building with a rectangular front block and rear wing. The building has two stories plus a basement. The jail is located above the rear wing. It features a flat parapeted roof, 1/1 double-hung windows, and metal entrance doors on the South, North and Southeast sides. There is a furnace stack at southwest corner of the rear wing. Decorative elements include the two main recessed entries ornamented with columns, copper transom grills, carved door frames and hoods, and a projecting carved eave cornice.

13. E. K. Boles Bldg. Contributor 217 E. Main

This building, built in 1925, was originally used as an auto agency. The July 30, 1938 edition of the Reporter, this property was identified as the E.K. Boles building. At the time the building housed the Deluxe Cleaner operated by C. Ray Schults. Boles was listed in 1929 as a Texaco oil and gas dealer. In the same year the property at 217 E. Main housed the Frank A. Auto Company, a Studebaker agency. Today it is owned by David and Melody Watson, and is used as a dry cleaning facility.

This one-story commercial building with four front bays features tan brick laid in a running bond. A decorative brick belt course, corbelling and rough-cut stone parapet cap add interest to the modern design. It has a flat parapeted roof. The building features four display windows with transoms.

14. Home Telephone Co./Old SW Bell Bldg. Contributor 215 E. Main

The Home Telephone building was erected in 1907 and was used as a telephone company. An early telephone franchise in Independence was held by Heckman and Perkins, then in 1901 by Penwell Brothers. About 1904 the gas and oil boom greatly increased the demand for local and long distance service. The local franchise was sold to the Montgomery County Home Telephone Company. The company constructed its central office building at this location about 1907. In the next several years there was an intense competition between the growing Kansas City Long Distance Company and Southwestern Bell. The Kansas City company took over the Home Telephone exchange June 19, 1923, but sold to SW Bell December 31, 1925. In 1927 and 1930 the original free-standing building was enlarged to its present form which occupies most of the lot. Today it is owned by Harold Harclerode and is used as an appliance shop, and apartments.

This is a detached commercial building. It is rectangular in shape, and has a side entrance. The one-in-a-half story building has four bays, and is constructed of brick in running bond on a concrete foundation. The decorative elements include raised brick courses and arches in the basement wall, terra cotta door frames, and a mock balcony above the entrance. It has brick arches and terra cotta ornament above the

upper floor windows.

15. Independence Marble and Granite Works Contributor 213 E. Main
This building was built in 1890. It was significantly altered in 1970. In 1890 this two-story brick building was used as a marble works with second floor offices. It was a plumbing and barber shop in 1905. From 1908 to 1914 it housed the Independence Marble and Granite Works with a succession of different proprietors. A one-story rear addition was constructed during this period. By 1918 the building was listed as the Independence Creamery operated by Ezra S. Gobel and Dillman Switzer. Gobel maintained the business until after 1939. The building is currently owned by Midwest Crisis Pregnancy, which uses it for counseling services.

The commercial building is a rectangular, two-story building with three bays. It is constructed of brick, and has a flat roof and parapet. It has a modern first-floor front with central entrance. There is a side entrance to the second floor on the East side. The eave cornice is pressed metal with end blocks and recessed panels.

16. Roberts & Lynch Motor Co. Non-contributor 201-207 E. Main
This building was constructed in 1922 and was used as an auto agency. The existing building at 201-207 E. Main was constructed in 1921or 1922 because there was no listing of the property in the 1916 and 1920 directories. In 1922 Roberts Motor Company occupied the west section. This was a Dodge agency operated by Orville Roberts and E.H. Hess. The F.C. Lynch Company, a Franklin agency, occupied the east section. In 1923 the ell-shaped building was shown with auto salesrooms in front, a 25-car garage at the rear of 201-203 E. Main, and a 10-car garage in the rear of 205-207 E. Main. Other automobile-related businesses occupied the property in later years: Brewster's Service Station (1929), K and L Tire Service and Miller-Graves Motor Company (1931), Dennis Motor Company and Wade Motor Company (1937). Today it is owned by Robert W. Pierce, and is used as a retail store.

This one-story rectangular building sits on a corner lot. It is a one-story rectangular building with double front and rear storefront on the southwest side. The building is six bays wide. The building's principal exterior material is brick. It sits on a concrete foundation. Decorative elements are recessed brick panels and eave corbelling with stone parapet cap. The building's front and west elevations have been significantly remodeled. Large glass display windows have been added, and other windows and doors have been closed with wood siding.

17. Independence City Hall Contributor 118-120 N. 6th
This building was built in 1915 for use as a municipal building. It was and remains the property of the City of Independence. As early as 1909, an introduction to the city directory reported, "The municipal authorities are also alive to the needs of the times and plans have already been formulated for the erection of a commodious city hall, in which will be gathered all of the city official departments of the

city now located in various sections of the city." At this time the city offices were located at 208 N. Penn, on the second floor above the fire station. Five years elapsed before a contract was signed May 12, 1915 for construction of a municipal building to house all city offices as well as the police and fire departments. This building was formally opened March 1, 1916.

This is a free-standing rectangular institutional building in the central business district of Independence. Offices and meeting rooms are housed on the building's west side. The fire station occupies the east side. The main west block is two stories tall. A central block is 2 ½ stories tall. The fire station is two stories. There is a basement under the two west sections. The building is constructed of red brick in running bond with a rough-cut coursed stone foundation and a smooth-cut stone water table. There is a flat parapeted roof. The building has a steel reinforced frame. At the main entrance stone and concrete steps lead to a single door with sidelights. The entrance is outlined with projecting brick piers and a shaped terra cotta hood on brackets. At the northeast corner of the building, there are two large arched doorways into the fire station. In the main façade there are triple 1/1 double-hung wooden windows in the recessed bays and pairs in the end bays. In the central block there are tripartite windows. Those on the first floor have segmental arched lights.

18. Commercial Building/Credit Union Non-contributor 121-123 E. Main

This building was originally constructed in 1890 as two separate buildings. The east building at 123 E. Main was shown on the 1890 Sanborn map as a grocery with offices on the second floor. In 1902 the building housed a confectionary with a band hall upstairs. From 1908 until 1929 the building housed the Kansas Natural Gas Company. In 1937-1939 the union bus station was located on the first floor. To the west 121 E. Main was first shown in 1902 as a plumbing shop with a printing business on the second floor. This was probably the Evening Star, which occupied the property from 1908 until 1922. Today it is owned by, and is the home of Great Plains Federal Credit Union.

The building is a two-story rectangular commercial building on a corner lot. It is constructed of coursed stone blocks and brick. It has a flat roof and parapet. The main elevations of this property have been substantially altered.

19. Commercial Building Contributor 119 E. Main

This building was built in 1905 for use as an office building. The Kasigan Oil, Gas, and Power Company occupied this property in 1908 and 1911 while William R. Hobbs, a lawyer, had his office on the second floor. From 1922 until 1939, Timothy M. Rice, a shoe repairman, occupied the building. Today it is owned by Shawn Hines and is used as a dance studio.

This is a commercial building with a recessed central entrance and side entrances to the second floor on the east side. It is two stories with two bays on the second floor. It was constructed of brick in running

bond, has a flat roof and parapet, and has a steel I-beam lintel. The decorative elements include rough-cut stone window sills, recessed brick panels with raised segmental arches, corbelled detailing, panels, and a cornice at the eave. The storefront has been altered. An entrance transom and transom row have been filled.

20. Old Kansas Gas & Electric Office Contributor 117 E. Main

A two-story brick commercial building at 117 E. Main was constructed in 1921 or 1922. In 1916 this tract was improved, but as late as 1920 there was no listing for this address. Kansas Gas and Electric Company occupied the building from 1922 until 1939. The building had a restrained early twentieth century commercial style, still evident above the altered storefront. The building is currently owned by Shawn Hines.

This mid-block rectangular two-story commercial building features brick in a running bond pattern, a flat parapeted roof and two pairs of 1/1 double-hung windows. It has raised brick belt courses and corbelled cornice detailing. The first floor storefront has been substantially altered.

21. Martin Block/Midwest Realty Non-contributor 115 E. Main

This building was constructed about 1905. A succession of commercial tenants occupied the building including Ohio Tailoring (1908), H. S. Reppert, undertaker (1911), Perfect System bakery (1922), Johnson Pain Co (1930), and Samuel Zinser, barber (1937). The building is currently owned by Beth Chaney and houses a real estate office.

This is a two-story, two-part commercial building with two bays on the second floor. It is constructed of red brick with a flat roof and parapet. A metal I-beam lintel sits above the storefront. Decorative elements include rough-cut stone window sills, a recessed tan brick panel beneath the corbelled detailing of the cornice, a stone belt course, and a parapet cap with carved end ornaments and an ornate centerpiece featuring the name "Martin Block" on a stone panel. The first floor storefront has been substantially altered with brick infill and the transoms have been covered or filled. The upper level windows have also been filled with synthetic siding and small windows.

22. Security Abstract Co. Non-contributor 113 E. Main

There was a one-story masonry building on this tract as early as 1890. It was shown as a grocery, flour and feed store. Between 1905 and 1910, the existing structure was constructed. This two-story building has a one-story rear section. It was probably completed by 1908 when both Independence Transfer & Storage and Security Abstract were listed at 113 E. Main. Security Abstract Company was established by T. S. Salathiel. In October, 1913 he sold the business to Charles A. and Fred Wilkin. The Wilkins may have altered the building's facade because a beveled corner entrance appeared in 1916 as well as a vault in the southwest corner of the building. The Security Abstract Company continues in operation at this location. The current owner is Barbara J. Wilkin.

This is a rectangular commercial building with an oblique corner entrance on the west end of the front façade and a stair entrance on the east side of the façade. The building is constructed of brick with a stone foundation. It has a flat roof with parapet. Brick columns with stone bases frame the main entrance, but are obscured above by a modern corrugated metal screen covering the upper two-thirds of the front facade. This building has been substantially altered. Windows along the western alley have been filled.

23. Commercial Building Contributor 111 E. Main

This two-story masonry building was shown in March, 1890 as vacant. In 1902 it was a book and stationery store. In 1905 it was a tea and coffee shop and a one-story masonry rear addition had been constructed by this time. The first floor was vacant again in 1908, but there were three tenants on the second floor including the Oakes Print Shop, which was listed there until after 1922. In 1911 the Joy Theater occupied the first floor. From 1916 until after 1956 the Merchants Transfer and Storage Company occupied the first floor. This company was started by Bill Ralph and sold to William Linville in the 1920s. It was then sold to Harry Goff in about 1929. The current owner is Rosa Mitchell and it is currently used for heating and air conditioning sales.

This is a two-story, two-part commercial building with a recessed entrance to the first level retail space at the east or left side of the storefront. The front façade has three bays. The building is constructed of brick in English bond pattern with a stone foundation. It has a flat roof with a parapet. Three pair of transom windows sit above the storefront. Features along the east alley wall include an interior chimney at the rear and an iron stair to second floor entrance. Decorative elements include brick window hoods below recessed panels that sit beneath a corbelled parapet. Alterations include a modern metal entrance door and display windows. Second floor window openings have been reduced and small 1/1 double hung windows were installed.

24. T.B. Covell Dry Goods/Commercial Contributor 107-109 E. Main

From 1902 until 1912 this property was the Thomas B. Covell dry goods store. In January 1902 the building was shown as a one-story masonry structure and the double front was not divided by an interior partition. Instead the roof was supported on a row of iron columns. By May 1905 a second-story had been constructed on the front of this building. In 1918 the property was occupied by the Manson and Manson Company. C. M. and M. B. Manson sold dry goods, ready to wear, and shoes. In 1929 the property was listed as the K-W Bowling alley and Tea Room. In 1931 it was the Cyrus Wade Motor Company, a Buick agency. The building was vacant in 1937 and 1939. The building is currently owned by Christopher and Will Hastings and is used for retail.

This commercial building occupies two lots. It is a two-story, two-part commercial building with two recessed entrances flanking a central stair to second floor. The rear of the building is only one story. The upper level of the front façade is divided into six bays. The bays are divided by paired columns

framing each window opening. A pressed metal cornice decorated with scrollwork, rosettes, and garlands ornaments the cornice. The windows in this facade have been filled or covered. The first floor storefront has been altered and the transom level has been covered with wood.

25. Commercial Building /Big Cheese Contributor 105 E. Main

This building was shown in 1885 as a gentlemen's clothing store. In 1890 it was a drugstore and in 1902 it was a millinery shop. In 1890 the front part of the building was two-stories, but a longer rear section was only one-story tall. By May 1905 a second story extended almost the entire length of the building. At this time the property was occupied by a grocery store, later known as the Blue Front Market. The property was then occupied by the Tipton Motor Company (1920), Weaver Furniture (1930), Dittmer Sales Co. (1937), and Osburn Furniture (1939). It is currently owned by Robert & Debra Friend and is used as a pizza restaurant.

This is a two-story, two-part commercial building. The footprint of the building is basically rectangular with an oblique corner to the southeast. The first floor, modern storefront features four bays while the upper level features three bays. The upper level bays are defined by three original window openings with decorative Italianate window hoods. The building is brick construction with a flat roof and parapet. The central entrance is flanked by display windows and stair entrance to the east. A bracketed metal cornice tops the front parapet. The first floor storefront has been altered and the transom area has been covered with wood. The second floor windows are also covered.

26. Commercial Building/Big Cheese Contributor 103 E. Main

The presumed date of construction (1883) is cast in the shield centered at the second story cornice of this building. The property was a dry goods and shoe store from 1885 until 1905. It was the Lewellen-Williams and Henry S. Jenkins furniture store in 1910. By 1918 the building served as an annex to the Haas Clothing Company next door. Leon and Morris Haas moved to 209 N. Penn in 1940 and sold the building to the Davis Furniture Company. The building is currently owned by Robert and Debra Friend. It is used as a pizza restaurant.

This commercial building has rectangular footprint with a two-story front façade and one-story rear addition. It is constructed of brick with a flat roof and parapet. Decorative elements include Italianate windows hoods, a metal cornice with brackets, modillions, and a center shield with date. The first floor storefront is modern with the entrance to the side. The transom area has been covered with wood. In 1987 the entire second floor front facade was rebuilt with modern brick and the window openings filled.

27. Tribune Building/H & R Block Contributor 101 E. Main

This building was apparently constructed after the fire of February 17, 1883 when half a block of business places on the east side of Penn and south of Main were burned. Morgan J. Paul rebuilt the building at 101 E. Main almost immediately. Paul's grocery, the Tribune, and the Masonic lodge room

were located in the earlier building. In 1885 the building shown at 101 E. Main housed a grocery on the first floor, Tribune and Reporter offices on the second, and a lodge room on the third floor. In 1899 the Tribune moved to 111 South Penn. M. J. Paul moved to 106-108 West Main in 1904. The Haas Brothers Clothing Company occupied the first floor at 101 East Main from 1909 until they sold the property to the Davis Furniture Company in 1940. The building is currently owned by William and Marie White and is used for office space.

This is a three-story commercial building with a rectangular footprint. The front façade has three bays.

28. Central Block/Retail Liquor Contributor 101 W. Main

In March 1890 this property housed the Post Office on the first floor with a barber shop and offices on the second. From 1902 when it was first advertised as the Jumbo Clothing Company - "largest and best of fine stores in the city" - until 1922 the first floor was a clothing store. From 1922 until 1938 the first floor was a grocery with John Butcher as proprietor. The building is currently owned by James Wolf and is used as a liquor store.

This commercial building sits on a corner lot. It is two stories with small one-story rear addition. The front façade has three bays across the second floor. The building is constructed of brick, but has a stuccoed finish. The foundation is stone foundation and the building has a flat roof with a parapet. This building has been substantially altered. Details include 10-light metal casement windows in the upper-level windows, glass block in large first floor openings and storefront corners, a rounded-corner metal awning, and metal entrance doors on the north and east facades. Although the brick recessed panels at the top of the north and east walls are original, the existing cornice is a modern reproduction.

29. Central Block/Turbo's Bar and Grill Contributor 103 W. Main

Built in approximately 1890, this property was included in the architecturally integrated Central Block. The first floors were distinct businesses, but there was a central entrance to the second floor shared by 103 and 105 West Main. These properties were not partitioned on the second floor. In 1890 103 West Main was a clothing store with second floor offices. By 1904 the first floor housed George T. Brown's Eagle Drug Store. It was Cramer's pharmacy in 1912. From 1916 until after 1939 the property was a dry goods store known as the Western Tailoring Company with R. Kincaid and F. E. Foster, proprietors. The building is currently owned by Tony Vowell and is used as a bar and grill restaurant.

This is a two-story commercial building with three bays across the second floor. The building is constructed of brick, but has a stuccoed finish similar to 101 W. Main. The building has a stone foundation and a flat roof with a parapet. The entrance to the storefront is on the east side of the display windows. The surviving historic decorative element is an elaborate metal cornice with brackets and paired recessed panels continuing over onto the building at 105 W. Main. This building has been

substantially altered. Details include glass block at storefront corners, modern metal entrance door and display window, a flat metal awning, and ten-light metal casement windows on the second floor.

30. Commercial Building Contributor 105 W. Main

This building was built in approximately 1890 and was included in the architecturally integrated Central Block. The first floors were distinct business, but there was a central entrance to the second floor shared by 103 West Main. In 1890, 105 West Main was a billiard hall with offices on the second floor. In 1902 it was listed as a confectionary/ lunch room. In 1905 it was a pool and billiard hall. By 1910 the property was occupied by the Independence State Bank, which remained through 1920. From 1922 until after 1931 105 West Main was listed as a Pickerel Music Company. In 1939 it was the Arcade Billiard Parlor. The building is currently owned by Donald and Kathryn Grubb and is used for retail.

This two-story commercial building has four bays across the second floor. The entrance to the storefront is offset to the side and an adjacent stair entrance sits in its historic location at what would have been the center of the commercial block. The building is constructed of brick, but has a stuccoed finish. The building has a stone foundation and a flat roof with parapet. A cast iron storefront first floor remains on the first floor. Decorative elements include a hooded window over the stairs entrance and a metal projecting cornice with brackets and paired recessed panels below. Alterations include the display windows and modern metal entrance doors. The stair transom and upper window have been filled. Other second floor window openings have been reduced.

31. Commercial/Ottman Tailoring Contributor 107 W. Main

This property was included in the architecturally integrated Central Block. In 1890 it was shown as a drug store with second floor offices. By 1902 it was a tailoring shop. In 1908 the business was Ottman and Company. In 1929 William F. and Noland Ottman were the proprietors. The property was listed as the Tap Room serving soft drinks in 1937 and in 1939 it was the Pennant Café. The building is currently owned by Kathryn Grubb and Melody Stafford and is used for retail.

This two-story commercial building has an offset storefront entrance to the east and an adjacent stair entrance. There are two bays across the second floor. The building is constructed of brick in running bond pattern with a flat roof and a parapet. There are three display windows across the first floor storefront and two 1/1 double-hung windows at the second floor. There are also two glazed wooden entrance doors. Decorative elements include smooth-cut stone window sills, flat brick arches over the second level windows with tan brick window hood ornamentations. The cornice is decoratively corbelled brick. The transom has been covered with translucent corrugated plastic and signage.

32. Commercial Building Contributor 109-111 W. Main

This is a brick building built prior to 1923. Between 1916 and 1923 the earlier building on this tract was replaced or substantially enlarged. The existing building is approximately 25' longer and a central stair

to the second floor between 109a and 109b was moved to the east side of the building. The earlier first floor was arranged in three sections, but afterwards there were only two main sections. The change may have occurred in 1922 after the Vogue Hat shop, Voltz Brothers bakery, and Abernathy-Johnson Music Company were listed at 109-111 W. Main. Only two businesses were listed at this location in subsequent years. The Hat shop changed to a women's wear shop in 1939 and the Gorrell Shop occupied 111 W. Main in 1937 and 1939. The building is currently used as a doctor's office and is owned by William J., Theresa, and James Kelly.

This two-story commercial building has three recessed storefront entrances and a stair entrance to the east of the storefront entrances. The building is constructed of dark brown brick and has a flat roof with parapet. There are our sections of large display windows at the first floor and a transom over the stair entrance. A row of square transom windows runs the full width of the storefront. There are three glazed wooden entrance doors and a glazed paneled stair door. Decorative brick detailing includes a belt course at the second floor windowsills and two header courses at the cornice. Double-hung windows on the second floor have been damaged and some are missing although the openings remain intact.

33. Enterprise Block Contributor 113-115 W. Main

These addresses are the remaining half of the four-section Enterprise Block found existing in March 1890. At that time 113 W. Main was a grocery and tinware store with storage on the second floor. 115 W. Main was a flour and feed store with the A. O. U. W. Lodge #17 hall on the second floor. Use of the hall continued after 1939. From 1902 until 1939 113 W. Main was a music store. In 1913 Edwin Potts established Potts Funeral Home at this location. He moved in 1936. Francis Fertig, financial recorder for A. O. U. W. Lodge #17 had an office at 115 W. Main in 1937 and 1939. The building is currently used as a nail salon and overhead door business. The building is owned by Stephen Williams.
This commercial building features decorative Italianate detail in a two-part commercial block form. The building has a flat roof with a parapet. The building is constructed of brick with stone as a secondary material and a metal cornice. The side façade faces an alley. The building is basically rectangular in footprint with a rear addition. There are two separate storefronts on the first floor with separate entrances. There are also two central doors accessing the second floor. The second floor has seven bays. The second floor window openings have been reduced and two have been filled. There are nine interior chimneys. Decorative elements include a cast iron post and storefront cornice at the western storefront, smooth-cut stone windowsills and raised keystone arches, seven pierced brick panels above the upper level windows, and a metal projecting cornice with brackets. The alley-side windows have tooled stone sills. Two doors and four window openings on this side facade have been filled with glass block. Both storefronts have been altered with modern display windows and doors.

34. Masonic Hall Bldg. Contributor 117-119 W. Main

This property was originally half of the four-section Enterprise Block shown in March 1890, but was substantially altered by 1931. In 1890 117 W. Main was a furniture store while 119 W. Main was a

billiard hall. The Knights of Pythias hall was located on the second floor. From 1902 until 1939 the 100F Hall was listed at this location. During the same period 117 W. Main housed a grocery store and later a theater. 119 W. Main was a bakery, restaurant, meat market and bakery between 1937 and 1939. The pre-1931 renovation included an entire third story addition for the meeting hall of the Masonic Lodge #107 and the original facade was replaced by a contemporary brick front with terra cotta accents. The building is currently owned by Ned Stichman and is used for retail and a restaurant.

This building is comprised of tan brick for the front façade and red brick for the sidewalls with steel internal structures. It is two-part commercial block with a flat roof and parapet. The building has two storefronts on the first level with a central entrance to the upper floors. The three-story building features five bays across the upper levels. A suspended flat metal awning hangs over the display windows along the first floor. There are two rows of square transoms windows above each storefront. The upper level windows are tripartite windows with 12-light casements flanking fixed sashes. There are three glazed wooden entrance doors. Decorative elements include four finials on the awning, smooth terra cotta veneer framing the storefront, terra cotta window hoods, and a terracotta cornice. A stone with the Masonic initials and emblem is centered in the upper facade.

35. Union Imp. & Hardware/Old Masonic Temple NR Listed, 01/13/1988 121-123 W. Main
This is a four story vertical block made of brick and stone with a metal rectangular hipped roof has Romanesque detailing. This structure was built in 1900 to house the Union Implement and Hardware Company on the first floor and the Masonic Temple on the upper two floors. The company was established in 1894. In 1901 Thomas J. Booth was general manager. Booth was also a successful farmer and stock raiser who later profited from oil leases on his land. When the business was described in 1905, on the main floor there was 'a general stock of hardware, sewing machines, bicycle sundries, a fine and complete line of gas stoves and mantles.' Bluegrass seed, American wire, and harnesses were sold on this floor. In the basement were wagons and other implements such as plows, harrows, and cultivators. On the second floor there was 'a line of buggies, carriages, and fine turnouts of every description.' The Masonic Temple was praised in 1903 as 'one of the handsomest and best appointed structures in the state dedicated to the use of a fraternity.' There was a lodge room 22' high, a reception room parlor, banquet room, kitchen, and an armory for the Knights Templar. The Union Implement and Hardware Company announced its closing January 1st, 1930. This part of the building was vacant in 1931, but the Davies Furniture Company was listed in 1937 and 1939. The building is currently owned by Ned Stichman and is vacant.

This is a corner commercial building at the end of a row of smaller buildings on the main east-west street of the central business district. The building is four stories tall. There a three recessed bays in main façade and seven in the west facade. The building is primarily red brick with a rough-cut coursed sandstone foundation. The low-hipped roof is sheathed with metal roofing. There are large display windows with overheard transoms in the main first floor façade and full arched double-hung wooden

windows on the second floor. There is a recessed entrance door at southwest corner and two rear loading doors (one alteration). There are six interior chimneys in each side wall. Stone window sills, ornamental brick detailing, and a metal cornice also decorate the building.

36. Commercial Building Contributor 219 W. Main

A large wood frame residence occupied this tract in July 1916. There was no listing for this address in the 1922 directory. Although the facades of the two buildings at 219 and 221 W Main are not identical, the same facing brick and similar ornamental details were use in both structures. The buildings were shown in June 1923. B.B. Nash had a grocery at 219 W Main in 1929. The Glen Webb Funeral Home occupied the property in 1937 and 1939. The building is currently vacant.

This two-story commercial building has a recessed entrance to the east side of the storefront and a stair entrance to the west. The first floor is two bays wide while the upper level is three bays wide. The building is constructed of dark brown brick in a running bond pattern. The building has a flat roof with a parapet. There are three display windows in the storefront and one oblique, glazed wooden entrance door. Decorative elements include rough-cut stone windowsills, flat brick arches with stone keystones, and a metal cornice with paired brackets. Alterations include a modern stair entrance door, the covered transom area, and second floor window openings have been filled or reduced.

37. Commercial Building Contributor 221 W. Main

There was no listing for this address in the 1922 directory, however the buildings at 219 W. Main and 221 W. Main were shown in June 1923. Although the facades of the two buildings at 219 and 221 W Main are not identical, the same facing brick and similar ornamental details were use in both structures. 221 W Main was shown as a tire shop in 1923 and it was listed as the Gage Tire Service in 1929. O.L. Bossinger, auto electrician, was also listed. There were apartments on the second floor. The property was vacant in 1931. It was listed as the Glenn Webb Funeral Home in 1937 and 1939. The building is currently vacant and owned by Steve and Karen Chism.

This is a two-story commercial building with recessed entrance to the side of the storefront and a recessed stair entrance at the opposite end of the storefront. The first floor has two bays first floor while the second floor has five bays. The building is constructed of dark brown brick in a running bond pattern. It has a flat roof and parapet. Four display windows are featured in the storefront and one oblique, glazed wooden entrance door. Decorative elements include rough-cut stone windowsills, distinct arched stone lintels, and a metal cornice with paired brackets. Alterations include a covered transom area and second floor window openings that have been filled or reduced.

38. Scranton Building Contributor 223-225 W. Main

The existing three-story building at 223-225 W Main was shown in January 1910. It was listed as the Scranton Building replacing an earlier two-story frame structure shown in 1905. The

property was listed in 1908 as Hafer Brothers grocery and a grocery operated at this location until after 1956. 225 W Main housed Baker and Watkins grocery in 1911. Ed Baker sold the business to Gerald W Stafford in 1914. Stafford retired in 1948. As he described, "our store was strictly a grocery and we did not offer general merchandise as is the case in many stores today". Various businesses were located in the eastern half of the building at 223 W Main, including Independence Produce Co. (1912), Republic Tire Supply Co. (1920), and Gage Auto Supply co. (1922). Apparently, the grocery took over the entire first floor by 1929. The second and third floors were used as rooms and apartments. The building is currently used as a barbershop and is partially vacant. The building is owned by Phillip and Debbie Whitehead.

This is a commercial building on a corner lot. There are two storefronts on the main facade with a recessed central entrance between them. The building is three stories with three front bays across the front of the lower level and four bays across the upper floors. The building is constructed of brick with a flat roof and parapet. There is an I-beam serving as the storefront lintel and two iron posts supporting the I-beam. There is a basement entrance with stone steps leading down into the stairwell on the side of the building. Some original 2/1 double-hung windows exist in the sidewall. There are two glazed wooden entrance doors at the storefronts. The upper level openings feature decorative raised brick semicircular arches and smooth-cut stone windowsills. There is corbelled brick detailing at the cornice. Display windows are partially covered and most upper level windows have been reduced or filled..

39. Old McConnell Blacksmith Shop Contributor 108 S. 9th

This two-story brick building was shown in January 1910 as a tin shop. Earlier in May 1905 a wood frame residence occupied the site. By July 1916 the property was shown to be a blacksmith and cabinet shop. The blacksmith was John W. McConnell who later moved to a new building at 324 E Main in 1918 (see #21). The cabinet maker was probably E.A. Meisenbeck who occupied the second floor of the building from 1922 until 1939. The first floor was occupied by O.L Boosinger's auto electrical service in 1922 and the Meriden Poultry Co. in 1929. From 1931 until 1939 George H Taylor and Ira E Malcolm operated an auto repair shop at this location. The building is currently owned by Mattie McKenzie and used as storage.

This is a two-story, detached commercial building with a small one-story rear addition. The front façade is three bays wide on the lower level and two bays wide as the second level. The building is constructed of red brick in an English bond pattern. It has a flat roof and parapet. Windows consist of 1/1 double-hung sashes in arched openings. There is a single glazed wooden entrance door on the front façade and a tripartite wooden garage door flanked by three and six-light sidelights. To the rear of the side elevation, in the southeast corner, is a wooden sliding door. There are three interior chimneys. The building is relatively plain, but decorative elements include corbelled cornice detailing with end blocks and rough-cut stone windowsills. There are painted signs on the front and south walls.

40. Commercial Building **Contributor** **120/122 E. Main**

These two adjacent, one-story masonry buildings were shown at 118-120 E. Main in March 1890. 118 E. Main was a billiard hall and bowling alley. 120 E. Main was vacant and had a rear addition. In 1902 120 E. Main was used as a warehouse, possibly for the Zutz grocery next door. In 1910 the front of the building was a lunchroom while the rear half was a 'grocery wareroom' with a door into the rear of the Zutz store. The addition was a tin shop. S.E. Gross operated the lunchroom in 1911 while Leak and Son were proprietors of the billiards hall. 120 E Main housed a restaurant until c. 1931. It was the Jones Brothers grocery in 1937 and 1939. Both barbers and billiards were listed at 118 E. Main in the 1920's. The property later housed the Motor Equipment Company in 1937 and 1939. The current owner is Commercial Property Development and is being used for a commercial purpose.

Two similar adjacent, one-story structures have been combined and their storefronts substantially altered. Decorative elements include stone pier bases and brick cornice detailing. Transom area covered with wood. The building has recessed double storefronts. The building was constructed of Brick and has a flat roof and parapet.

41. Brunswick Bowling Alley **Contributor** **114/116 E. Main**

The tract at 114 E. Main was shown in March 1890 as a two-story brick and stone building with a double storefront. 114 E. Main was a grocery. The second floor was shown as Brinkman's Opera House. August Brinkman maintained the grocery until after 1922. L.L. Torrence was listed as a grocery at this location from 1929 until 1939. The second floor was used for furnished rooms in 1902 and for offices in 1910. A one-story rear addition extending to the alley was constructed between 1916 and June, 1923.

The building is constructed of brick for the front façade and rubble stone for the side and rear walls. The building has hipped roof hidden by a parapet. There are two chimneys along the sidewall. Decorative elements include two brick round-arched window openings connected by a belt course at the second floor and corbelled detailing at the cornice. Alterations include a wood framed storefront, shingled awning, modern metal entrance door and display windows, and a modern sign. The upper level windows are filled or covered.

The tract at 116 E. Main was vacant in January 1902, but the current building was shown as a one-story masonry building used as a bowling alley in May 1905. The property was listed as the Brunswick Bowling Alley in 1908 with Hafer Brothers as proprietors. It was a restaurant in the 1920s. The Singer Sewing Machine agency and Noller Typewriter Company were located at 116 E. Main in 1937 and 1939. The building is currently owned by Rosa Mitchell and is used for a heating and cooling business.

This is a one-story commercial building with an entrance to the side of the storefront display windows. The building is three bays wide. It is constructed of brick with a flat roof and parapet. Decorative

elements include pressed metal eave sheeting covering the façade and an ornamental cornice with end blocks. The storefront has been substantially altered with modern metal windows and entrance door. The storefront is also obscured by a shingled awning and attached signage.

42. Commercial Building Contributor 112 E. Main

The building shown in March 1890 was a two-story brick and stone building with a double storefront. 114 E. Main was a grocery while 112 E. Main was a restaurant. The second floor was shown as Brinkman's Opera House. The second floor was used for furnished rooms in 1902 and for offices in 1910. A one-story rear addition extending to the alley was constructed between 1916 and June 1923. 112 E. Main was a meat market in 1918 and 1922. From 1929 to 1939 the property housed the Ideal Supply Company, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements. The building is currently owned by Donald J. and Barbara Potter and is used for a Payday Loans office.

This two-story, two-part commercial building has a recessed central entrance with a stair entrance to the side. This side stair entrance appears to be part of the original double storefront. The storefront has been substantially altered with vertical siding and a shingled awning. The transom level has been covered. The upper level is three bays wide with 1/1 double-hung windows in original openings. The windows feature rough-cut sills and brick lintels with stone keystones. The upper level above the windows is plain with only simple, corbelled detailing at the cornice and a flush brick panel built into the wall. The building is constructed of brick at the front façade and west sidewall. The rear of the building is stone construction. The west sidewall faces the alley.

43. Sanders Electric Co. Building Contributor 110 E. Main

When this two-story masonry building was shown in 1890, 1902, and 1910, it was used as a grocery with a lodge room on the second floor. John C. Smith was the grocer in 1908 and J.W. Fitz was listed in 1911. From 1916 to 1939 the Sanders Electric Company occupied the building. On the second floor a clubroom was still shown in 1923 and 1931. The building is currently used as a tanning salon. The current owner is Velda R. Hayden.

This two-story commercial building has a recessed central entrance flanked by display windows. The rear addition is 1 ½-story. The front façade has three bays. The building was constructed of brick with a stone foundation. The building has a flat roof and parapet. The storefront features large display windows and a multi-pane transom. There are three paired metal casement windows in the openings on the second floor. There is a glazed wooden entrance door in the storefront and a wooden stair to the second floor entrances from the alley to the east. Decorative elements include tile bulkheads, a fabric awning, smooth-cut stone windowsills and hoods, flush brick panels with stone ornamental blocks, a stone parapet cap.

44. Commercial Building **Non-contributor** **106-108 E. Main**

A two-story masonry building with two storefronts and a central stair was shown at this location in March 1890. 106 E. Main was a restaurant while 108 E. Main was a barber shop and cigar factory with offices on the second floor. In 1902 106 E. Main was a second-hand store. 108 E. Main was a buggy repository. A variety of businesses were housed in this building over the years. 106 E. Main was the William J. Brown real estate office (1908), Harlow Shoe & Clothing Co. (1911), and Williamson Café (1918). In 1923 106 E. Main was partitioned into two sections. A.S. Treger, jeweler and the Main Street Drug Store shared the location. 108 E. Main housed Kors Brothers jewelers (1908) and the Alamo Pool Hall (1911-1922). The pool hall moved to the rear of the building in about 1925 and a barbershop occupied the front in 1929 and 1931. 108 E. Main was vacant in 1939. The building was owned by Norman & Lucille Chambers until 1980. The building is currently owned by JR Properties and is used as a salon and gift store.

This two-story commercial building has a double storefront with two recessed entrances. The first level is three bays wide. The building has a flat roof and parapet. The building was constructed of brick. The only historic decorative element visible is the corbelled detailing and rough-cut stone parapet cap at the cornice. The storefront has been substantially altered with modern brick-bulkheads, display windows, metal entrance doors, and wooded framed facade screen.

45. F. F. Yoe Drugs **Contributor** **104 E. Main**

A two-story masonry building was shown at this location in March 1890. There was a drugstore on the first floor and a cigar factory on the second. At the time 102-104 E. Main was a double storefront with a central stair. In 1918 all three properties on this corner were altered by the construction of the Baden Clothing Company building (see #115). 102 E. Main was incorporated into this block and the facade of 104 E. Main was changed. Frank F. Yoe was listed as a druggist at this location from 1908 to 1922. A.S. Treger, jeweler, shared the address in 1922. Yoe and Treger had moved to 106 E. Main (see #65) by 1929. From 1929 to 1939 104 E. Main housed a billiard parlor with Harry Rhodes and then Henry Olthoff, proprietors. The building is currently owned by Donald and Carole Farthing and is used by Cellular One.

This two-story, two-part commercial building has three bays across the second floor. The building was constructed of brick and has a flat roof and parapet. There are three 1/1 double-hung windows in the second floor openings. Decorative elements include smooth-cut stone window sills and lintels, a flush brick panel, inset ornamental stone blocks, and smooth-cut parapet cap. The first floor storefront is filled with modern concrete block.

46. McLaughlin Block **Contributor** **112-114 W. Main**

A two-story masonry building with a double storefront and central stair was shown at this location in January 1902. In 1905 112 W. Main was vacant while 114 W. Main was a restaurant. There was a

bowling alley and hall on the second floor. The Brunswick Smoke shop, Spradley and Burton, proprietors was located at 112 W. Main in 1908. The property was later a tire sales and repair shop (1916), a restaurant (1929), Motor Equipment Company (1931), Weaver's Furniture (1937), and Smith Cleaners (1939). 114 W. Main housed the Vaudetter theater (1908), Park & Co., dry goods, (1910), and Ideal Millinery (1911). The property was listed as the Linville Wrecking and Salvage Company, an auto parts store, from 1929 to 1939. The building is currently owned by Red Buffalo Ranch and is vacant.

This two-story, two-part commercial building has Italianate detail, a double storefront front, and a flat roof behind a decorative parapet. There is a central stair between two recessed entrances. The first level has seven bays while the upper level has three. The building is constructed of brick with a stone foundation. Modern display windows and storefront materials fill the original openings of the cast iron storefront on the first floor. The transom level is filled. The upper level openings are a central double-hung 1/1 window flanked by tripartite double-hung bay windows. The openings on the sidewall facing the alley are arched. Glazed paired wooden entrance doors access the double storefronts. Decorative elements include four round cast iron posts and two fluted square posts at the first floor storefronts, paneled wooden bulkheads, and brick dentils above the storefront. The upper level is decorated with brick corbelling and pilasters as well as a detailed metal cornice with a central pediment inscribed with the name McLaughlin.

47. Commercial Building Contributor 118 W. Main

In 1902 a one-story masonry building was shown at this location. In May 1905 a second-story had been constructed. The property was a tobacco shop and pool hall with a clubroom on the second-floor. A one-story rear addition was built by 1910. At that time the property was listed as the Independence Transfer and Storage Company. The business continued until 1939. At that time F.L. Sawyer was president and George Sawyer was manager. The building is currently owned by Red Buffalo Ranch and is vacant.

This two-story, two-part commercial building has a recessed central entrance and a side stair entrance to the east of the storefront. The first floor is four bays wide while the upper level is three bays wide. The building was constructed of brick and has a flat roof and parapet. The storefront features modern display windows and materials filling the original cast iron storefront. The central paneled glazed wooden entrance door and the stair entrance have transoms, but the rest of the transom area is filled. The upper façade is dominated by three Romanesque arches supported by short, round columns. Paired 1/1 double-hung windows flanked by single windows are recessed behind these arches. Decorative elements include two round and one square cast iron posts and wooded frame bulkheads at the storefront. Brick dentils sit above the storefront and below flush ornamental brick panels. Above the second floor arcade is ornamental brick detailing including recessed panels and corbelled brick detailing at the cornice. The storefront transoms have been filled with wood and painted. An original stair entrance has been closed with wood. The west end wall is partially constructed of coursed rough-cut

sandstone.

48. Smith Cleaners/Lattin Law Office Contributor 120 W. Main

Although there was a large masonry livery stable at this location c. 1905, the tract was unimproved from 1910 to 1923. 120 W. Main was listed in 1929 as W.W. Smith Cleaners. In 1937 and 1939 the proprietor was Fritz Colburn. The building is currently used as a law office. The building's current owner is Henry and Marsha Leroy.

This building is two stories and features two bays. It was constructed of brick with a flat roof and parapet. The storefront features display windows and transoms over the entrance. There are four 1/1 double-hung windows on the second floor and six pairs of windows along the sidewall. There is a glazed wooden entrance door in the storefront. Decorative elements include smooth-cut stone windowsills at the second floor, an ornamental brick panel and header course at the parapet, and a concrete parapet cap. The storefront transoms have been painted.

49. Oakes Building Contributor 106 N. 8th

Plans were drawn in June, 1923 to build on the entire tract of three lots at this location 100-110 North Eighth. Only three units on the north half of the lots 17-19 were actually constructed. In 1929, 106 housed Willis Brothers Café #3 and the Union Bus Station. Oakes Printing Company was listed on the second floor of all three units. In 1937 Smith's Cleaners occupied the first floor and in 1939 the Quick Service Electric Company was at this location.

This is a commercial building in a block of three similar sections, rectangular, recessed side entrance north and adjacent stair entrance, two stories, two bays. Constructed of brick with concrete foundation, flat roof and parapet. Display windows, entrance transoms, paired 1/1 double-hung windows second floor front and south, glazed wooden entrance door, 10-light wooden stair entrance door. Decorative elements include smooth-cut stone (painted) pier bases, bulkheads and second floor window sills, multi-pane storefront transoms, fabric awning, inset stone window hoods and end block ornament, corbelled brick eave detailing and stone pier and parapet cap. The storefront transoms have been painted. The building is currently a tavern and is owned by H. B. Edwards.

50. Oakes Building Contributor 108 N. 8th

Plans were drawn by June, 1923 to build on the entire tract of three lots at this location 100-110 North Eighth. Only three units on the north half of the lots 17-19 were actually constructed. In 1929 and 1931, 108 was a barber and shoeshine shop. Oakes Printing Company occupied the second floor of all three units in 1937 and 1939 the western front; a soft drinks shop was listed on the first floor. The current owner is H. B. Edwards and the building is used for retail.

The two-story, rectangular, commercial building in a block of three similar sections, recessed central

entrance, three bays first floor and two bays second floor. Constructed of brick with concrete foundation, flat roof and parapet. Display windows entrance transom, paired 1/1 double-hung windows second floor, glazed wooden entrance door. Decorative elements include smooth-cut stone (painted) pier bases, bulkheads and second floor window sills, multi-pane storefront transom, fabric awning, inset stone window hoods and end block ornament, corbelled brick eve detailing and stone pier and parapet cap. The storefront transom has been painted, and metal awnings installed on the second floor.

51. Oakes Building **Contributor** **110 N. 8th**

Plans were drawn by June, 1923 to build on the entire tract of three lots at this location 100-110 North Eighth. Only three units on the north half of the lots 17-19 were actually constructed. In 1929, 110 was vacant. Oakes Printing Company occupied the second floor of all three units. 110 North Eighth was listed as a restaurant in 1931 and a barber/ shoe shine shop in 1937. The current owner is H. B. Edwards. The building is used as a café.

Commercial building in a block of three similar sections, rectangular, recessed central entrance, two stories, three bays first floor and two bays second floor. Constructed of brick with concrete foundation, flat roof and parapet. Display windows, entrance transom, paired 1/1 double-hung windows second floor, glazed wooden entrance door. Decorative elements include smooth-cut stone (painted) pier bases, bulkheads, and second floor window sills, multi-pane storefront transom, fabric awning, inset stone window hoods and end block ornament, corbelled brick eave detailing, stone pier and parapet cap. Painted storefront transom, metal awnings.

52. Mason Block **Contributor** **200 W. Main**

This recently completed building was featured in the South Kansas Tribune industrial edition December 30, 1903. Known as the Ed Mason block, the structure was constructed by A. E. Todd, one of the best-known contractors in Independence history. In 1903 this structure housed the Hammond and Lewellen Carriage Repository and the B. P. O. E. Hall on the second floor. By 1918 the property was listed as the C. H. Smith Auto Company. From 1920 to 1931, it was the H. S. Jenkins furniture store. In 1937 and 1939 the building housed the Dyer Taxi Company. The current owner is the Harold R. Andrews Post #139 of the American Legion.

This is two-story rectangular commercial row building on corner lot with three front bays on the second floor. Constructed of brick with stone foundation the building has a low- hipped roof and parapet. Tripartite central front window with arched headlight second floor, arched side entrance opening northeast, nine interior chimney sidewalls on the east elevation. Decorative elements include rough-cut stone sills and lintels, three courses of corbelled brick detailing in the parapet, and an ornamental pressed metal eave cornice with stamped name and date. Building has been substantially altered. The first floor of the main south facade has been filled in with modern brick, and the east facade openings have been filled and altered as well. Second floor openings have been filled in with brick on both

elevations.

53. Commercial Building Contributor 204-206 W. Main

A two-story masonry building with a double storefront and central stair was shown at this location in January, 1902. 204 West Main was a painting and carpentry shop and 206 West Main was a blacksmith shop. In 1905, 204 West Main was shown as a buggy repository but H. B. Walters was the proprietor in 1910 and 1911. From 1902 until 1911, Emil J. Schoenfeldt had the blacksmith shop at 206 West Main; he moved to 124 South Eighth. In 1918 the entire first floor was listed at the Central Garage. Later, Guy and Everett Watt, Studebaker dealers, were listed at 204 West Main in 1922. The property was listed as Wharton's Auto Service in 1929 and Dyer Taxi Co. in 1931. By 1938, Dittmer Sales Company, brewers' agent, occupied the property. 206 West Main was listed as Midwest Auto Repair (1922), Yellow Cab Co. (1929), Wilkerson Auto Repair (1937), and Baden's sheet Metal shop (1939). The second floor housed a meeting room of the Workingman's Social and Political club in 1929 and 1931. The current owners are Joe and Sharon Ray and operate the building as a pawnshop.

This is a two-story rectangular commercial row building comprised of two original buildings incorporated in one existing property, with four bays on the second floor to the east and three bays west side of the facade. The building constructed of brick with a parapetted flat roof. (204) There is a side entrance on the east elevation and recessed stair entrance to the west. (206) Decorative elements include rough-cut stone windowsills; raised brick arched hoods over the second floor windows to the west building, an corbelled brick eave detailing on both parapets. (206) Each window has smooth cut stone sills, molded brick hoods, recessed panels and modillions at eave. Alterations include new first floor storefronts with modern metal display windows and entrance doors. The second floor windows have been filled in.

54. Commercial Building Contributor 208 W. Main

When this two-story masonry building was recorded in January, 1910, the west half (210 West Main) housed a second hand store, probably Will Mormon's plumbing shop. By 1916, the Coca Cola Bottling Company occupied the property. From 1929 to 1939, 210 West Main was once again listed as a plumbing shop, Gehrig and Doster, properties. The current owners are Joe and Sharon Ray and operate the building as a pawnshop. Henry Leroy Jr. and Marsha Leroy currently own the building.

It is a rectangular commercial row building with a double front, a central stair entrance, and a recessed central entrance on the west side. It is constructed of brick with seven front bays. The building has a parapetted flat roof. The first floor has display windows, modified transom, a glazed wooden entrance door, and two cast iron posts. Second floor decorative elements include stepped raised brick piers, smooth-cut stone windowsills, flat brick arches with raised lintels, and a belt course above the windows. The parapet has corbelled eave detailing across the entire length of the facade. Second floor window openings have been reduced and modern sash windows installed.

55. Commercial Building **Non-contributor** **210 W. Main**

When this two-story masonry building was recorded in January, 1910, the west half (210 West Main) housed a second hand store, probably Will Mormon's plumbing shop. By 1916, the Coca Cola Bottling Company occupied the property. From 1929 to 1939, 210 West Main was once again listed as a plumbing shop, Gehrig and Doster, properties. John F. Vermillion currently owns the building.
It is a rectangular commercial row building with a double front, a central stair entrance, and a recessed central entrance on the west side. It is constructed of brick with seven front bays. The building has a parapetted flat roof. Second floor decorative elements include stepped raised brick piers, smooth-cut stone windowsills, flat brick arches with raised lintels, and a belt course above the windows. The parapet has corbelled eave detailing across the entire length of the facade. Second floor window openings have been covered. The first floor has been heavily modified with a new aluminum garage door and wooden siding. The building burned and part of it is no longer there.

56. Ernest Brothers Garage **Contributor** **214-216 W. Main**

Except for small wood frame buildings at one side and at the rear, this tract was unimproved in 1916. L. R. Lang and the Ernest Brothers were listed at 214 West Main in 1920. Lou Ernest, dealer in Nash autos and trucks, was the sole proprietor in 1922. The existing building was recorded in June, 1923. The front was the auto showroom with a repair shop in the rear. From 1929 to 1939, the property was listed as the Stephenson Motor Company, a Chevrolet agency. Dennis Messenger currently owns the building, which is used as a furniture outlet.

It is a one-story rectangular commercial row building with three bays and a single central entrance. The building is constructed of brick with concrete foundation, a parapetted flat roof, and steel roof trusses. There is a decorative faux shed roof covered with clay tiles supported by triangular wooden brackets above the transom windows. Brick end piers and a simple parapet are covered by terra cotta copping. Alterations include modern display windows, entrance door with head and sidelights, and transom windows that have been covered with wood.

57. Booth Theater **NR Listed 10/13/1988** **119-121 W. Myrtle**

In August, 1910, Thomas J. Booth announced that he was going to build two buildings facing Myrtle and one next to them on Eighth Street. This complex was completed June 7, 1911. The new Booth Building had a two-story five-bay facade and two recessed entrances behind a corner arcade for a picturesque movie theater. A third story was raised and a new terra cotta facade installed. The changes cost approximately $100,000. The Booth Theater opened February 4, 1927. Glen Dickinson Enterprises of Kansas City leased the theater. A crowd of 1,100 filled the building for the premiere performance, a silent movie. Talking pictures were first shown in 1929. The Booth Theater closed in April 1980. Currently vacant, the Booth Theater Foundation owns the building.

The theater is located in a row of commercial buildings; it is rectangular with double central entrances

and small storefronts at each corner, two stories, and three bays. It is constructed of brick with a terra cotta facade, flat roof and parapet, and steel roof trusses. There are display windows first floor with multi pane transoms, large ornamental round-arched center windows with stained glass panes flanked by two double 10-light windows second floor, and modern metal entrance doors. Decorative elements include the coursed terra cotta front, suspended metal marquee, molded window frame with ornamental hoods, a row of recessed sconces above the side windows, molded parapet cap with upright urn and a shaped central parapet. The storefronts have been altered and the theater entrance is covered with wood.

58. Baden Clothing Co./Hille Music Contributor 104 N. Penn.
When this newly completed building was advertised early in 1919, the Baden Clothing Company had "the finest display windows in the city." At the time the property was considered one of the finest stores "in this part of Kansas." Baden Clothing was listed at 100 East Main in 1918. It replaced two separate stores at this location dating back to 1890. The property was listed as Kruger Clothing Company in 1920 and Laderer Clothing in 1922. The Laderer Company remained in 1937 but the store was vacant in 1939. The current owners are Tim and Jennifer Christensen who use the space for a restaurant.

It is a commercial building in row on a corner lot, rectangular with central entrances in main west and south facades, two stories, five bays west and three bays south. It is constructed of tan brick in running bond with concrete foundation, flat and parapet. There are display windows and covered transom windows first floor, 1/1 double-hung windows second floor, glazed wooden entrance doors, stair entrance southeast, suspended flat metal awning and fabric awning. Decorative elements include a smooth cut stone belt course, sills and lintels, a terra cotta eave cornice with details. There are some damaged windows that have been filled with wood.

59. Central Hardware Co./Musical Overtures Contributor 106 N. Penn.
This two-story masonry building was shown as a tailor shop and clothing store in 1890. By 1902 the Central Hardware Company occupied the property. There was a tin shop in the rear and an office on the second floor. In 1908, Eldridge and Chandler were the proprietors. C. A. Eldridge's partner in 1922 was Bert Woodman. Woodman continued the business until 1939. Steve Defever currently owns the vacant building. Most recent use was a music store.

It is a two-story commercial row building with three front bays. Construction is of brick in running bond with a parapetted flat roof. There are large display windows on the first floor flanking a glazed wooden entrance door. Four pilasters with terra cotta capitols frame three 9/9 wooden double-hung windows on the second floor. Above the second floor windows are two belt-courses, five recessed brick panels, a corbelled eave, and stone parapet copping. The transom area has been covered.

60 Montgomery County Abstract Contributor 108 N. Penn.
This two-story masonry building was a boot and shoe store in 1890. Truby's Jewelry occupied the first

floor in 1908; Dr. W. S. Hudiburg's office was listed on the second floor. From 1916 to 1922, the property was a dry goods store; A. L. Potter was the proprietor in 1922. The Montgomery County Abstract Company moved into the building in 1930. Established in 1914, the business was operated by partners Justin Miller and Milton Marshall when the firm moved to 108 North Penn. The building is currently in use as an abstract office. Jim Marshall is the present owner.

It is a commercial building in row, rectangular with recessed double entrances and a stair entrance north, six bays first floor and four bays second floor. Constructed of dark red brick, flat roof and parapet, display windows with four transoms, and a fabric awning. Decorative elements include ornamental stone blocks under the smooth-cut stone windowsills, stone window hood, panel frame and parapet cap. This building was rehabilitated in 1987. The second floor windows were damaged in September, 1987.

61 Overhiser-Anderson Mercantile Contributor 110 N. Penn.

Currently owned by Melvin D. and Marilyn Deshon, this two-story masonry building was a store selling millinery, books, etc. in 1890. The Overhiser-Anderson Mercantile, a dry goods company, occupied the property in 1908. 110 North Penn. was a boot and shoe store with various managers from 1910 until 1931. In 1937 and 1939 the property was a Western Auto store. The building is currently in use as an abstract office.

This is a two-story rectangular commercial row building with a side entrance, four bays on the first floor, and three on the second. It is constructed of brick with a flat parapetted roof. Decorative elements include smooth-cut stone windowsills, brick window frames with stone hoods, projecting metal eave cornice with lentils and brackets, recessed brick panels, and a stone parapet copping. The first floor storefront is modern; the transom area has been covered, and damaged second floor windows have been filled with wood.

62. Union Meat Market Contributor 112 N. Penn.

This two-story masonry building was a billiard hall in 1890. From 1902 until 1921 the property was a meat market. A one-story rear addition was constructed by July, 1916. In 1922 the property was listed as the Union Meat Market with A. F. Johnson and J. E. Goodell, proprietors. In 1937 the property was Tarman's Grocery. In 1939, it was Paul Stinson's Photo Shop. The building is currently owned by Walter and Charlene Gibson, and is operated as an office.

This is a rectangular two-story commercial row building with two bays on the first floor and three bays second. It is constructed of brick with a parapetted flat roof. Decorative elements include a smooth cut-stone plinth, which the only remnant of the original first floor. Cut stone windowsills, and belt course highlight the second floor detailing. There are three recessed brick panels above the second floor windows in the cornice. The storefront has been substantially altered and the second floor windows replaced in reduced openings.

63. Commercial Building Contributor 114 N. Penn.

In 1890 this property was shown as a boot and shoe store with a tailor shop on the second floor. The two-story section of the building was half the length of its neighbors; there was a one-story section. Between 1905 and 1910, the second story was extended and a further one-story addition constructed. The property was a harness shop (1902), boot and shoe store (1908), and dry goods store (1920). In 1931 both Frank Williamson's restaurant and the Mecca Billiard hall were housed on the first floor. The property was listed as Boyer's Ladies wear in 1937 and 1939. The building is currently owned by Sandra Dodson, and is used for telephone sales.

It is a two-story commercial row building, rectangular, with a deeply recessed central entrance flanked by display windows, and three bays. It is constructed of brick, with a flat roof and stepped brick parapet. There are three 1/1 double-hung wooden windows on the second floor. The first floor has been heavily modified with a modern entrance door, and modern metal awning. Decorative elements include two flanking brick pilasters with stone bases on the first floor, a recessed brick panel above the storefront, smooth cut-stone belt course, rough-cut stone lintels, raised brick panels above the second floor windows, and corbelled brick detailing and modillions at the parapet.

64. First National Bank Contributor 101 N. Penn.

New construction reported in 1883 included this two-story building, 24x26, at the corner of Penn and Main. Its use was a bank and W. E. Otis was the president at this time. In 1890 the bank was located on the first floor. There were baths in the rear and a barbershop in the basement. A stair at the northeast corner of the building served offices on the second floor. The First National Bank merged with Citizens National Bank in 1917. 101 North Penn. was vacant in 1922, and the Fidelity State Bank occupied in 1929. The property was an ice cream shop in 1937 and an insurance agency in 1939. The First National Bank is currently owned by Gary Nickel and Bill Bateson, and is used for telephone sales.

This is a two-story corner commercial row building, with four front bays including an oblique corner entrance at the southeast corner. The south facade has six bays with two storefronts. It is constructed of brick in running bond with a stone foundation and a parapetted flat roof. There are display windows on the first floor, 1/1 double-hung windows second. The truncated southeast corner has a modern metal entrance; two glazed wooden entrance doors on the south facade. Decorative elements include a pressed metal storefront cornice, carved stone window hoods. There is an elaborate pressed metal projecting cornice with brackets and panels. This building had a raised basement, which has been altered. A stone veneer was applied to the base of the building and two iron columns have been attached to the entrance piers.

65. Cramer's Pharmacy/DJ Photography Contributor 103 N. Penn

Although this building was shown as a book and jewelry Store in 1890, from 1902 until 1939 it was a drugstore. In 1908 Charles Harrison and Dale Hebrank were the proprietors. Drs. C. W. Mott and C. C.

Surber had officers on he second floor. The property was J. A. Cramer's pharmacy from 1918 until 1937. Jerry Tharp was the proprietor in 1938 and 1939. Bob Harris currently owns the building, and operates it as a photography shop.

This is a commercial building in a row, rectangular, recessed central entrance, two stories, and three bays on the first floor and two on the second. It is constructed of brick, with a parapetted flat roof. The first floor has large display windows, two multi-pane transoms, two pair 1/1 double-hung windows second floor, and modern metal entrance door. Windows on the second-floor have projecting concrete sills and lintels. A nameplate is situated at the center of the façade above the second floor windows. The parapet has simple soldier-brick dentil details. This building's nineteenth century facade was substantially altered after July 30, 1938.

66. Veeder Building Contributor 105-107 N. Penn.

These two properties were combined with a distinctive streamlined terra cotta facade about 1940. The building housed the Kansas Gas and Electric office on the first floor and offices on the second floor. Kirke C. Veeder, an attorney for whom the remodeled building was named, occupied one of the offices. Two separate two-story buildings recorded at 105-107 North Penn in 1890. From 1902 until 1939, Scott Brothers grocery occupied the property at 105 North Penn. 107 North Penn., was a dry goods and shoe store in 1890, a jewelry store (1902), and a drug store (1905). From 1910 until 1939, the property was a motion picture theater; it was known as the Best Theater from 1922 until 1939. The current owner is Karen Rankin who runs a clothing retail business out of the first floor.

This is a two-story commercial row building, has a double front; a recessed central entrance and side stair entrance, with three bays on the second floor. Constructed of brick with coursed terra cotta veneer, the building a parapetted flat roof. There are display windows and three pairs of double-hung windows second floor. Both of the entrances have modern metal doors. A retractable fabric awning covers the length of the storefront portion of the Veeder building. Decorative elements include a black glass bulkhead, flat aluminum storefront cornice, bronze-colored belt courses above and below the second floor windows, five ornamental rosettes above the second floor windows, and a stepped parapet with the building name inscribed in the center.

67. Johnson's Jewelry Contributor 109 N. Penn.

A two-story masonry building was shown at this location in 1890. The property was a drug and jewelry store. From 1902 until 1910 the first floor was occupied by a store with offices on the second floor. From 1912 until 1920 the property was J. A. Johnson's jewelry, china, and stationary store. Later the first floor housed Laffler-Brann, jewelry and optometrists (1922), E. E. Brann, jewelry (1929), R. B. Whipple, jewelry (1931) and Jay C. Brady, watch repair (1937). The Hill-Baldwin Music House occupied the second floor from 1929 until 1939. Stephen Sherwood, the current owner, operates the building as an antique mall.

This is a two story rectangular commercial row building has a recessed central entrance with three bays. Construction is of brick, with a parapetted flat roof, full-length I-beam storefront lintel, display windows, six multi-pane transom windows, three 1/1 double-hung windows with segmental arched lintels on the second floor, and glazed wooden entrance door. This building was rehabilitated in 1987. Decorative elements now include recessed panel bulkheads, carved stone windowsill, pier blocks, capitals, belt courses, brick lentil course and ornamental raised brick piers and parapet centerpiece.

68. Geckeler Shoes/Old Commercial National Bank Contributor 111-113 N. Penn.
This two-story building with a double front and central stair was shown in March 1890. 111 North Penn. was a furniture store, and 113 was a bank. In 1893, Fred Geckeler established a shoe store at 111 North Penn. His sons took over the business in 1941. In 1956 the storefront was remembered as an innovation. "When the present structural glass front was installed in 1934, it was the first appearance of such a material in Independence." From 1890 until 1939, 113 North Penn. housed a bank. The Commercial National Bank occupied the property first before moving into a new office building in 1920 (201 North Penn.). From 1921 until 1939, the property was occupied by the Independence State Bank. At the time B. F. Boys was the bank president. His son Lewis became president in 1933 when his father died. The current owner and operator is First National Bank.

This is a brick two-story double front commercial building with a parapetted flat roof. This building has been substantially altered; there is a modern front over the entire main facade. The second floor windows in the rear have been filled with brick.

69. Gottlieb Clothing Contributor 115-117 N. Penn.
This building was shown in March 1890. Both sections had one-story additions. 115 North Penn. was a dry goods and shoe store. 117 N. Penn was a clothing store. These uses continued through 1905. At this time there was also a telephone exchange on the second floor. Abraham Gottlieb was the proprietor of the clothing store from 1908 until 1922. In 1908 the Pugh Drug and Stationery Company was located at 115 North Penn. M. L. Truby, jeweler, occupied this property (1915). The property was a woman's wear store in 1920's. Dr. J. A. Pinkston had an office on the second floor. In 1937 and 1939, the Family Shoe Store occupied 115 North Penn. The building is currently used as a Dentist Office, and is owned by Stewart and Ann Crow.

It is a brick two-story commercial row building has a double front with central stair entrance, with a parapetted flat roof. The second floor has seven 1/1 double-hung windows with decorative arched stone hoods, and smooth-cut stone windowsills. There are modern display windows on the first floor with two recessed entrances with modern metal doors. Decorative elements include toothed brick panels above the second floor windows, pressed metal eave with shell shaped patterns, brackets and end blocks. The north storefront has been substantially altered, and the transom area of both storefronts has been covered with wood.

70. Citizen's National Bank **Non-Contributor** **124 N. Penn.**
Originally used as a grocery warehouse, now a liquor store/hall. Owned by Dewlin-Dix Post #1186, V.F.W., Box 535, Independence, KS, 67301. Principal material is brick (front stuccoed). Rectangle constructed with flat roof.

In 1902 a two-story brick warehouse (60' long) belonging to the Baden General Merchandise Company was shown at this location. Two more sections extending to the alley at the rear of the tract were constructed by 1905. The property was used as a warehouse until after 1939.

Henry Baden came to Independence in 1870. The small grocery he established grew to include wholesale and retail groceries, as well as dry goods, boots and shoes, and clothing. Baden died in 1927. The Wholesale Grocery Company was sold to Fleming & Wilson April 27, 1938. Commerce Bank owns and operates the property as a drive-in banking center.

This was a commercial building, rectangular, two stories, five original front bays. Constructed of brick with stone foundation, flat roof and parapet. This building has been demolished and replaced with a modern drive-in bank.

71. Cook's Hotel **NR listed 3/08/06** **113 W. Myrtle 1910**
"Cook's Quick Lunch Building is almost completed," reported the S.K. Tribune August 3, 1910. In 1912 the property was listed as Cook's European Hotel, 113½ W. Myrtle, G. Edward Baden, proprietor. From 1913 to 1918, Wills & Son, confectioners, occupied the first floor. Charles H. and J. Clarence Wills were the principal partners with Leo and Marion Wills working as clerks. In 1922, W.W. and O.P. Butler operated a café and rooming house in the building. The café was replaced by C.C. Zimmerman's billiard parlor in 1929, but the upper floors were still used as a hotel until after 1939.

The old Cook's Hotel building, 113 West Myrtle Street, Independence, is a three-story rectangular commercial block with a full basement. Built in 1910, the building is located in the central business district of Independence, Kansas, at the end of a row of commercial buildings between an alley to the east and Eighth Street to the west. Cook's Hotel is a well-preserved example of Classical Revival commercial architecture. Both the exterior and the first floor interior storeroom have good architectural integrity. Red Buffalo Properties owns the building, which currently houses a quilt shop.

Several historic architectural elements remain. Near the storefront entrance, there is an area of mosaic tile floor with a concrete border that marks the original entry. Octagonal black and white ceramic tile are set within an ornamental tile border.

72. Case's Bookstore/Stevens Bro. Drugs **Contributor** **115-117 W. Myrtle**
The S.K. Tribune reported August 3, 1910 that the Stevens Brothers, drugstore and George Robinson's

building are being built. Case's Book Store occupied the storefront at 115 W. Myrtle. The floor above the bookstore was used as part of Cook's Hotel. Albert E. and William C. Stevens occupied the storefront at 117 W. Myrtle. There were offices above the drugstore. The Stevens brother sold their business in 1943 to Henry Bateman. Red Buffalo Ranch currently owns the vacant building.

This rectangular Classical Revival commercial row building has a double front has front and side stair entrances with eight bays. Constructed of brick with a parapetted flat roof. There are four 1/1 double-hung windows on the second floor and modern glazed entrance doors. Decorative elements include stone piers and recessed brick panels with diamond shaped piercing. There are small brick dentils in the parapet, which is topped with stone copping. Both storefronts have been altered. There are modern display windows and entrance doors; the transom is covered with corrugated aluminum.

73. Booth Building Contributor 123 W. Myrtle

Originally used as a dry goods store 323-325 on N. Penn. The Booth Building was completed in 1911. Halsey Brothers, a dry goods, women's wear, and millinery store occupied the first floor from 1911 until 1926. The second floor had several offices. The east part of the building was remodeled in 1926 to create a motion picture theater. From 1929 to 1937, the American Candy Shoppe was listed at this location. Red Buffalo Ranch owns the vacant building.

This is a two-story, three bay, rectangular theater building, with double central entrances and small storefronts at each corner. Constructed of brick with a terra cotta facade, it has a parapetted flat roof. The booth Building has display windows on the first floor with multi-pane transoms, large ornamental round-arched center windows with stained glass panes flanked by two double 10-light windows second floor, and modern metal entrance doors. Decorative elements include the coursed terra cotta front, suspended metal marquee, molded window frames with ornamental hoods, a row of recessed sconces above the side windows, molded parapet cap with upright urn and a shaped central parapet. The storefronts have been altered and the theater's first floor entrance is covered with wood.

74. Old National Supply Co. Building /KIND Building Contributor 114-116 W. Myrtle

Reporting a first step in the construction of the building at 114 W. Myrtle, the S.K. Company has purchased the lot, 40 feet fronting on Myrtle and 100 feet deep, west of the post office." This building was constructed that year and became a favorite gathering place for early oilmen. In 1918 the company began planning a new building and moved to 122 W. Myrtle in 1920. The Fidelity State Bank opened at 114 W. Myrtle, June 26, 1920. Later the Union Traction Company operated a ticket office and news stand there beginning May 23, 1923. From 1922 until 1939 the upper floor was listed first as the National Hotel and then as the Sunflower rooming house. Currently owned by Ranch LLC, the building is used for offices.

This is a brick, two-story, rectangular, commercial row building with a double front with recessed corner entrance, with six bays on the first floor and five bays second floor. The first floor has four display windows and eight transoms, and two glazed wooden entrance doors. The second floor has five 1/1 double-hung windows. First floor decorative elements include stone pier bases, wooden paneled bulkheads, and exposed I-beam lintel above the first floor transoms. The second floor has smooth-cut stone windowsills; brick window hoods, brick eave panel with dentils and cornice, and stone parapet copping.

75. Pioneer Block/Humphrey Investment Co. Contributor 118 W. Myrtle
The Pioneer Block, 118-120 W. Myrtle was constructed in 1905. Presumably, the building was named in honor of Lyman Humphrey, Charles Connelly, William and Charles Yoe, who commissioned the erection of the office building. The men were long-standing associates in the publication of the South Kansas Tribune. They had come to Independence in the early 1870s as early settlers. Lyman U. Humphrey and his son, L.L. Humphrey, occupied 118 W. Myrtle. They operated a farm loan, mortgage, and insurance agency established in 1901. Lyman was one of the most prominent citizens of Independence. He had been elected to the legislature in 1876 and served as Lt. governor in 1877-78. Humphrey was elected governor in 1888 and served until 1892. He was later associated with the Commercial National Bank. After he died in 1915, the business was known as the Humphrey Investment Co.; it continued until after 1956.

Other early tenants included the Oil Well Supply Company (1905-1911), the Fashion Boot shop (1918), and Willis Shoe Co. (1922). The Investment Company occupied the first floor from 1929 on with other offices on the second floor. Currently owned by Red Buffalo Ranch, the building is used for offices occupied by Crescent Oil.

This is a rectangular, painted brick commercial row building, with central and side entrances, six bays on the first floor and three bays second, with a parapetted flat roof. The first floor has two display windows and seven transoms, and glazed wooden entrance door. . The second floor has three pair 1/1 double-hung windows. Decorative elements include smooth-cut stone windowsills and a belt course above the first floor transoms. Flat brick arches and molded hoods on the second floor windows. Above those are the names Humphrey and Yoe & Connelly in raised letters surmounted by molding, brick piers and stone parapet copping.

76. Pioneer Block/Yoe & Connelly Contributor 120 W. Myrtle
The Pioneer Block, 118-120 W. Myrtle was constructed in 1905. Presumably, the building was named in honor of Lyman Humphrey, Charles Connelly, William and Charles Yoe, who commissioned the erection of the office building. The men were long-standing associates in the publication of the South Kansas Tribune; they had come to Independence in the early 1870s as early settlers. 120 W. Myrtle was first occupied by the Oil Well Supply Company (c. 1905-1911). From 1922 to 1931, the property was

listed as a grocery, Charles Barr, manager. In 1937 and 1939, Moore's Beauty Shop occupied the first floor with offices on the second floor. Currently owned by Red Buffalo Ranch, the building is used for offices.

This is a rectangular, painted brick commercial row building, with central and side entrances, six bays on the first floor and three bays second, with a parapetted flat roof. The first floor has two display windows and seven transoms, and glazed wooden entrance door. . The second floor has three pair 1/1 double-hung windows. Decorative elements include smooth-cut stone windowsills and a belt course above the first floor transoms. Flat brick arches and molded hoods on the second floor windows. Above those are the names Humphrey and Yoe & Connelly in raised letters surmounted by molding, brick piers and stone parapet copping.

77. National Supply Co./Union Gas /KIND Radio Contributor 122 W. Myrtle
Originally an oil well supply company, now a radio station. G.A. Mahan, local manager of the National Supply Company, went to Toledo, Ohio July 24, 1918 to consult with executives in the head office about plans for a new building in Independence at the corner of Eighth and Myrtle. The oil well supplies business had been established in 1903 and built a building at 114 W. Myrtle in 1904. The company expected additional growth because the plans in 1918 specified that the walls of the new building were to be sufficient for the addition of a third story. The Company occupied the structure by June 23, 1920. After the beginning of the Depression, however, the local offices were moved to Tulsa in August, 1930. In 1939 the Union Gas Company moved into the building at 122 W. Myrtle. Red Buffalo Ranch owns the building, which is currently occupied by K.I.N.D. Radio.

It is a brick, two-story, rectangular Renaissance Revival commercial row building on corner lot, with three front bays and seven side bays with a parapetted flat roof. There are three display-windows on the first floor, tripartite multi-pane second floor windows. Decorative elements include a cast-concrete water table and lintels, herringbone brick detailing above the first floor windows, terra cotta window hoods over the second floor windows, decorative terra cotta capitals on the façade pilasters between the second floor windows, and an ornamented terra cotta eave cornice with floral details. Alterations include a Moderne glass block entrance; transoms covered with aluminum, and second floor front windows that have been reduced with glass block.

78. Federal Building/Old Post Office NR Listed 10/19/1988 123 N. 8th
The Federal Building (1912, 1937), is associated with the remarkable development of Independence during the early 20th century and for its architectural significance as a classically detailed post office constructed during the tenure of Treasury Architect James Knox Taylor (1897-1912). The building served as the Independence post office from 1912 until 1963 when a modern facility was constructed at 116 E. Laurel. The Ladies Library and Art Association acquired the old Federal Building and it was officially opened as the Independence Museum May 6, 1964. The old Independence post office retains

an excellent degree of exterior and interior integrity. The current owner is the Independence Historical Museum and is operated as a museum.

The original block of this building (1912) is architecturally significant because it represents the distinctive characteristics of a first class post office. The building is a well-preserved example of public monumental architecture in Kansas. The design features are distinctive to its use as a first class post office. Construction of the Federal Building at the corner of Eighth and Myrtle represented an important step in the physical definition of the town's central business district. Four years after the Federal Building was completed it was portrayed as one of six landmark buildings in Independence.
The building has a stone basement and brick walls. The Federal Building was completed and opened for public inspection May 29, 1912. A souvenir pamphlet was published for the appropriation for the event. According to excerpts in the Reporter, the entire appropriation for the property was $75,000. Congressman Campbell and Senator Curtis were praised for their help in securing the building funds. Vendor of the site was state Senator J.F. Overfield. By 1930 plans were considered to enlarge the Independence Federal Building. This may have been a response to the deepening economic crisis and widespread unemployment. The town's population had only increased from 11,920 to 12,782 residents in the decade since 1920.

79. Blakeslee Motor Co. NR Listed 8/25/1989 211 W. Myrtle
The Blakeslee Motor Company building (1918) is located at 211 West Myrtle. This building cost Mr. Blakeslee $33,000, which he stated as, "thereby shows his confidence in the future of Independence." The automobile industry grew rapidly in the early years of the 20th century. The Blakeslee Motor Company building has significant associations with the local development of automobile sales and service in Independence, Kansas. The building is a distinctive and well-preserved example of an early twentieth century auto sales room. The period of historical significance includes the years from 1918 until 1926 when the property housed the Blakeslee Motor Company. The period of architectural significance is associated with the date of construction, 1918. Compared with other examples of this property type, the Blakeslee building may also have regional or state wide architectural significance. Hunt Property Trust owns the vacant building.

This rectangular brick two-story flat roofed commercial building has Classical Revival detailing. The main three-bay façade faces Myrtle Street to the north. The structure is approximately 50 feet wide and 140 feet long. The Motor Company building retains substantial exterior and interior architectural integrity.

The Blakeslee Motor Company building has excellent exterior and interior architectural integrity. It appears today much as it did when completed in 1918. The building was remodeled in 2002 and is in beautiful shape. There are offices in there now. Almost all alterations are minor. The building is architecturally significant as a well - preserved example of an early twentieth century auto salesroom.

80. Commercial National Bank/Professional Building Contributing 201 N. Penn.
When the Commercial National Bank building was occupied June 1, 1921, practically every room in the new six-story office building was rented. A commemorative pamphlet reported that, "many of the leading oil firms of Southern Kansas are tenants in the building and many of the city's most prominent professional men may also be found there." Weary, Alford and Chicago were the designers of the building. Brewster Brothers of Independence were the general contractors. The Sell-Orr Company was the heating and plumbing contractor. Uhrich Millwork Company supplied the millwork. Besides the main banking room on the first floor there were two storerooms. M. L. Truby's jewelry story occupied the northeast corner and Holt's Corner Pharmacy the southwest corner. On the upper floors there were 75 office suites. The Commercial National Bank, established in 1884, was earlier located at 113 N. Penn. The Professional Building is owned by Terry Scott, and is used for offices.

This is an office building at the corner of a row of smaller commercial buildings. In plan it is a rectangle, 70 x 140 feet. The former banking rooms occupy the first two floors with storerooms at the northeast and southwest corners. The upper floors are divided into office suites. The building is six stories tall. The first two floors are clad with smooth cut coursed stone and the upper floors are clad with cream-colored brick. There is a flat roof behind a parapet wall. The building has a steel and reinforced concrete frame. There is a recessed entrance at the southeast corner of the building, an entrance to the upper floors centered in the east wall, and another entrance centered in the south wall.

Decorative elements include a contrasting stone water table, a terra cotta frieze and projecting belt course between the second and third floors and between the fifth and sixth floors, and a projecting cornice with a bracketed molding. There have been alterations to the corner entrance as well as the northeast and southwest storefronts. Four of the large windows and modern partitions have been installed in the former banking room.

81. Kincaid & Co. Grocery Non-contributor 207-209 N. Penn.
Historically, these two properties were distinct buildings. But a single modern façade now covers the front of both stories. A two-story stone building with brick front was shown on lot 10 (207 N. Penn.) in 1885. There was a one-story stone rear section, which remains. The property was a hardware and stove store with a storeroom on the second floor. From c. 1900 until 1937, the building was occupied by a grocery. Until 1926 it was Kincaid & Co., pioneer business established in 1870. Later, it was a branch of the q stores system. Lot 9 (209 N. Penn.) was a dry goods and millinery store in 1890 when it was first recorded. From 1905 to 1939, it was a men's clothing store. A two-story rear addition extending to the rear lot line was constructed between 1916 and 1923. 207 N. Penn is currently owned by Fromong – Snyder Inc. and is used as a card and gift shop. 209 N. Penn is currently owned by Jane Stinson and is used for retail space.

It is a two-story (207 has one-story rear section), rectangular commercial row building composed of

three bays with a recessed central entrance. 207 N. Penn is constructed of brick and stone, while 209 is brick. There is a flat roof behind a parapet. Alterations include modern first floor storefronts and a modern corrugated metal panel covering the entire second floor façade.

82. Osage Block/Kors-Meinhardt Jewelry Non-contributor 217 N. Penn.
When the Osage Block (217-219 N. Penn.) was constructed between 1905 and 1910, the building replaced or incorporated the two-story masonry buildings on the property, which had been standing since c. 1890. The Kors-Meinheadt Jewelry store occupied 217 N. Penn. from 1911 until 1922. The property was a ladies clothing store in the 1930s. There were offices on the second floor. The current owners are Dennis and Paula Messenger.

It is a rectangular, two-story, commercial row building, with a double front, recessed central entrance with steel lintel beam. Constructed of brick in running bond with a parapetted flat roof. There are large display windows on first floor, five 1/1 double-hung windows on second floor. The first floor storefront has been altered and covered with a modern aluminum front. The transoms are covered and a second floor bay window removed.

83. Osage Block/Starkweather & Albert Contributor 219 N. Penn.
When the Osage Block (217-219 N. Penn.) was constructed between 1905 and 1910, the building replaced or incorporated the two-story masonry buildings on the property, which had been standing since c. 1890. Starkweather and Albert operated a wallpaper and paint store at 219 N. Penn. in 1911. From 1916 to 1922, the property was a bookstore. From 1929 to 1939, the building housed a shoe store and ladies wear store. Martin and Lorie Ann Caulkins own the building, which is currently used for retail.

This is a rectangular, two-story, commercial row building, with a double front, and a recessed central entrance with steel lintel beam. Construction is of brick in running bond and a flat roof behind a parapet. Large display windows covered by a metal awning along with multi-pane transoms dominate the first floor. A bay window on second floor is flanked by a series of 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Decorative elements include smooth-cut stone sills and lintels with molding, pressed metal ornament on bay window, three rectangular brick panels, smooth-cut stone ornamental belt courses and a stone nameplate at the center of the stepped parapet.

84. John Salathiel Grocery Contributor 221 N. Penn.
This two-story masonry building was shown in 1890 as a grocery. From 1908 until 1922, the property was listed as the John Salathiel Grocery. The storefront was renovated in the 1920s and by 1929 the property was partitioned into the Rainbow Café and a men's clothing store. In 1939 the property was listed as Gansel's Jewelry and Esther's Millinery. The building is owned by Rachel Pipkin, and is currently used for real estate and a salon.

This is a two-story, rectangular commercial row building with two bays. Constructed of brick in running bond with a parapetted flat roof. There is a metal awning, display windows on first floor, two pair of double-hung windows on second floor, and two adjacent entrance doors on first floor. Decorative elements include smooth-cut stone windowsills, a row of small fixed panes above each, and a flush panel outlined in the brickwork of the upper façade. The parapet is topped with cast concrete copping. First floor storefront has been altered and transoms covered over with aluminum.

85. Bertenshaw Building Contributor 223 - 225 N. Penn.

The Bertenshaw Building (originally Wells-Fargo Express) at Laurel and Penn. "will be rebuilt for the full 140 feet deep." The project was announced April 15, 1925. At the time John Bertenshaw was a prominent attorney in Independence. After the reconstruction, this building housed Wills Brothers' Café #2 (1929), Samuel McDaniel's grocery (1931), and Sayers Hardware (1937-1939). The Bertenshaw Building is currently owned by Randy Hoffman, and is used for retail.

This is a rectangular, two-story commercial row building, with three main bays. Construction is of brick in running bond with a flat roof behind a brick parapet. There are large display windows on the first floor with recessed central entrance, and three 6/1 double-hung windows on second floor. Decorative elements include tile storefront base, fabric awning, recessed stucco panels beside the second floor windows, and a wooden brackets supporting a mock mansard roof at the eave. Alterations include modern metal window moldings and an entrance door, covered transom, and a false mansard roof covered with wooden shingles.

86. W.M. Wade Grocery/Montaldos Contributor 200 N. Penn.

W. M. Wade came to Independence from Jackson County, Missouri in 1873. The wholesale grocery he established was illustrated in the southwest Developer (1900). It was a two story brick building, 70 x 150 feet, housing a store and warehouses. By 1908 the storeroom at 200 N. Penn was listed as the Colonna Toggery Shop. The grocery occupied the adjacent storefront, second floor and rear of the building until c. 1918. By 1922 Montaldos ladies ready to wear occupied the storefront. There were offices on the second floor. According to the Tribune September 23, 1931, "fire destroyed the Montaldo store (Penn and Myrtle) Saturday night." It appears that the building was not entirely destroyed, but required extensive renovation after this fire. Montaldos was listed at this address in 1937 and 1929. Richard Shaver is the current owner and uses the building for health related retail.

It is a two-story, rectangular commercial row building on corner lot, with a recessed central entry with two rear entrances on the southeast elevation, with three bays first floor, two bays second floor, and six bays on the south side. Construction is of red brick in running bond, flat roof behind a parapet. There are large display windows on the first floor front. Paired horizontal 6-light windows with art glass transoms on second floor, two 1/1 double-hung windows first floor S side, and a glazed wooden entrance and rear doors. There is ornamental brick detailing between first and second floor, accenting

window openings and corbelling at the eave. This building was renovated in the late 1920's and has recently been renovated again.

87. Wade Warehouse/Gansel Jewelry Contributor 202 N. Penn.
This storefront was part of the Wade Grocery illustrated in 1900. The entire property was shown as a warehouse in 1920. The rear sections of the building were used as a warehouse until after 1931. By 1910, however, C. T. Gansel, a jeweler, occupied the first floor front. About 1922 the store was partitioned. A shoes store shared the property with Gansel until after 1931. There were offices on the second floor. The current owner is Richard Shaver. The building is in use as a men's retail shop.

It is a two-story, rectangular commercial row building. It is constructed of red brick in running bond with a flat roof behind a slight parapet. The building has two paired horizontal 6-light windows with art glass transoms on second floor. Decorative elements include ornamental brick detailing between first and second floors, soldier course brickwork around the second floor windows, and corbelling at the eave. The first floor storefront has been completely altered with large glass and aluminum windows. There is still a small, stone bulkhead remaining on each storefront.

88. T.E. Wright Dry Goods Co./Calvert's Co. Inc. Contributor 204-206 N. Penn.
On October 6, 1903 the Tribune announce that Mr. Stich would "erect a fine store building" between the city hall and Wade's grocery to be operated by Wright Brothers as a dry goods store. Later the store was listed as the D. G. Witty Co. (1929), Sanders Ridgeway clothing (1929), and Townsend's Department Store (1939). Calvert's Department Store opened there in August 1947. Second floor tenants included William E. Stich (1918), Montgomery County Abstract (1922), and the A. W. Reinhard Photography Studio (1918-1939). The current owner is Richard Shaver, and is currently occupied by Calvert's Department Store.

It is a commercial row building with a recessed entrance on the first floor and five bays on the second floor. Constructed of tan brick in running bond with a flat roof behind a parapet wall. There are large display windows on the first floor, and 16/1 double-hung windows second floor. Decorative elements include terra cotta molding framing the window wall, seven lion's head terra cotta blocks above the molding, and four ornamental belt courses, two of which run through the sill and lentils of the second floor windows. The transoms on the first floor have been covered with signage.

89. Old Fire Station #1/City Offices Contributor 208 N. Penn.
This building was used as a city fire station as early as 1890. From c. 1902 until 1915, city offices were located on the second floor and the jail was in the rear. After a new municipal building was constructed, the property was listed as the Mission billiard parlor and lunchroom. The proprietor, Morton Rees, lived on the second floor. The old Fire Station is now a jewelry store owned by Richard Shaver.

This is a two-story, rectangular commercial row building with two bays. Construction is of brick in running bond with a flat roof and a stepped parapet with stone copping. Decorative elements include smooth-cut stone windowsills, rough-cut window lintels with a central keystone. A shallow metal cornice supported by two large end brackets is placed just below the parapet. The first floor storefront has been altered. There is a recessed side entrance with a shingled overhang and a second color entrance. First floor transoms and the two large upper windows have been filled in.

90. J.E. Thibus Hardware Co./Jock's Nitch, Inc. Contributor 210 N. Penn.
John E. Thibus and Jack Shay established the Thibus Hardware Company in 1874. There was a two-story brick building shown at this address in 1885. A tin shop was located in the rear and a one-story storeroom extended behind the main block. Charles F. and O. A. Thibus continued to operate the business as late as 1956. Currently owned by Phil Mentone & R. Coldwell, the building is in use as an athletic retail store.

This is a two-story, rectangular commercial row building with two bays. It is constructed of red brick in running bond with a flat roof behind a decorative stepped parapet. Two display windows with tile bulkheads flank a recessed central entrance. Six single-pane transom windows are place above the storefront. It has an ornate pressed metal awning suspended with two cables on the first floor. There are three double-hung windows on the second floor. The parapet has an ornamental central pediment featuring an anthemion motif. Two large cast concrete spheres are placed at each end of the parapet on slightly raised piers. There are modern metal window moldings and an entrance door in the first floor storefront.

91. Ulmer Furniture Co./J.C. Penney Co. Non-contributor 212-214 N. Penn.
This tract was unimproved in 1890. By 1902 a one-story double front masonry building was constructed at this location. It was shown as a furniture store. The property was listed as the Ulmer Furniture Company from 1908 until after 1922. S. H. Ulmer established the business in 1870. Although he had died by 1900, the company continued under the management of Arthur DeVore. At the time the company carried on extensive trade in Kansas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma. The company published an annual illustrated catalog. Reportedly, the stock was the largest of its class in southeastern Kansas. On March 2, 1927, the Tribune announced "Edward Reynolds is modernizing the building for J. C. Penny Company." The store was enlarged from one to three stories. The Current owner is the Ester M. McCabe Trust, and is used for appliance sales.

It is a three-story, rectangular, commercial row building with a recessed central entrance. It is constructed of brick and stone (2/3 N sidewall), and a flat roof and parapet. The building front has been substantially altered. There are modern display windows and entrance doors with a metal awning and corrugated metal façade screen.

92. Ulmer Furniture Co. Contributor 216 N. Penn.

There was a two-story building with a brick front shown at this location in 1885. It may have been the original Ulmer Furniture building because the 1890 store sold furniture, mattresses, and carpets. The property was listed as part of the Ulmer Furniture Co. from 1908 until after 1922. From 1929 until 1939, the building housed the G. F. Dancer leather and sporting goods store. The present owners are Bob and Nancy Boles. The Ulmer Furniture building is currently used for Retail as a party supply store.

It is a two-story-rectangular, commercial row building with a deeply recessed central entrance flanked by display windows. A side entrance to the second floor placed to the left of the main entrance. A bulkhead is covered by stucco There are three large 1/1-double-hung sash windows on the second floor with a smooth-cut stone windowsill, rough-cut stone lintel. Construction is of red brick in running bond with a flat roof behind and a parapet. The parapet has corbelled brick detailing, and stone parapet cap.

93. Commercial Building Contributor 218 N. Penn.

There was a two-story masonry building shown at this location in 1885. It was used as a hardware store. By 1908 the property was part of the Ulmer Furniture Company. Later the building had a succession of tenants: Darrah Tailoring Co. (1918), Dancer Harness and Leather Goods (1922), Spring & Todd, books (1929), George Kishpaugh, florist (1931) and Sears Jewelers (1939). The current owner is Paul Stinson, and the present-day use is as an office supply store.

This is a two-story, rectangular, commercial row building with a central entrance, and side entrance to second floor placed to the right of the main entrance. The second floor consists and three bays with 6/1 double-hung windows. Constructed of dark red brick in running bond with a flat roof and a slight parapet. Decorative elements include smooth-cut stone windowsills on the second floor, header brick courses over windows, and corbelled brick detailing at eave. The first floor storefront has been altered. There is a modern metal entrance door and a modern wooden side entrance door. The display windows have been reduced with newer brick walls.

94. Commercial Building/Litwin Building Contributor 220 N. Penn.

There was a two-story brick building shown at this location in 1885. It was a furniture and china store. In the early 1900s this property was the Star Steam Bakery. From 1910 to 1929, it was a millinery shop. Litwin's department store, and the present occupant was first listed at this address in 1931. The present storefront was installed c. 1920 because a central stair between 220-222 N. Penn. appeared in 1923. Karen Rankin owns the building, which today houses a gift shop.

This is a two-story, rectangular, commercial row building with a deeply recessed central entrance and a side entrance to the second floor. The second floor has two bays consisting of paired 1/1 double-hung windows. The Building is constructed of red brick in English bond with a flat roof and parapet. There is.

Decorative elements on the first floor include, a retractable fabric awning, glazed wooden entrance door, and 15-light side entrance door, and an ornamental tile storefront bulkhead and entry floor. The second floor has rough-cut stone window sills, tan soldier course brick detailing over the second floor windows, sign with raised metal letters, a multi-pane transom over the side entrance, corbelled brick detailing at the eave, and a stone parapet copping.

95. Burns' Bakery /Burr Building Contributor 222 N. Penn.

There was a two-story building shown at this location in 1885. It was used as a grocery and crockery store. Other later used included a buggy and an implement dealer (1902) Ives & Son, Confectioners (1908), and the Star Bakery (1911). From 1918 until after 1939, the property was the John M. Burns bakery. The current owner is Elizabeth Sears, and the building is used as a Floral Shop.

It is a two-story, rectangular, commercial row building with a recessed central entrance. The building is constructed of red brick in English bond with a flat roof and parapet. There are display windows on first floor, and 1/1 double-hung windows second that have rough cut stone sills, and tan soldier course brick lentil detailing. The storefront has a modern metal entrance door and windows, a tiled storefront bulkhead, and a large metal sign covering the transom. The parapet has a sign with raised metal letters in a concrete nameplate, and corbelled brick detailing at the eave, and stone parapet copping.

96. J. H. Pugh Drug Co./Pugh Building Contributor 224 N. Penn.

According to the Tribune (July, 1901) the J. H. Pugh Drug Company was one of the first businesses to erect a brick building on Penn Avenue in the 1880s. The earliest drugstore was a one-story wood frame building with a high False Front; the "elegant brick storeroom" was located "on the site of the pioneer stand." An existing two-story brick building with a one-story rear section was shown in the February 1885 Sanborn Map. J. H. Pugh died in 1897. His brother J. D. and son Robert continued the business until November 12, 1903 when the drugstore was combined with W. R. Pratt's stationery store. Another rear addition was constructed between 1902 and 1905. The building was occupied by a restaurant c. 1910, the Enterprise Decorated Co. (1918), Connelly Tire Co. (1922), and by the A&P Tea Company from 1929 until 1939. The current owners are Timothy and Michelle Babcock. Today, the building is used as a restaurant.

It is a brick two-story rectangular commercial row building on corner lot with a central entrance and three front bays. The Pugh has a parapetted flat roof. . This building was damaged in a 1987 explosion. The entire north wall and part of the rear wall has been rebuilt with modern material. In addition, the storefront has been renovated. The second floor has three 1/1-sash windows with splayed brick lintels. The eave has two molded stringcourses and dentil detaining. The Pugh name is modeled in brick at the center of the parapet on a faux brick scroll.

97. John Jakowsky Building/Montgomery Ward Contributor 300-302 N. Penn.
This building was built in 1910 and was originally used as a furniture store. It was owned by J.L. Jakowsky, and was used for a business college later on.

This building was nearly completed by October 26, 1910. On January 18, 1911 John L. Jakowsky opened his new store offering "everything for the household." That year the property was listed as the Chicago Household Furniture Company, and the Independence Business and Trades College occupied the third floor. R.C. Hait took over the furniture business by 1918. He was listed as the building owner in 1922. The Montgomery Ward Company business leased the property in December, 1927 and occupied the building for more than thirty years. The current owner of the old Montgomery Ward Building is Ned Stichman. Sears operates the building as a retail outlet.

This commercial building is located at the end of a row of smaller commercial buildings. The main west façade faces Penn Avenue, the principle north-south street of the central business district; the south façade faces Laurel Street. The building is a rectangle approximately 50x100 feet. The first floor interior had iron columns without partitions. The building is three stories tall with two bays on the west and six bays on the south. The main first floor bay is an enframed window wall with a recessed central entrance. There are three large windows on the second and third floors. A single window on each floor is located in the north bay. The building is constructed of red brick in running bond. There is a low roof sloping to the rear behind a parapet wall. At the southeast corner of the building, there are two entrances. The entry to the main floor had double doors. Ornamentation includes a projecting belt course with lentil molding between the first and second floors, brick panels between floors, and a metal eave cornice with projecting cap.

98. Independence Motor Car Co. Non-contributor 304-306 N. Penn.
The Tribune announced August 5, 1908 that John Jakowsky would remove the old N.P. Short machine shop (a wood frame structure at the NE corner of Penn and Laurel) and begin construction of a double one-story building for the Litchfield and Sawyer garage. This property was listed as the Independence Motor Car Company in 1911. Later it was Wharton's Garage (1918) and the Reed-Gordon Motor Company (1922). About this time a two-story section was added to the rear of the building. By 1929 the property was listed as Jay Reed furniture. In 1937 it was the Self-service Grocery. The Independence Motor Car Co. Building is now an insurance office owned by Craig Turner.

This is a rectangular, commercial building. It is one-story in the front, and two stories in the rear addition, with four bays. It is constructed of brick with a full-length I-beam lintel. It has a flat roof, and a modern metal entrance door, between display windows. Transoms and a corbelled brick eave cornice have been covered.

99. Star Steam Laundry Contributor 308 N. Penn

Between 1902 and 1905, a one-story brick building was constructed at this location for the Star Stream Laundry. By 1918 the west half of the building housed the Busy Bee Bakery. The Arcade Billiards Parlor occupied this property in 1922. A rear addition was constructed by 1923. Photographer John Baugh occupied this part of the building and the Garden Soda Shop occupied the front in 1929. Later the property was listed as Baugh's Studio and Art store in 1939. The S. L. Rollins Trust. Owns the building, which is currently used as a real estate office.

This commercial building is rectangular in shape, and has a double front with recessed entrances. It is one-story and has two bays. It is constructed of brick with two full-length I-beam lintels. Decorative brick detailing includes projecting end blocks and a corbelled projecting eave. The storefront and second floor windows have been extensively remodeled.

100. Commercial Building Contributor 310 N. Penn.

This one-story brick building was constructed about 1922 and shown on the June, 1923 Sanborn map. A rear addition was constructed by 1931. The property was occupied by the Searle Baking Company (1929), the Quick Service Electric Company (1937), and the Etz Boy's Shop (1939). Barbara Plute is the current owner, which now is used for clothing retail.

This commercial building is a one-story rectangular building, constructed of brick in running bond. It has a flat roof and parapet. The storefront has been substantially altered. There is a dentil detailing in the brick courses at the eave. The front has a modern metal entrance door and display windows, a metal awning and corrugated metal covering the transom area.

101. Whitley Grocery /Sayers Hardware Non-contributor 314-316 N. Penn.

From 1910 to 1920, this property was the site of the Airdrome, an outdoor theatre. The Tribune later reported December 28, 1921 that L.L. Whiteley was building on three lots on N. Penn Avenue. A completed two-story brick building with a double front and central stair was shown on the June, 1923 Sanborn Map. In 1929 the south half of the building was listed as Todd Furniture. Lacon L. Whiteley operated the Frisco Market at 316 N. Penn. There were apartments on the second floor. In the 1930s, 314 N. Penn was vacant. The Whiteley grocery continued until after 1939. Sometime later, the building was substantially altered and the second floor removed. The Richard L. Sayers Revocable Trust is the current owner of the building, which is now used as a hardware store.

The building has a modern façade. It is a commercial row building in the central business district. It is a one-story rectangular building with a double front. It is constructed of brick, and has a flat roof with a parapet. It has modern metal display windows, with recessed entry doors with a corrugated metal façade screen.

102. C.R. Schultz Building Contributor 318 N. Penn.
A two-story brick building with a one-story rear section was shown at this location on the June, 1923 Sanborn map. The Independence Tailoring Company was listed at the address in 1920, but there was no listing in 1922. C. Ray Schultz, cleaner, occupied the building from 1929 until 1937. He lived upstairs in 1929. Uhrich Building Supplies occupied the property in 1938. The building is currently owned by W.R. and S.A. Schabel, and is used as a TV Shop.

It is a commercial building in a row of commercial buildings. It is rectangular, and has two stories in the front, and one story in the rear with two bays and a recessed side entrance. Decorative elements include stone bases for each end pier, smooth-cut stone windowsills, and a belt course above the second floor windows. The first floor display windows have been altered. As well, a modern shingled awning and metal awnings on the second floor have been installed. Below the stone parapet copping is a metal cornice with dentil

103. Frank Fletcher Building Non-contributor 209 N. 6th
On April 7, 1920 the Tribune reported that Frank Fletcher had erected a business building on N. 6th. The property was shown in 1923 as a two-story brick building with a double front and a one-story rear section extending from the north half. Daniels Battery Company and Quick Service Delivery were the tenants in 1922. Frank F. and Jennie Fletcher lived on the second floor. He was listed as an architect. In 1931 Dennis Motor Co and Q stores, a wholesale grocery, were the occupants at this address until 1947. In the late 1930's, Standard Brands, Inc. occupied 209 N. 6th and in 1939 211 N. 6th was a warehouse for Glenncliff Creameries, Inc. Currently owned by Dr. Harold Sauder, the building is now used for doctor's offices.

It is a detached commercial building, rectangular, two stories with one-story rear section. The building is constructed of brick, with a flat roof and parapet. It has 1/1 double-hung wooden windows on the second floor of the sidewall and rear of the building. The building front has been substantially altered; there is a modern brick front first floor and a metal facade screen on the second floor.

104. S.S. Kress Co./Unity (Stitch-Sutter) Building Non-contributor 301-305 N. Penn.
The Kress building on the old Caldwell Hotel site, 47 x 140 is being rushed to completion, reported the Tribune August 5, 1908. Next door north the Stich-Sutter building, 23x40, is taking shape. The Kress building was shown in 1910 as a two-story brick building with a double front. The Kress variety store occupied the building until after 1939. There are as many as eight tenants on the second floor in some years. In 1911, for example, occupants were the Petroleum Products Company, Parlor Millinery, the Christian Science Reading Room, Marinello Shop, and Richardson's Dressmaking. This property was listed as the Unity building. There was a dry goods store on the first floor. Dr. E.H. Danforth, a dentist, had an office on the second floor from 1911 until 1939. The dry goods store was listed as Loeb and Co. (1918), Hirsch's (1929), and Locke's (1931-1939). Currently owned by Independence Westco Inc., the

building is used for furniture retail.

It is a two-story commercial building on a corner lot. . It is constructed of brick in running bond, flat roof and parapet. On the second floor there is a wood frame bay window with three 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Decorative elements include a metal projecting eave cornice with paired brackets, a stepped parapet with carved stone caps. The building front has been altered. A modern corrugated metal screen covers the upper 2/3 of the façade. Windows in the south façade and rear have been covered. Basement openings on the south elevation have been filled in.

105. Sunflower Block **Non-contributor** **307-309 N. Penn.**

The Sunflower Building was constructed between 1905 and January, 1910 when it was shown as a two-story brick structure with a confectionary in the south half and a drug and music store in the north. There was a dance hall on the second floor. By 1911 Barr Brothers were operating a grocery in the south part of the building. This business continued until after 1939. In 1937 Morris Auto Supply replaced the drugstore. Currently owned by George W. and Clarice Puryear, the building is now used by Cable One for office space.

It is a brick two-story rectangular commercial row building with a double front with three, second floor bays, a flat parapetted roof. Two large window openings on the second floor flank a pair of 1/1 double-hung windows and wooden doors in arched openings. Decorative elements include a belt course, pier bases and capitals, smooth-cut window surrounds and a rough-cut keystone lintel above the central windows, ornamental vents, and a stepped parapet. The building front has been heavily altered. The transoms have been filled and the second floor windows covered. The facade is covered in stucco and an eave cornice has been removed.

106. Keystone Block **Non-contributor** **311-313 N. Penn.**

The Keystone Block has a 1907 date stone. In 1908 the property housed the Chicago Plumbing Company, Independence Water Works office, Dr. E.A. Miner, and W.F. Keller. The Sell-Orr Heating Company (1918-1922) and Brune Plumbing and Heating (1929-1939) occupied 311 N. Penn. From 1911 until 1939, The J.W. Jenkin's and Sons Music Company occupied the north half of the first floor. The Garden Soda Shop replaced the music store by 1937. Currently owned by Charles O. and Betty Murphy, Radio Shack and Computer Generation operate stores out of the building.

This is a rectangular, commercial building with a double front with adjacent recessed entrances. It is two stories in the front, with a one-story rear section. It was constructed of brick in running bond. The decorative elements include a pressed metal cornice with end blocks and brackets. Alterations include modern display windows, metal entrance doors, and covered transoms.

107. J.L. Zollars Building Contributor 315-319 N. Penn.
On December 19, 1923 the Tribune noted several new business buildings under construction, including Zollars' building at 319 N. Penn. A two-story masonry structure partitioned into three storerooms was shown from plans on the June, 1923 Sanborn Map. J.L. Zollars Millinery and Piggley Wiggley grocery used the building in 1929. The White Swan bakery replaced Bennett's in 1937. Arthur W. Darbe managed the grocery at 319 N. Penn from 1931 to 1939. Currently owned by Melvin D. and Marilyn DeShon, 315 used as Appliance retail store and 319 is used as furniture retail.

This two-story, rectangular commercial building has three bays, and is constructed of brick in running bond. There is a central entrance, two adjacent side entrances, and a side entrance to the second floor at the far right of the storefronts. Decorative elements include smooth-cut stone windowsills and corner blocks. The second floor windows have brick soldier course lintels. Rectangular and diamond shaped cut-stone detailing are located in the parapet of each of the three sections of the building. The first floor storefronts have been altered; there are modern metal entrance doors, awning, and panels covering the transoms.

108. Schmidt Bros./Independence Commercial College Contributor 325 N. Penn
On October 26, 1910 the Tribune reported that "the three-story Independence Business and Trades College is nearly completed and the three-story national business college, with three business rooms on the first floor. The latter is being built by Schmidt Brothers at Penn and Chestnut." Both business schools were at opposite corners of the 300 block of N. Penn. In 1911 William A. and Louis h. Schmidt were listed as president and vice president of the National Business College at 319-321 N. Penn. From 1918 until 1939, the institution was listed as Olsen's Commercial College. The college occupied the third floor of this building. Williams Furniture was listed on the first floor in 1911. From 1916 until 1922, Bennett's millinery occupied 317 N. Penn and the Reporter 319-321 N. Penn. From 1926 until after 1939, Hasley Brothers Dry Goods Store was listed at 321 N. Penn. Arthur and Hubert DeVore, Furniture dealers, occupied 319 N. Penn in 1937 and 1939. Currently owned by David O. and Loreen D. Tharrett, the building now houses the International Mall.

This is a commercial building on a corner lot in a rectangular shape with an ell-plan second floor. It is two-stories in the front, and one-story in the rear There are three front bays, and four north bays. It is constructed of brick in running bond. The decorative elements include smooth-cut stone piers, stone pier bases and a cornice ornamenting the recessed central bay. This building was originally three stories tall, but a fire damaged the building. It was rebuilt in 1986. Except for the multi-pane transoms, the storefronts have been altered and the eave detailing is modern.

109. Eagles' Lodge Building Contributor 113 W. Laurel
This building has a 1912 date in brick above the side entrance to the Eagle's Lodge hall. The property was first listed in the 1913 city directory as Eagle's Lodge #412. In 1918 Henry S. Jenkins, furniture

dealer occupied the first floor storeroom. Later tenants were the Kansas City Sales Company (1920), Campbell Candy Co. (1922), and G.R. Hybarger, Furniture (1929-1939). Currently owned by Robert W. Hille, the Eagles' Lodge Building is vacant.

It is a brick rectangular commercial building comprised of two bays, with recessed side entrance and stair entrance to the second floor on the West side. The first floor has been modified with a modern storefront. The original multi-light transom is still in place. An original arched entryway to the second floor is situated to right of the modern storefront. The stairwell to the second floor is slightly project from the rest of the façade. the second floor has two large 2/2 sash windows located above the storefront with a fixed nine light transom over each, and a small 9/1 window in the projected stairwell portion. All of the second floor windows have smooth-cut stone lintels and sills. A large raised brick shield design is located in a recessed panel between the two large second floor windows. The cornice of the building has been altered.

110. Hotel de Hoss **Non-contributor** **119-121 W. Laurel**

Jake Moore built the "Hotel de Hoss" as the town's finest livery stable at the corner of Eighth and Laurel. There was a grand opening June 25, 1904. The property was listed by that name as late as 1918, but in 1920 it was listed as Moore's Garage. The O.B. Moore Motor Company, dealer in Samson trucks, tractors, and implements, was located next door. The building was the Auto Mechanics Garage in 1922 and the M-W Garage from 1929 to 1939. Harry J. and Henry H. Middlekamp were the proprietors of the M-W Garage. Currently owned by Independence Cinemas, the Hotel de Hoss is used as a movie theater.

This is a commercial building on a corner lot. It is two stories with three bays, and is constructed of painted brick. This building has been substantially altered. It now is a modern looking building with modern windows and doors. Original decorative elements include two large round-arched corner openings, a rear round-arched opening on the southwest side, arched brick hood detailing above the second floor front windows, and two brick finials with spherical tops ornamenting the central front bay. It is now utilized as a movie theatre.

111. Midland/Shultis Building **Contributor** **208-210 N. 8th**

This building was constructed between 1902 and 1905. It was known as the Shultis Building after owner A.W. Shultis, vice president of the Citizen's National Bank. In 1908 the Union Traction Company, Standard Asphalt and Rubber Company, Merrick Metal Works, and four individuals occupied the building. Other tenants included the Culmer Chemical Company (1916-1920), Crescent Oil Company (1929-1931), and the McNeil Printing Company (1929-1939). The upper floors were used as apartments. The current owner is Phillip Johnson; the building is used as a salon and office space.

This is a rectangular brick three-story commercial building with three front bays. Its decorative elements

include three raised brick arched openings with fluted columns on the first floor, brick arches on the third floor, and dentil eave detailing.

112. Old Reporter Building /Law Offices Contributor 112-114 W. Laurel
This building was constructed in 1909 for the Independence Reporter owned by H.G. James. The newspaper moved from an office at 111 S. Penn and moved again in 1914 to 321 N. Penn. Milburn Hobson and W.R. Pratt rented the building in 1918. By 1920 the property was owned by the Jackson Undertaking Company. C.S. Fowler was president and Charles M. Jackson was vice president. This business remained until after 1939. The current owners are William and Mary Fitzpatrick. The building is being used for law offices.

This is a detached commercial two-story building with three recessed bays. It is constructed of brick in running bond. Its decorative elements include a smooth-cut stone water table, rough-cut windowsills and second floor lintels. There are also two low-slung segmental arches over the first floor window openings. The building now has a modern metal entrance and rear doors. Window openings have been covered.

113. Beale Robinson Building Contributor 310 N. 8th
This building was constructed in 1910 for the Robinson's Veterinary Hospital. Beale A. Robinson and his wife Florence lived on the second floor in 1914. The property was listed as the Robinson Auto Repair Shop (1920) and Motor Company (1922). Sell-Orr Heating Company occupied the building in 1929 and 1931. Robinson and Charles Pyle were listed as veterinary surgeons at this location in 1937. Beale Robinson was a county commissioner at this time. In 1939 Wiggins and Son, wholesale tobacco dealer, were listed at this location. Currently owned by Billie Waylene Bailey, the building is used for apartments.

It is a two-story rectangular detached commercial building with three front bays. It is constructed of brick. Its decorative elements include smooth-cut stone windowsills and rough-cut flat lintels, brick eave panel, and stone parapet copping. Two first floor windows and the entrance have been reduced; there is a modern iron step railing.

114. Booth Hotel NR Listed 4/28/1983 201 W. Main
The Booth Hotel sits at the southwest corner of Main and Eighth streets in downtown Independence. Most of the other buildings in the immediate vicinity are small commercial structures. The Booth is an imposing five-story structure, its main elevations faced with red paving brick. Its condition has deteriorated over the last few years but it is still structurally sound and still retains its historic character.

The 91 by 111 foot structure is build entirely of reinforced concrete and brick. On the north and east facades a large, solid paving brick was used as facing. On most of the faces the concrete structure is exposed.

One of the most significant features of the lobby is the revolving door, patented in 1907. Produced by a local company, the Atchison Revolving Door Company, it is one of the only two known to remain in Independence. It is the only one remaining in use. The glass in the doors as well as in the enclosure in which the door sits is all curved. The doors are designed to fold into each other like a closed fan in case of fire. Outside the revolving door, "BOOTH" is written in tile on the step.

The Booth Hotel, was completed in December, 1911 and formally opened on January 31, 1912. Thomas Jefferson Booth, a very prominent and highly respected citizen of Independence, built it. The hotel is characteristic of the then latest practices in the construction and design of hotels. Booth's architect, Frank Bender, took advantage of the popular material concrete, still relatively new at that time, and made every attempt to construct a completely fireproof building. Currently owned by Tower Resources LLC., the building is used for apartments.

The Booth was regarded as a first class hotel well into the 1950's. In the early 1960's it was finally sold out of the Booth family and has had several owners since that time. Plans are under way now to return the Booth to its former elegance and place of distinction in the community.

115. Baden Mercantile Building Contributing 125 N. Penn

Originally this building was a bank and office building. Principal materials are brick, stone, and terra cotta. This building has classical revival detailing, 3-part vertical block, flat roof.

When the Commercial National Bank building was occupied June 1, 1921, practically every room in the new six-story office building was rented. A commemorative pamphlet reported that, "many of the leading oil firms of Southern Kansas are tenants in the building an many of the city's most prominent professional men may also be found there." Weary and Alford of Chicago were the designers of the building. Brwester Brothers of Independence were the general contractors. The Sell-Orr Company was the heating and plumbing contractor. Uhrich Millwork Company supplied the millwork. Besides the main banking room on the first floor, there were two storerooms. M.L. Truby's jewelry store occupied the northeast corner and Holt's Corner Pharmacy the southwest corner. On the upper floors there were 75 office suites. The Commercial National Bank, established in 1884, was earlier located at 113 N. Penn. Commerce Bank currently owns and operates the Baden Mercantile Building as a bank.

This is an office building and bank at the corner of a row of smaller commercial buildings. It is a rectangle building, 70 x 140 feet. The former banking rooms occupy the first two floors with storerooms at the northeast and southwest corners. The upper floors are divided into office suites. The

building is six stories tall. The first two floors are clad with smooth cut coursed stone and the upper floors are clad with cream-colored brick. There is a flat roof behind a parapet wall. The building has a steel and reinforced concrete frame. There is a recessed entrance at the southeast corner of the building, an entrance to the upper floors centered in the south wall. Decorative elements include a contrasting stone water table, a terra cotta frieze and projecting belt course between the second and third floors and between the fifth and sixth floors, and a projecting cornice with bracketed molding. There have been alterations to the corner entrance as well as the northeast and southwest storefronts. Four of the large windows in the south facade have been partially covered. Inside on the main floor a dropped ceiling and modern partitions have been installed in the former banking room.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Independence Downtown Historic District is significant under **Criterion A** in the area of INDUSTRY and COMMUNITY PLANNING THE DEVELOPMENT, and under **Criterion C** in the area of ARCHITECTURE.

The periods of significance for the Independence Downtown Historic District are the *Settlement Period,* from 1867-1872, the A*gricultural and Commercial Development Period,* from 1873-1900, and the *Gas and Oil Boom*, from 1901-1929.

In **Architecture, Industry and Community Planning and Development, Criterion A and C,** the *Settlement Period* context is associated with the years from 1870 until about 1883. Very few buildings survive from this period. Several devastating fires in these early years prompted the city council to pass an ordinance requiring that buildings in the central business district be constructed of stone or brick with fireproof roofs. This historical example of "design review" was the single most important factor in producing the architectural unity still characteristic of downtown Independence.

There are many examples of commercial buildings constructed in the late nineteenth century during the market town context when Independence served the agricultural territory of nearby Montgomery County and sold some goods to the southwest in the still-developing regions of Kansas and the Indian Territory. After gas wells were developed and a local brick plant began production in 1899, a new context, one of the most exciting and prosperous in local history developed. The largest, most elegant, and prominent buildings in the Independence central business district were constructed during this period. The town's population and wealth grew rapidly in the first decade of the twentieth century because of a boom based on gas and oil production. Finally, the Depression beginning in 1929 ended this era of prosperity and growth. The Depression curtailed most building construction except for that initiated by the Federal government to ease unemployment and stimulate the economy.

So, most of the buildings and almost all of the historic buildings in the Independence business district are associated with two historical/architectural contexts. Most were built during the years between 1884 and 1929. There are relatively few nineteenth century buildings that have survived unaltered. The nineteenth century buildings are in relatively poor condition. They are more vulnerable because of their age and the lack of appropriate maintenance. Buildings of this period were constructed of stone and brick often with cast iron posts and storefronts. Buildings from the early twentieth century are common; these have fewer alterations and are in better condition that the nineteenth century buildings.

The architecture of the "Gas and Oil Boom" was characterized by the advent of modern

building technology including wide-spread use of reinforced concrete and steel. Concrete had replaced local stone in most building foundations by 1910. Storefronts of this period often had steel I-beam lintels spanning the entire front creating larger openings for plate glass display windows. The construction of large reinforced concrete and steel framed buildings was marked by examples such as the Federal Building (1912); City Hall (1915); Prairie Oil and Gas Building (1916); the Citizen's Bank (1917); Commercial National Bank (1920); and Memorial Hall (1922).

History

Settlement, 1867-1872

When Kansas was admitted to the Union as a state in 1861, the Osage Indian reservation occupied a large tract of land near the southern border. The reservation had been established in 1825. After the Civil War ended, the Osage lands were coveted as the largest and last reserve of good land in the eastern part of the state. As early as 1866, the Osages were forced to cede tracts at the eastern and northern edges of the reservation. (1) The treaty permitted white settlement on land in the eastern part of what is now Montgomery County.

For a brief time, the Osages attempted to maintain a boundary at the Verdigris River. The Verdigris flows from north to south through the center of Montgomery County. From the west the Elk River joins the Verdigris as a confluence slightly northwest of the geographical center of the country. In 1867 Frank and Fred Bunker established a primitive cattle camp on the west side of the Verdigris south of the confluence. Like the Osages, the Bunkers thought they were beyond the boundaries of civilization.

Early in 1869, however, settlers began to cross the Verdigris River, "at first under protest of the Indians, but the immense throng of settlers soon make all protests futile." (2) Montgomery County was surveyed and organized in 1869; the governor appointed commissioners June 3.

The town site of Independence was selected August 20, 1869 by R. W. Wright and his companions from Oswego. Wright chose the name in recognition of his home town, Independence, Iowa. The boundaries and lot lines were surveyed by Capt. Hamer and G.A. Brown. At this time "Bunker's cabin," was the only improvement on the tract. Fred Bunker, and W.O. Sylvester shifted their pre-emption claims to allow an entire section (640 acres) for the town site west of the river. (3) In 1901 the town site was eloquently described as "a high plateau, facing the sunrise and bounded on three sides by running streams, with surface drainage in every direction, one of the most beautiful and commanding of all town sites in Kansas..."(4)

At the time of the founding, R. W. Wright was quoted in an Oswego paper as saying his party had found as ideal spot for a city, one that was high and well drained and located on the Verdigris River near the geographical center of the county. (5)

Settlers continued to cross the river and many stopped at Independence. A party of eighteen families from Indiana led by Samuel Parkhurst arrived in October. By December, 1869, there were three steam-powered sawmills operation near the river. Alexander Waldschmidt's mill also was equipped to grind grain.

> "During the winter of 1869, the banks of the Verdigris were alive with camps and campers. Families spent the winter, living in covered wagons or in huts constructed of hay. On the spot where Independence stands about forty families lived in these hay houses during the winter."

These crude structures prompted the Indians to name the settlement, "Haytown." During the winter all but one of the temporary shelters burned down. (6)

While the families lived in town that first winter the men were busy all winter cutting walnut trees out near Table Mound to make their houses. These logs were hauled to the sawmill to be cut into boards to make the houses, the men using the ox teams to haul these trees. The houses were one-room shacks, with no floors, and hay carpets. There were places for windows and doors but no windows or doors to put in. (7)

As these residences were being constructed, the earliest commercial building, a double log hotel known as the Judson House, was built for the town company. This structure was located approximately at the northwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Laurel Street.

In these early days the town developed rapidly. After a series of disputes, the Montgomery County seat was moved to Independence in May, 1870. This action was confirmed by a November election. The first stagecoach from Oswego reached Independence June 1 and a post office was established July 1, 1870.

Although the earliest settlers had proceeded without authority, the federal government officially declared the Osage lands open to settlement and sale July 15, 1870. Not until 1875 did the Supreme Court hand down a decision that upheld a joint resolution of 1869 assuring settlers of title to their land at a price of $1.25 per acre. The court ruled that the railroads had no legal right to grants of land in the territory ceded by the Osage. (8)

To carry out the sale of public lands, a federal land office was established in Neodesha, Wilson County, December 15, 1870. The office was moved to Independence November 3, 1871. It was an important

institution which added greatly to the prestige and commercial activity of the new town. The land office finally closed and the records were moved to Topeka, February 18, 1889.

The railroad was one of the most important influences in the development of a frontier community. In June of 1870, Montgomery County voters approved a $200,000 bond issue to promote the extension of the Lawrence, Leavenworth, and Galveston Railroad to the southern boundary of Kansas. In July, 1871, the line was completed through the eastern edge of the county to Coffeyville. Faced with the threat of isolation, citizens of Independence offered enough financial incentives to persuade the railroad to construct a branch like from Cherryvale to Independence. The first train arrived January 1, 1872. The Bunker brothers donated a tract in the north part of the town site for an Independence railroad depot. For several years then Independence was a trading point at the end of the line.

The settlement period in Independence was relatively brief. The town evolved from a frontier settlement to an established town with businesses and institutions in less than three years. "From the spring of 1871 to the same time in 1872, over 200 houses were built and the population swelled from 1,000 to about 2,300." (10) The governor proclaimed Independence a city of the second class March 20, 1872.

Agricultural and Commerce Development, 1873-1900

After the nation-wide financial panic of 1873, Independence grew more slowly. In the late 1870's the town reached a population of about 3,000. Independence "came to a standstill and remained a country trading post merely, except for a wholesale business in the region to the southwest." Agriculture was the primary economic activity. As one observer recalled in 1901, "the transformation from a sea of grass, whose waves had stopped never to go again, into brown fields, where men labored, was swift, complete, and permanent." (11)

Assessing the natural resources of Montgomery County in 1882, William Cutler commented that "the soil is remarkably fertile...Timber, as in most parts of the state, is scarce, being confined to the belts along with water courses." He noted that the county had useful sources of coal and sandstone for building. (12) During this period "every quarter section was carefully examined with an eye to its single power for producing things of value, something to repay toil. (13)

In the late nineteenth century Independence was a market town serving the agricultural hinterland. The population actually declined in the early 1890s. During this period there was a business rivalry between merchants located on Main Street between 4th and 6th Avenue and those on Pennsylvania Avenue between Myrtle and Chestnut. The competition probably contributed to the physical development of the modern business district with two principal cross-axes. Property owners of Main tried to draw traffic from the bridge over the river east of town. They emphasized the location of both newspapers on Main Street.

Another group had secured the post office and located many business houses on Pennsylvania Avenue, mostly between Myrtle and Chestnut... This rivalry continued for years until the Main Street boosters lost their nerve and gave up the struggle for supremacy. (14)

During the late nineteenth century the commercial buildings in Independence were improved—they were transformed from wood frame to brick and stone structures. This was a reaction to major fires in the central business district. There were fires February 12, 1875; February 5, 1882; February 17, 1883; December 15, 1884; and two more fires in 1885.

After the fire in 1875, when eighteen businesses were destroyed, the Independence City Council passed an ordinance compelling all persons building on Pennsylvania Avenue between Chestnut and Maple, and on Main Street between Fifth and Eighth to use stone, brick or other incombustible materials and boundaries and established architectural standards for the central business district at an early date.

By 1883 Naut's brick plant was busy furnishing materials for reconstruction. Surviving brick buildings from this period include the J.H. Pugh Drug Co. building (224 N. Penn) and the New York Store, and Tribune Building (101-105 E. Main). The Independence Foundry and Machine Shop produced cast iron storefronts. (15) Stone buildings were also erected. Near the business district, a new Catholic Church was constructed of native sandstone. After the June 13, 1885 fire almost all of the crude wooden buildings from the settlement period were removed from the business district. Another highlight of this decade was the construction of the Montgomery Country courthouse, which was dedicated December 13, 1887.

Another response to the downtown fires was the organization of a volunteer fire department in 1876. After the fires in the early 1880s, the town council moved to provide salaries for five permanent firemen who led a force augmented by volunteers.

The transportation network, local infrastructure, and business institutions of Independence developed steadily during the late nineteenth century. In 1879 the Southern Kansas and Western Railroad extended the Independence branch as far west as Wellington. This line eventually reached Harper and Hunnewell on the Oklahoma border. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe acquired this line in November, 1880. A north-south branch line through Independence was the Verdigris Valley Railroad. Bonds were voted to assist the company in 1885; construction began the next year. By 1889 this branch was absorbed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Other improvements in Independence included the earliest attempts to provide water, electricity, gas service, and the production of hard-fired brick for paving and construction. A water plant was constructed in 1884. There was a filter basin at the river east of town and water was pumped to a tower, which supplied a system consisting of 95 customers, 55 fire plugs, and 4 public water troughs. (16) It was sold at court order to satisfy creditors in 1890. Improvements were made in April, 1891, with municipal assistance.

In the late 1890s, E. L. Foster set up an electric generation plant powered by a boiler and steam engines from the former Independence woolen mill. In 1893 a telephone line was constructed from Cherryvale and Independence. However, the telephone company failed and was sold at a sheriff's sale August 6, 1895. Early in 1896, two new owners, L. Perkins and L.S. Heckman, took over the telephone operation. "The first gas piped to Independence was in November, 1893, but until January 10, 1895, when the supply from the northwest field was piped to town, the gas business was not on a firm foundation." (17) In 1895 seventy-five gas streetlights were installed in the town center.

Abundant natural gas provided a cheap fuel for an important manufacturing enterprise, the Coffeyville Brick and Tile Company. This company began construction of an Independence plant April 20, 1898. The Independence plant began production June 6, 1898. By 1903 the brick company was described as "the leading single industry of our city at the present time having the largest payroll." (18)

The emergence of other commercial and social institutions during this period illustrated the development of Independence as a community. The first bank organized in 1871 was Hull's Bank. As the owners and management changed, the bank became Citizen's Bank and in 1891 Citizen's National Bank. The First National Bank was established in 1883. Commercial National Bank was established in 1884. Lyman Humphrey, the bank's president, later was elected governor of Kansas. By 1901 the Commercial National Bank boasted that it had the largest capital, greatest volume of business, and more deposits than any of the ten banks in Montgomery County. (19)

Another institution associated with the maturation of the community and enhancing the prestige of Independence was the established of a county high school approved May 28, 1897. Independence donated the site for the school. There was a groundbreaking ceremony June 20, 1898, and the building was accepted June 6, 1899. The high school was one of the landmarks in an environment described with satisfaction as consisting of solid blocks of business houses, stately homes, shaded streets, gardens, lawns, good sidewalks, churches, schools, waterworks, mills and elevators. (20) This view of Independence as a stable community founded on agriculture and commerce was to undergo remarkable change in the next few years of the early twentieth century.

The Gas and Oil Boom, 1901-1930

Immediately after 1900, the town of Independence grew rapidly in wealth and population. The optimistic spirit of the time was expressed in the following words:

> "For years her merchants, bankers and businessmen had sought and found wealth in territorial expansion-horizontally-but they now turned in serene confidence to the rocks beneath their feet to learn what was stored there that was available in business... For with a strong, permanent flow of natural gas, under perfect control, susceptible of wide distribution, what could not be done?" (21)

At the beginning of this period, the promoters and leaders of the town had little doubt that Independence would become the recognized manufacturing and commercial center of the Kansas gas and oil fields. (22) As they saw it, the town was ideally situated to be the center of a great population supported by a great industry.

When the boom began, the business section of Independence was already solidly built of brick and stone with plate glass fronts, but the pace of construction and economic activity soon accelerated, as an observer reported in 1902:

> "Business buildings of a superior character were put up, and everywhere evidences of the new life the city had taken on were manifesting themselves. Meanwhile real estate was doubling and tripling in value, and the demand for residences was entirely in excess of supply, notwithstanding they were going up by the score." (23)

By 1905 the boom was in full swing, as described in this anecdote:

> "A visitor of five years ago returned to Independence recently, and was amazed at the wonderful change. What improvements! There are new buildings, new residences, new manufacturing industries, paved streets, brick sidewalks, and many, many new faces!"

The town's attributes stimulated "the prospects of prosperity tomorrow." (24) The exclamations were based on economic and technological advances. At first natural gas fueled the boom. Two cement manufacturing plants were organized in 1903. The first shipment of this material was sent from Independence in September, 1905. The two plants were consolidated in 1916. Three window glass plants were started in 1905. The other resource, which eventually sustained the activity was oil, although it was not until 1902 that the Standard Oil Company made an open market for oil in this field, nor until 1903 and 1904 that development began on a large scale. (25) In 1910 Richard Douglas tied the town's prosperity to oil and gas:

"The abundance of gas that has been available for the last ten years has been directly responsible for the coming of the Portland cement plants and glass factories, and has revolutionized the brick and tile industry, as well as benefited to a large extent all the manufacturing interests of the eastern half of both Kansas and Oklahoma..."

The population of Montgomery County increased by 71% during the decade from 1900 to 1910. By 1910 Montgomery was the leading industrial county in the state. (26) The population of Independence was 6,208 in 1902. This more than doubled to 15,535 in 1907. (27) Growth was evidenced in a host of improvements. In addition to the services introduced in the late 1880s and 1890s, the town built a city sewage system at the turn of the century. In 1901 a writer noted, "for two years the city has been laying mains and extensions, and now the lateral connections have been made from the business districts. This is being extended to the residence districts." (28) The system was planned by engineer John M. Weeker.

Bond issues to enlarge and improve the municipal water plant were approved in 1906 and 1907. A storage reservoir was built in 1912. The Independence Electric Company began construction of a new generation plant June 16, 1906. This was not adequate to meet the growing demand and in 1911 the city joined a regional system served by the Kansas Gas and Electric Company. F.W. Blackmar stated in 1912, "the city is one of the best equipped in the state as far as public improvements are concerned."

A Carnegie Public Library opened in Independence November 19, 1907. This became a significant cultural institution in the town. During this period several church buildings were constructed. These reflected both an increase in population and an increase in wealth. The Presbyterian Church was erected in 1904, remodeled extensively in 1917, and then replaced by another new building in 1929. A new Christian church was dedicated in 1909, a Baptist Church in 1912, and a new Methodist Church in 1914.

To provide loans for home construction and mortgages, the Independence Building and Loan Association was organized in 1906. One report at the end of 1907 boasted that "there have been built business buildings and houses to the total value of $1,845,850.00 in our city." (29) The Independence Chamber of Commerce was incorporated June 17, 1914. This institution combined two earlier commercial clubs into a single organization. By 1915 a writer described Independence concluded, "There is no 'bad section' in the town, nor is there any 'Quality Hill,' as the fine houses are scattered on every street and in every part of town." (30)

By the end of 1907, both the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific Railroad Companies had built "an elegant pressed brick passenger depot, costing about $12,000 each," in Independence. The most unique transportation innovation was the opening of the Union Traction Company's service from Coffeyville July 4, 1907. The interurban electric railroad eventually extended service to Cherryvale in 1910; Parsons in 1912; Nowata, Oklahoma in 1915. in 1920 the system carried 75,000 passengers and 35,000

interurban passengers monthly. At this time there were fifteen daily trains operation in the regional system. Success of the electric interurban railroad was short-lived, however; the company went into receivership in 1927 and operated under the interim management of John F. Layng for ten years. (31)

After the city form was defined and an infrastructure was developed, the period from 1910 to 1930 was marked by the construction of several major buildings. These structures were associated with more sophisticated corporate and municipal organization. In 1911 the Hotel Jefferson (later known as the Booth Hotel after the owner, Thomas J. Booth) was constructed. When it was completed, Independence claimed to be the first city in the state to erect a fireproof hotel. In May, 1912, a new post office building was dedicated.

Major buildings continued to go up. A contract for the new city hall was awarded May 12, 1915. This structure housed the police and fire departments as wells as the city administration and council. In 1916 the Prairie Oil and Gas Company completed the south wing of a mult-story office building. Another wing to the east was completed by March, 1928. This six-story Citizen's National Bank was dedicated September 12, 1917. At the time this building was the most impressive structure in the central business district. Soon afterwards, the last wood frame building from the settlement period in the business district was demolished May 14, 1929. This relic had been constructed in 1871 as the Page and Son Bank Building and moved several times. (32)

A new building downtown was completed June 23, 1920 for the National Supply Company. This business was associated with one of the significant industries in local history. Besides supplying oil field equipment, the structure was known as a gather place for oilmen. At the same time the Commercial National Bank moved into a new office building across the street from the rival Citizen's Nations Bank. This office building, later known as the Professional Building, was completed July 6, 1920. Memorial Hall, a largely community auditorium, was the last major building erected in the historic development of downtown Independence. Todd and Son were the low bidders for this project June 14, 1922.

Independence was one of the towns that benefited from regional industrial development in southeast Kansas. A shift from agricultural to industrial production was reflected in population statistics. During the years from 1890 to 1910, the urban population of the ten counties increased more rapidly than the rural population, continued to do so through 1920, and then fell off less sharply than the region's total population after 1920. The boom in southeast Kansas ended in the Depression of the 1930s. As John G. Clark concluded, "It was the ill luck of southeastern Kansas to launch its industrial career by adopting the method and technology of an industrial structure that was already obsolete, in decay, and in the process of replacement by new processes."

Clark pointed out that entry into production was easily accomplished, but almost immediate conversion was necessary for survival. (33)

Many of the manufacturing plants in southeast Kansas, including some in Independence, could not make the necessary changes. In 1923 the only surviving cement plant was sold by local investors to the Atlas Portland Cement Company. The brick company merged with 32 other plants in the region January 20, 1926. Consolidations and closings became more frequent after 1929. The Atlas Cement Company was purchased by U.S. Steel in 1930. Commercial National Bank closed March 19, 1930. It was reorganized and opened as the Security National Bank September 24. Also in 1930, the Prairie Oil Company withdrew as a buyer of oil from stripper wells in eastern Kansas. In a curious sequence of events, Montgomery County commissioners ordered an extensive remodeling of the courthouse beginning June 3, 1931. Only a month after the building was rededicated April 13, 1932, the commissioners had to cut the salaries of all county employees.

The county's salary cuts were an early symptom of a deepening national Depression. One year later, October 25, 1933, the First National Bank was re-chartered as the Citizen's National Bank. Thus both major banks in Independence had to be rescued in the early 1930s. The Building and Loan Association was also reorganized in 1936. The association eventually applied for a federal charter and deposit insurance in May, 1939.

Direct relief projects to alleviate unemployment began March 14, 1934, when federal money was used to pay laborers to improve Riverside Park in northeast Independence. Groundbreaking ceremonies were held December 28, 1938, for construction of two modern elementary schools. These buildings, supported by the federal Public Works Administration, were dedicated January 10, 1940. (34)

Conclusion

Although the gas and oil boom had already declined by the late 1920s, the Depression aggravated the inherent economic weakness of a community built on manufacturing and the exploitation of limited natural resources. The population and wealth of Independence peaked in the early 1920s, then declined and remained nearly constant for many years. The construction dates of buildings in the central business district reflected this pattern.

Widespread use of the automobile, changing consumer habits, and modern commercial designs have disrupted the historic business district. Nevertheless, downtown Independence remains the

retail and official center of the city, and the environment is still defined by the stock of buildings constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Dates of Significance

1. 1867- Frank and Fred Bunker established a primitive cattle camp on the west side of the Verdigris south

2. 1875- 18 businesses were destroyed after a fire, which sparked the architecture change in buildings downtown, after the City government banned wood based structures, requiring buildings in the downtown area to be made of stone or brick.

3. 1907- The population doubled to 15,535, Montgomery County was also the leading Industrial County in the state which contributed to community development.

4. 1910- Union Traction Company's electric railroad transportation system was in full swing, allowing Southeast Kansas residents to travel easily between towns.

5. 1947- Buses replaced streetcars. Union Traction Company ceased operations of the electric railroad.

6. 1959- Missouri Pacific Railroad ended passenger service to Independence.

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2-01-1911	6-16-1937	3-01-1911	7-28-1937
1-24-1900	10-3-1900	2-14-1900	1-24-1900
4-18-1900	1-23-1901	5-30-1900	2-26-1902
7-11-1900	11-7-1906	7-25-1900	1-1-1930
8-22-1900	8-3-1910	10-26-1910	2-1-1911
3-11-1911	3-8-1916	8-18-1926	10-6-1926
11-10-1926	1-1-1927	industrial edition 12-30-1903	

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UTM COORDINATES

5. 15/259630/4122760
6. 15/259640/4123000

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

This verbal description is presented using street names and boundaries. All descriptive comments are assuming the middle of the street as a boundary with the proposed district being considered inclusive within the boundaries described.

Beginning at the midpoint of 8th and Chestnut Streets proceed east to the midpoint of Chestnut and 6th Streets; then south on 6th Street to the midpoint of 6th and Myrtle Streets; then proceed east on Myrtle Street to the midpoint of Myrtle and 5th Streets; then South on 5th Street to the midpoint of 5th and Maple Streets; then proceed west on Maple Street to the midpoint of Maple and 9th Streets; proceed north on 9th Street to the midpoint of 9th and Myrtle Streets; then proceed east on Myrtle Street to the midpoint of Myrtle and 8th Streets; then proceed north on 8th Street to the midpoint of 8th and Chestnut Streets which is the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

In deciding the boundaries for the proposed district an effort was made to include the core downtown area and not move into the general residential areas. At the same time there are 3 residential houses included in this district. Using existing streets as identifiers for the boundaries, these three residential houses appeared to be naturally included. The boundaries of the Independence Downtown Historic District start at the north end of the core downtown area. This beginning point is a major intersection of highways 75 and 96 and is highlighted by the old Schmidt Brothers/Independence Commercial College building. Following the boundaries toward the east and then south to intersection of 6th and Myrtle Streets is the Independence City Hall, on of the more significant buildings in the central business district. Continuing on the boundary plan proceeding south on 5th Street to the midpoint of 5th and Maple Streets, the Independence Carnegie Library, built midpoint of Maple and 9th is the Dale Bryant home. Continuing along the boundary north on 9th Street to the midpoint of 9th and Myrtle Streets, then turning east on Myrtle to the midpoint of Myrtle and an 8th Streets we have the current Independence Historical Museum, also known as Federal Building/Post Office, built in 1912. Turning north on 8th Street and moving toward the midpoint of 8th and Chestnut Streets, we pass the Beale Robinson apartment building. Within this district are seven nationally registered buildings and most of the remaining are contributing buildings. Many would be eligible for individual registration.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is consistent for all photographs:

1. Independence Downtown Historic District
2. Montgomery Co., Kansas
3. Photograph by Patrick Zollner
4. August 25, 2005
5. Digital image archived at Kansas State Historical Society

The following information is specific to each photograph:

Photo #	Description of View
1.	View of intersection of Pennsylvania and Chestnut from the east/northeast.
2.	View of intersection of Pennsylvania and Laurel from the northeast.
3.	View of intersection of Pennsylvania and Laurel from the west/southwest.
4.	View of intersection of Pennsylvania and Laurel from the northwest.
5.	View of east side of Pennsylvania between Laurel and Myrtle Streets.
6.	View of storefront detail, east side of Pennsylvania.
7.	View of west side of Pennsylvania and intersection with Myrtle from the northeast.
8.	View of west side of Pennsylvania between Myrtle and Main from the northeast.
9.	View of intersection of Pennsylvania and Main from the southwest.
10.	View of south side of Main between 5th & 6th Streets from the northwest.
11.	View of Montgomery Co. Courthouse, north side of Main, from the southwest.
12.	View of south side of Main between 6th and Pennsylvania from the northeast.
13.	View of western half of south side of Main between Pennsylvania & 8th from the northeast.
14.	View of western half of north side of Main between Pennsylvania & 8th from the south/southeast.
15.	View of western half of south side of Myrtle between Pennsylvania & 8th from the northeast.

Property Owners (keyed in accordance with Section 7 listing)

1. City of Independence
   120 N. 6th
   Independence, KS 67301

2. City of Independence
   120 N. 6th
   Independence, KS 67301

3. Independence Industries
   POB 347
   Independence, KS 67301

4. Potts Funeral Home
   118 So. Penn
   Independence, KS 67301

5. Lance and Judy Stanislaus
   Rt 2 Box 86
   Independence, KS 67301

6. Ned Stichman
   725 Washington
   Independence, KS 67301

7. Lee's Heating and Cooling
   114 E. Main
   Independence, KS 67301

8. William Kelly
   113 So. 8th
   Independence, KS 67301

9. Brian K. Brooks
   117 So. 8th
   Independence, KS 67301

10. Howard Thompson
    200 Rajah Road
    Independence, KS 67301

11. Dale Bryant
    218 E. Maple
    Independence, KS 67301

12. Montgomery County Commission
    214 E. Main
    Independence, KS 67301

13. David and Melody Watson
    884 W. College Ave
    Independence, KS 67301

14. Harold Harclerode
    215 E. Main
    Independence, KS 67301

15. Midwest Crises Center
    POB 981
    Independence, KS 67301

16. Robert Pierce
    3444 W. Main
    Independence, KS 67301

17. City of Independence
    120 N. 6th
    Independence, KS 67301

18. Great Plains Federal Credit Union
    123 E. Main
    Independence, KS 67301

19. Shawn Hines
208 E. Locust
Independence, KS 67301

20. Shawn Hines
208 E. Locust
Independence, KS 67301

21. Beth Chaney
115 E. Main
Independence, KS 67301

22. Barbara J. Wilkins
POB 764
Independence, KS 67301

23. Rosa Mitchell
200 E. Pecan
Independence, KS 67301

24. Christopher and Will Hastings
209 N. 11th
Independence, KS 67301

25. Robert and Debra Friend
2419 Linda Jean Dr.
Independence, KS 67301

26. Robert and Debra Friend
2419 Linda Jean Dr.
Independence, KS 67301

27. William and Marie White
2686 Country Club Cr.
Independence, KS 67301

28. James Wolf
101 West Main
Independence, KS 67301

29. Tony Vowell
103 W. Main
Independence, KS 67301

30. Donald & Kathryn Grubb
806 Osage
Neodesha, KS 66757

31. Donald & Kathryn Grubb
806 Osage
Neodesha, KS 66757

32. William Kelly
113 So. 8th
Independence, KS 67301

33. Stephen Williams
115 West Main
Independence, KS 67301

34. Ned Stichman
725 Washington
Independence, KS 67301

35. Ned Stichman
725 Washington
Independence, KS 67301

36. Steve and Karen Chism
3394 County Rd 4200
Independence, KS 67301

37. Steve and Karen Chism
3394 County Rd 4200
Independence, KS 67301

38. Phillip and Debbie Whitehead
1718 N. 8th
Independence, KS 67301

39. Jo Mckenzie
205 E. Pine
Independence, KS 67301

40. Commercial Property Development
POB 1018
Independence, KS 67301

41. Rosa Mitchell
200 E. Pecan
Independence, KS 67301

42. Donald and Barbara Potter
4187 County Rd 4400
Independence, KS 67301

43. Velda R. Hayden
2091 So. Penn
Independence, KS 67301

44. JR Property
POB 1018
Independence, KS 67301

45. Don and Carole Farthing
3015 N 8th
Independence, KS 67301

46. Red Buffalo Ranch
122 W. Myrtle
Independence, KS 67301

47. Red Buffalo Ranch
122 W. Myrtle
Independence, KS 67301

48. Henry and Marsha Leroy
3314 Hillcrest
Independence, KS 67301

49. H. B. Edwards
5800 Turnberry Crt.
Topeka, KS 66614

50. H. B. Edwards
5800 Turnberry Crt.
Topeka, KS 66614

51. H. B. Edwards
5800 Turnberry Crt.
Topeka, KS 66614

52. Harold Andrews Post 139
701 So. 18th
Independence, KS 67301

53. Joe and Sharon Ray
206 W. Main
Independence, KS 67301

54. Henry and Marsha Leroy
3314 Hilcrest
Independence, KS 67301

55. John Vermillion
2230 Kelly Lane
Independence, KS 67301

56. Dennis Messenger
2231 Kelly Lane
Independence, KS 67301

57. Booth Theater Foundation
122 W. Myrtle
Independence, KS 67301

58. Tim and Jennifer Christensen
101 West Maple
Independence, KS 67301

59. Steve Defever
3014 Crown Dr.
Independence, KS 67301

60. Jim Marshall
108 N. Penn
Independence, KS 67301

61. Melvin and Marilyn DeShon
3101 Crown Dr.
Independence, KS 67301

62. Walter Gibson
POB 64
Independence, KS 67301

63. Sandra Dodson
9399 Wade Blvd. Apt. 8207
Frisco, TX 75035

64. Bill Bateson and Gary Nickel
2401 Grand Lane
Independence, KS 67301

65. Bob Harris
103 N. Penn
Independence, KS 67301

66. Karen Rankin
POB 284
Independence, KS 67301

67. Steve Sherwood
116 E. Cottonwood
Independence, KS 67301

68. First National Bank
113 N. Penn
Independence, KS 67301

69. Stewart Crow
2724 Country Club Cr.
Independence, KS 67301

70. Commerce Bank
125 N. Penn
Independence, KS 67301

71. Red Buffalo Ranch
122 W. Myrtle
Independence, KS 67301

72. Red Buffalo Ranch
122 W. Myrtle
Independence, KS 67301

73. Red Buffalo Ranch
122 W. Myrtle
Independence, KS 67301

74. Red Buffalo Ranch
122 W. Myrtle
Independence, KS 67301

75. Ranch LLC
122 West Myrtle
Independence, KS 67301

76. Red Buffalo Ranch
122 W. Myrtle
Independence, KS 67301

77. Red Buffalo Ranch
122 W. Myrtle
Independence, KS 67301

78. Independence Historical Museum
8th and Myrtle
Independence, KS 67301

79. Hunt Property Trust
109 N. Post Oak Ln
Houston, TX 77024

80. Terry Scott
201 N. Penn
Independence, KS 67301

81. Betty Snyder/Phil Fromong
207 N. Penn
Independence, KS 67301

82. Dennis and Paula Messenger
2231 Kelly Lane
Independence, KS 67301

83. Martin and Lorrie Ann Caulkins
219 N. Penn
Independence, KS 67301

84. Rachel Pipkin
7518 Burgyone Apt. 354
Houston, TX 77063

85. Randy Hoffman
4219 County Rd 4900
Independence, KS 67301

86. Richard Shaver
113 Woodlane
Independence, KS 67301

87. Richard Shaver
113 Woodlane
Independence, KS 67301

88. Richard Shaver
113 Woodlane
Independence, KS 67301

89. Richard Shaver
113 Woodlane
Independence, KS 67301

90. Phil Mentone
523 N. Broadway
Pittsburg, KS 67301

91. Randy McCabe Trustee
Rt 1 Box 113
Elk City, KS 67337

92. Bob and Nancy Boles
RFD 1
Liberty, KS 67351

93. Paul Stinson
POB 84
Independence, KS 67301

94. Karen Rankin
3986 County Rd 3600
Independence, KS 67301

95. Elizabeth Sears Trust
1103 E. 9th
Winfield, KS 67156

96. Timothy and Michelle Babcock
2716 N. 10th
Independence, KS 67301

97. Ned Stichman
725 Washington
Independence, KS 67301

98. Craig Turner
2501 Fairway
Independence, KS 67301

99. S. L. Rollins Trust
1660 Rd 31
Elk City, KS 67334

100. Barbara Plute
317 N.10th
Independence, KS 67301

101. Richard L. Sayers Trust
314 N. Penn
Independence, KS 67301

102. William Schabel
1753 W. Oak
Independence, KS 67301

103. Harold Sauder
605 E. College Ave.
Independence, KS 67301

104. Independence Westco Inc.
301 N. Penn
Independence, KS 67301

105. George Puryear
149 W. College Ave.
Independence, KS 67301

106. Charles and Betty Murphy
5195 E. Harbour Ct.
Decatur, IL 62521

107. Melvin DeShon
3101 Crown Dr.
Independence, KS 67301

108. David and Loreen Tharrett
325 N. Penn
Independence, KS 67301

109. Robert W. Hille
2950 Lakeview Lane
Independence, KS 67301

110. Independence Cinemas
121 West Laurel
Independence, KS 67301

111. Phillip Johnson
212 N. 8th
Independence, KS 67301

112. William and Mary Fitzpatrick
1609 Woodland View
Independence, KS 67301

113. Billie Waylene Bailey
310 N.8th
Independence, KS 67301

114. Tower Resources LLC
5407 S. Lewis
Tulsa, OK 74105-6552

115. Commerce Bank
124 N. Penn
Independence, KS 67301

Independence Downtown Historic District

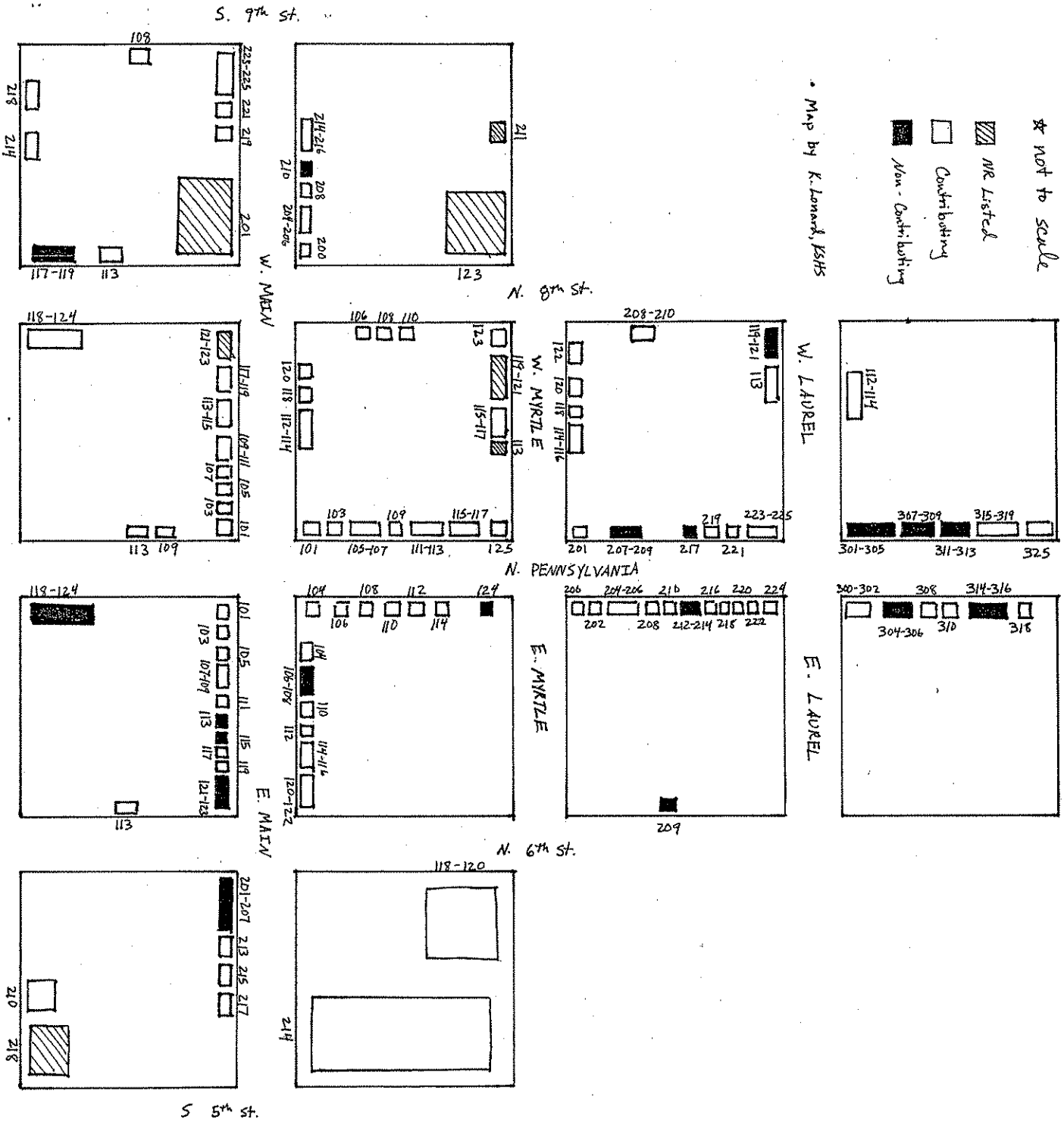
* not to scale

NR Listed

Contributing

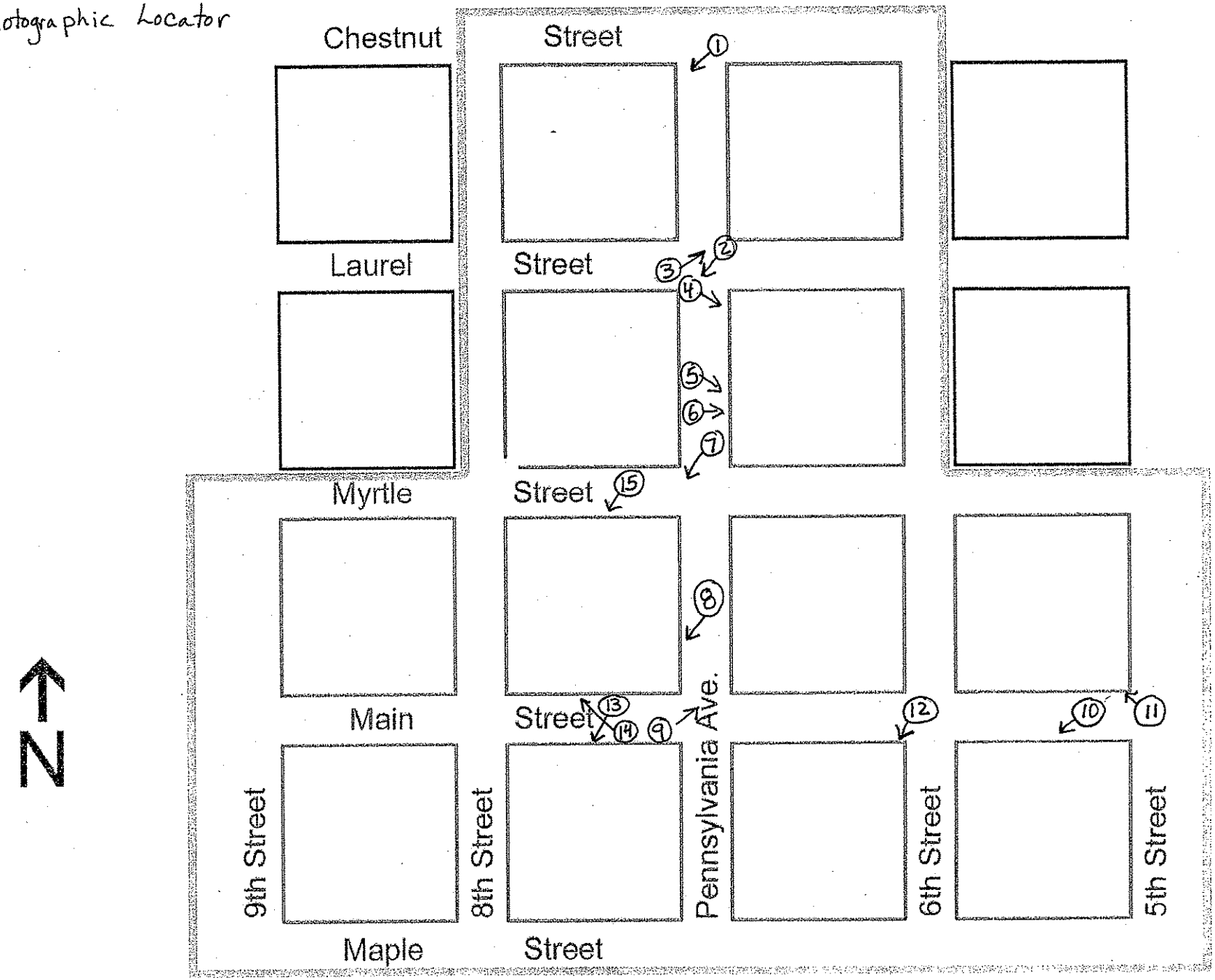
Non-Contributing

• Map by K. Lonardi, KSHS



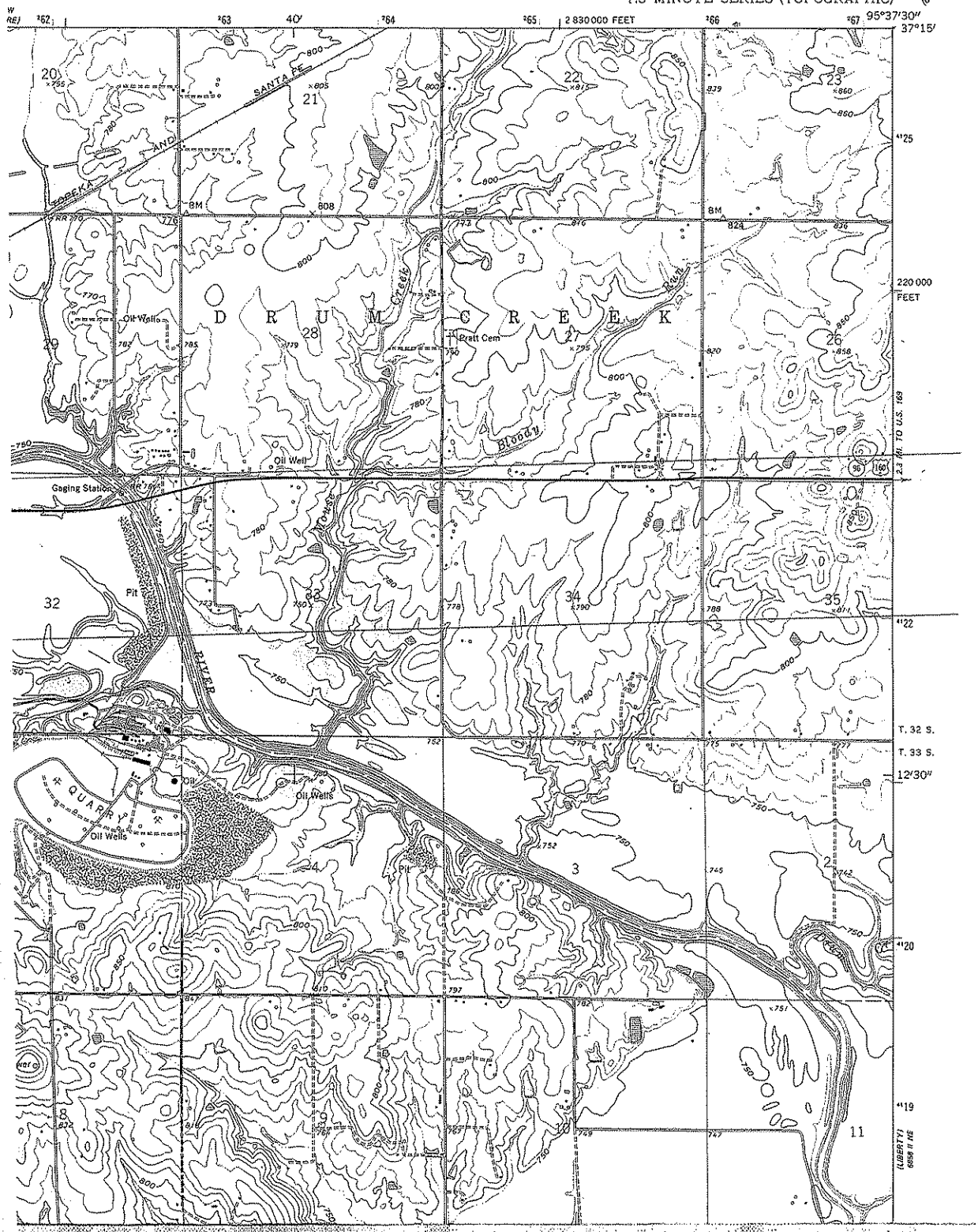
Independence Downtown Historic District

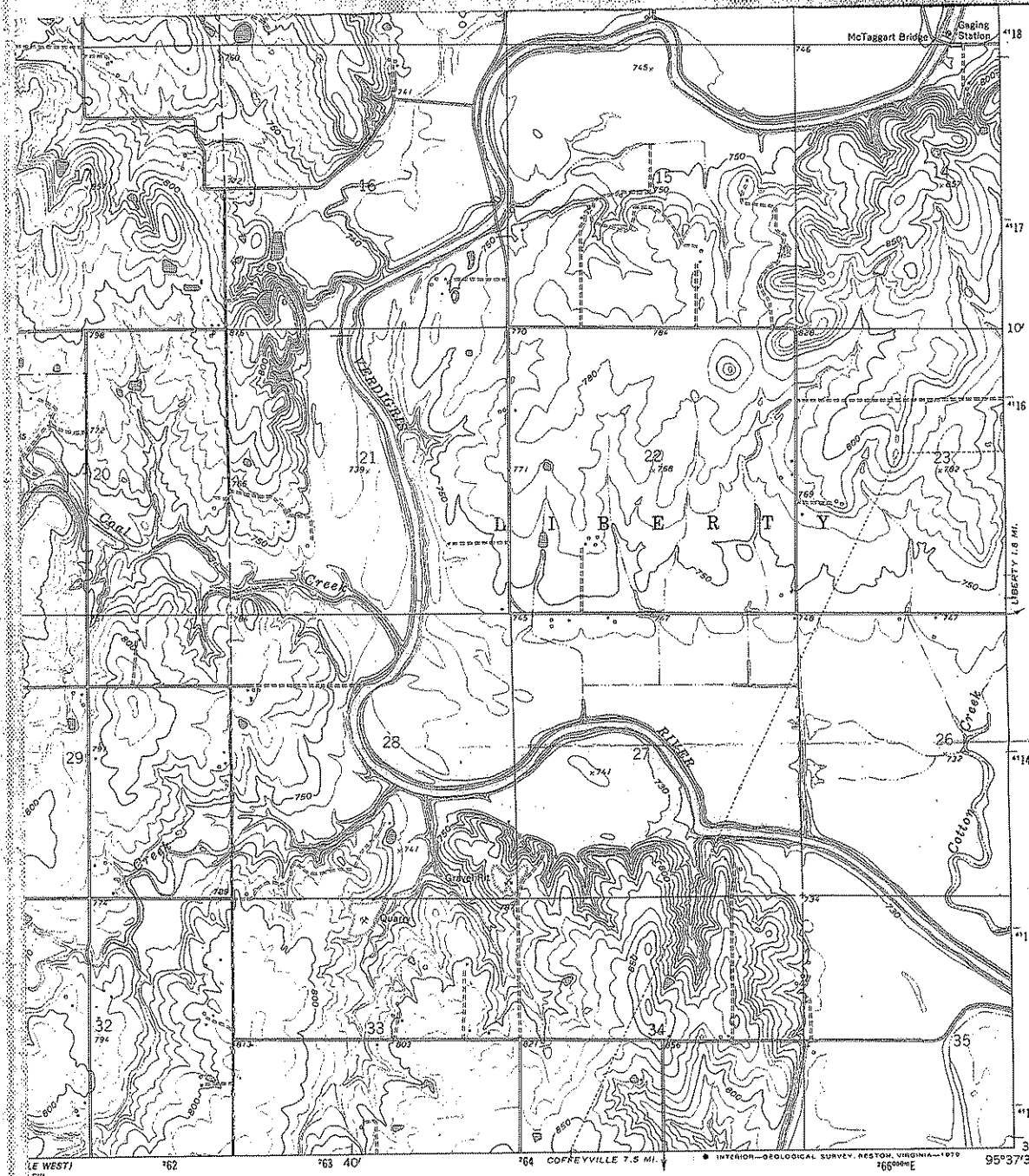
Photographic Locator



KANSAS

INDEPENDENCE QUADRANGLE
KANSAS—MONTGOMERY CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)





INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1979

(LE WEST)
SW

24 000

1 MILE

0 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 KILOMETER

RVAL 10 FEET
TICAL DATUM OF 1929

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface

Light-duty road, hard or improved surface

Secondary highway, hard surface

Unimproved road

Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

(COFFEYVILLE EAST)
6858 I SE

KANSAS
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

AL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
Y. LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044
AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

INDEPENDENCE, KANS.

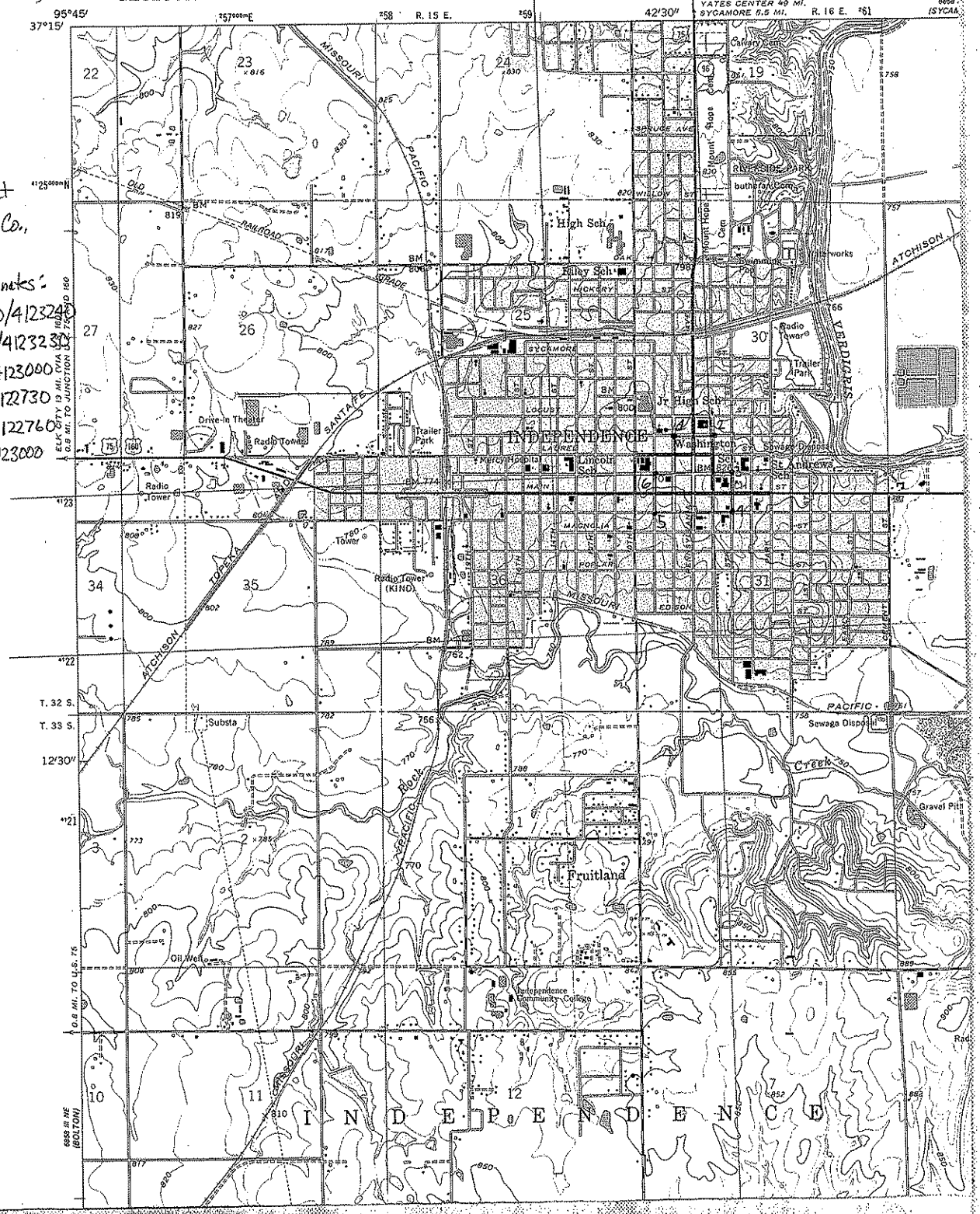
N3707.5—W9537.5/7.5

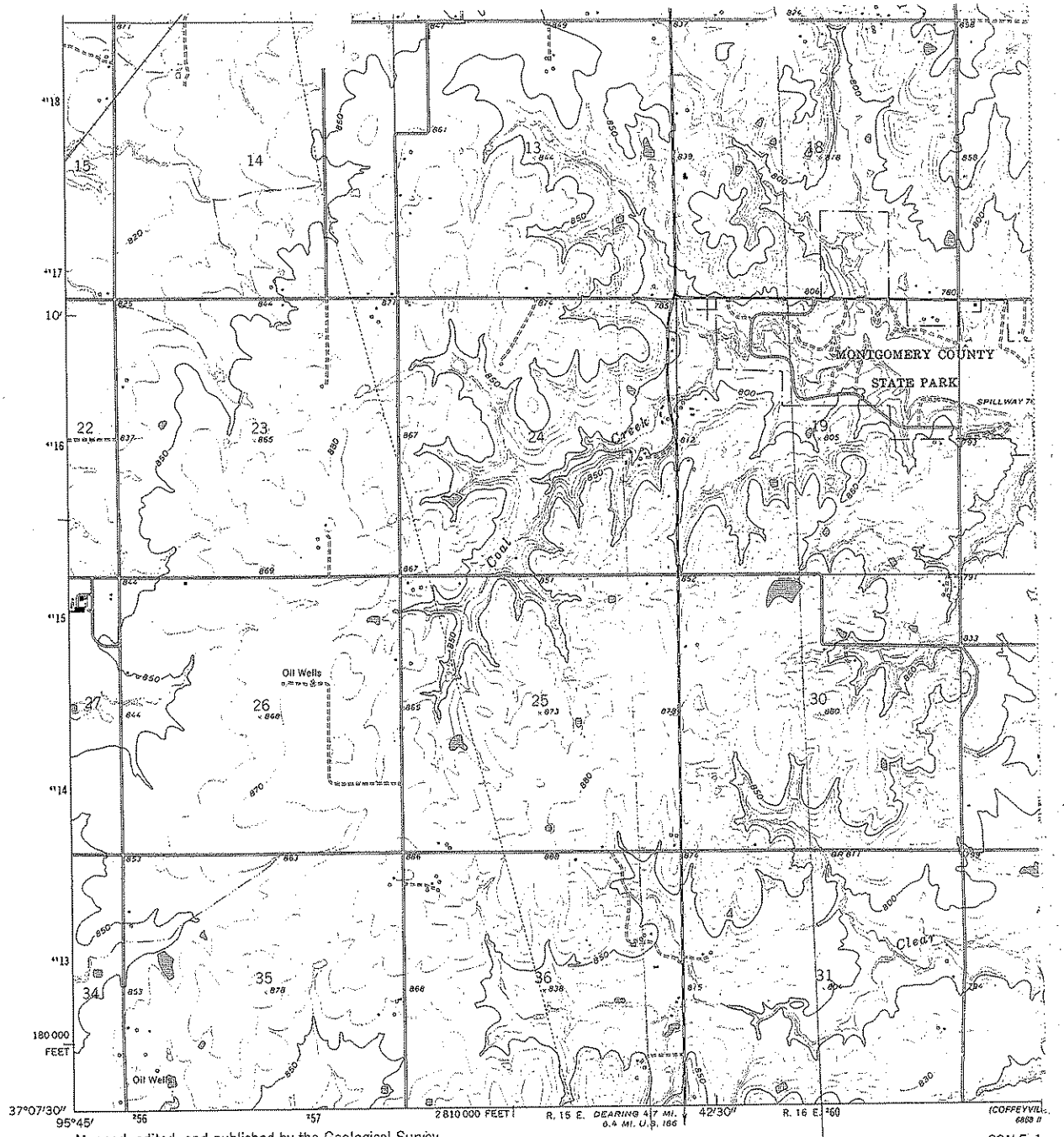
1959
PHOTOREVISED 1979
DMA 6858 II NW—SERIES V878

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF

Independence
Downtown
historic District
Montgomery Co.,
Kansas
UTM Coordinates:
1) 15/259780/4123240
2) 15/260010/4123330
3) 15/260130/4123000
4) 15/260120/4122730
5) 15/259630/4122760
6) 15/259640/4123000





Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with State of Kansas agencies

Control by USGS and USC&GS

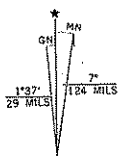
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1958. Field check 1959

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Kansas coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only
landmark buildings are shown

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken
1977. Map edited 1979. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban area



UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1

CONTOUR INTE
NATIONAL GEODETIC VER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIO
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER,
AND STATE GEOLOGICAL SURV
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS