NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

**United States Department of the Interior**
**National Park Service**

# 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 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Cummins Block Building

other names/site number 105-3189-0021

## 2. Location

street & number 161 East Lincoln ☐ not for publication

city or town Lincoln ☐ vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Lincoln code 105 zip code 67455

## 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.)

Richard D Rankin D-SHPO February 16, 2000
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby 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:) _____

Cummins Block Buildi

Name of Property

Lin n County, Kansas

County and State

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**
(Check only one box)

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

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 1 | | 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**

0

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in Use

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Italianate

**Materials**
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls Limestone

roof Asphalt

other

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

Cummins Block Building
Name of Property

Lincoln County, 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 National Register listing.)

- [X] **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.
- [X] **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 is 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 its 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)

Commerce

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1881 - 1890

**Significant Dates**

1881

**Significant Person**
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Robertson, Malcom - Stonemason

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

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibilography**
(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 listing (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:**

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:

Cummins Block Building
Name of Property

Lincoln County, Kansas
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre

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

| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 14 | 373888 | 4321360 |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |

☐ 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 See Continuation Sheet 11/1

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

## 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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

## Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Jack and Kathie Crispin

street & number 303 N. 5th Street telephone _____

city or town Lincoln state Kansas zip code 67455

**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.

The Cummins Block building was built in 1881. It is located at 161 East Lincoln Ave. Lincoln, KS (also known as Lot 1, Block 28, except south 25' of lot, Lincoln Center, Lincoln County, KS). The property is bounded on the east by 3rd Street, north by Lincoln Ave, south and west by adjacent property lines. The population of Lincoln at the last census was 3,630. The building is a two-part, 6 bay commercial block, constructed of limestone, quarried locally. The roof is flat. The style of architecture is Italianate. This location is the east anchor of the Lincoln commercial district. It is across the street, diagonally, from the Lincoln County Courthouse. Malcolm Robertson, stone mason for the Lincoln County Courthouse (listed on the National Register) was the principal builder, aided by D. Malone, carpenter, and Lon Allison, plasterer. The building is almost square with a 45' façade and 50' depth. Its principal façade faces north, secondary façade faces east. Alterations to the building include closing a rear window and the coal chute to the basement, addition of plumbing and electrical work.

The bank building is rectangular with a chamfered corner where principal and secondary facades meet. The 6 bays on street level principal façade are wider and more ornately decorated than the 6 bays on the second story. Two of the street level bays are entrances; four are windows. The secondary façade has only three bays, the lower again being wider than the upper. The truncated corner has a single bay on each story. The lower bay is the main entrance to the bank, the upper a narrow window. Ground level slopes gently down from principal façade to the rear of the building. This building closely corresponds with a Victorian two-part commercial block as defined by Richard Longstreth in The Buildings of Mainstreet, pages 24-35.

The major building component is native limestone supplemented by wooden sashes and plate glass. The body of the building is Ashlar, regular coursed, quarry dressed stone, in shades from light beige to raw sienna. The blocks are smooth with chamfered edges and recessed mortar. The flat roof is hidden on all sides by a parapet. Completing the principal and secondary facades is a boldly projecting cornice with a dentil course, supported by a pair of brackets.

On the principal façade there is a series of string and paneled belt courses, one step above street level, which acts as pedestal for Corinthian pilasters with highly stylized anthemion capitals, supporting a smooth-faced segmental arch with projecting keystones. The bottom stringcourse is a stone band of tooled vertical grooves above and below a mid- section of horizontal grooves. The window stringcourse is striated limestone that slants downward from the window. The arch is polished stone raised above the surrounding Ashlar block. The panels are raised, quarry-faced Ashlar stone with chamfered edges and recessed mortar.

The second story windows are hold-molded with projecting keystones and are supported by brackets. The recessed entrances (3) contain double panel doors crowned with a molded spandrel, which support a two-light fan window. Plate glass has replaced wood in the upper panels of the main entrance. The second story windows feature projecting arched hoods with projecting keystone and support brackets. The sills are striated limestone that slants downward from the window.

The secondary façade is similar, flat Ashlar, quarry-faced. The string and belt courses maintain the lines established on the building front. The belt course is regular Ashlar instead of paneled. Like the principal facade, the windows on the secondary facade have hood-molds. The rear fenestration is comprised of five irregularly spaced bays on the second floor and four bays on the ground floor. Two of those bays are doors. One is a bricked-filled

window. Window and door caps are flush with the building. Sills are tooled. Three stone steps lead from the doors to ground level. A white wooden picket fence, perpendicular to the wall, equally divides the yard to the rear of the building. There is a ground level entrance stairway to the basement. The fourth wall is Ashlar, regular coursed and concealed by the adjacent building. From the rear, three tie irons are visible at the bracket line. Since these are not visible on the front, it may be tied into the vault wall.

The main floor plan shows banking rooms with vaults for the east corner, a center stairway entrance, and another storefront on the west. All interior walls and ceilings are plaster and lath. Simple yellow pine millwork includes baseboards, doorjambs, and window trim with wainscoting of beaded board in the main bank room and central stairway. The metal ceiling has patches of four different patterns showing repairs. The original pattern is quatrefoil flower in block set. The border is a plain medallion with trefoil, next a pebbled border, then a curved border of vertical leaves. The bank area has three vaults. The main vault, a steel walled Mosley vault in the center of the building, is the oldest and is intact. This vault has an elaborate cast metal surround. Its doors are flanked by Corinthian pilasters, topped by a denticulated corona with keystone. A broken pediment, bisected by an urn with finial tops the corona. On both the urn and keystone have a lion's head flanked by a leaf. The vault door's edges are decorated with scrollwork. The inner vault doors are painted dark green or black with gold pin striping and floral decals. A metal plate on the inside of the door reads, "Mosler Safe & Lock Co. Cin'ti, Ohio." A plain second vault of stone was added under the central staircase. The third vault, of brick, was added in the back of the building. The doors of the stone and brick vaults are now used at the county courthouse.

The second story is reached by means of the central stairway. It is approximately 4 feet wide. The tread is 11 ½ inches deep. The rise is 8". Walls are decorated with beaded wainscoting, topped by a stepped molding. An arch resting on a plain capital and pier completes the stairway at its second floor entrance. Going up the stair on the left, the wall at the top has been cut away to the level of the wainscoting. The stairway ends in the corner of an L-shaped hallway. The second floor is divided into front and back rooms, further subdivided into offices, apartments, and classrooms. Across the back width of the second floor were the Masonic Temple rooms. The entry to this suite has side by side single doors with raised threshold. The transom lights have been covered. Along the east side of the stairway is a small room. It connects with the corner room. Across the front width of the second story are three rooms of unequal size. Doors interconnect these rooms. The center room has a built-in bookcase over the stairwell. The third room has remnants of a painted blackboard. Four windows light the corner room. The other two rooms by two windows apiece. The window wells are deep and flare open, in a bell shape, into the room allowing maximum natural lighting. Each is framed by plain yellow pine molding in the shape of a bell arch supported by plain capitals on plain engaged piers. The original electrical wiring is surface-mounted. Doors to rooms are paneled, two over two. Doors have moveable transom lights. Cast metal hardware is found on transom latches and door hinges. A limestone basement, in the southwest corner, underlies approximately one quarter of the floor space.

The exterior of the building retains a high degree of its architectural integrity and original appearance. Maintenance has been neglected over the years. Wooden sashes have rotted. Glass panes are broken or missing. Mortar has been patchily repaired with Portland cement. The roof leaks causing interior damage to plaster and lath.

The tin ceilings are rusty. Floors and wainscoting have termite damage. Mechanical equipment, electrical and plumbing services are non-functional. The current owners are making repairs as finances allow. The exterior basement stairwell has been covered with new metal doors and locked. The building has been treated for termites. The owners installed a new electrical service plus some new wiring on the main floor and basement. They have replaced flooring in the back room on the
west side of the main floor.

The Cummins Block building reflects the commercial and social culture of the late 1880's in western Kansas. The ornate Italianate detailing demonstrate the prosperity, ambitions and tastes of its original owners, the craftsmanship of its builders and the vision the town's businessmen had for Lincoln Center as a commercial trade center. The various uses of the second floor: lodge hall, church, community dances and gatherings, demonstrate, in part, the social life of many a small, rural town.

The Cummins Block building (1881- 82) is being nominated to the National Register under criterion A for its historical association with the growth and development of Lincoln, Kansas and under criterion C for its architectural significance as an Italianate commercial block. Its construction and use acted as a part of the post-Civil War Western Expansion spurred by the Homestead Act of 1862. Its use was associated with the economic and social development of Lincoln and Lincoln County and several of the founding fathers and other influential people. The architecture of the building possesses both uniqueness in its particular style to the town and surrounding area, and commonality in the trend of handsome bank buildings as cornerstones of emerging business districts in so many small Kansas towns.

The Civil War loosened the ties of the young soldiers to their hometowns. Thousands who had never traveled more than a few miles from their birthplace, now had tramped over hundreds of miles of the country. Coupling this increased wanderlust with the promise of inexpensive sections of land out west by the Homestead Act of 1862, a flood of pioneers entered an area eight times the size of Kansas. The greatest influx into Kansas occurred in the 1869 to 1879 period (1), a period that saw the population of Lincoln county swell from 516 to 8,586 (2). With this increase in population came the need for the goods and services supplied by towns and cities. Lincoln Centre, platted in 1871, became the county seat in 1872. (3)

An enterprising lawyer, J. P. Cummins, of Minneapolis, Kansas, had the knowledge of developing Lincoln county, serving in the area as both attorney and judge at the district court, meeting in Lincoln. (4) He also had the banking experience of his Minneapolis Bank, and established the first financial institution in Lincoln county, the **Bank of Lincoln County**, in 1878. (3) The original bank, located elsewhere on main street, announced in 1880, in the local newspaper the need for a larger facility and its intention to construct the two story native limestone structure that exists today. (5) Along with his business acumen, he secured $10,000 in capital and $15,000 in deposits for investment in the area.(3) In 1880, he worked on the project of the construction of a major road into Lincoln (4) and gave his influence to the Temperance movement by giving several public lectures. (6, 7)

G. M. Lutes served as the head cashier of the bank, responsible for its day-to-day operation and much of its success. (3,8) He influenced the community through his positions of the first mayor of Lincoln (9), president of the Golden Belt Land and Real Estate Company, superintendent of the Union Sabbath School, and active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. (10)

G. M. Wellman served as a partner in the bank for a short time in the 1880-81 period. (6) His actions as a probate judge for many years (11) included the patenting of the Lincoln townsite in 1881. (12) His appointment as Deputy County Clerk started in 1880. (13) He left the partnership and his legal practice due to health reasons, traveling to Hiawatha, Kansas, to purchase a fruit farm. (14)

During this same period, another partner was M. C. Springer (6), the original owner of the property which J. P. Cummins bought to built the bank on. (15) Elected County Clerk in 1875, he ran a deeds, mortgages, and insurance business out of that office. In 1880, the county elected Springer as treasurer (13), but he left the partnership and town after his handling of county funds later came under question. (15)

After seven years of seemingly stable operation of this establishment, the next five years became unsettled. Late in 1884, J. P. Cummins' Minneapolis Bank failed and he pledged to pay off all creditors and depositors. (16) In his effort to do this, he sold the Bank of Lincoln County to his head cashier, G. M. Lutes; F. A. Head of Minneapolis, a major depositor in the failed bank; and Lincoln men Capt. J. T. Smith and E. W. McJunkin. (17) They were successful ranchers in the county and McJunkin served as treasurer on the Lincoln College yet to be formed. The new owners of the bank named it **Farmers and Merchants Bank.**

The next change in the bank came in 1886, when G. M. Lutes' wife became seriously ill and died on Aug. 4th. Lutes' mother had come to live with them during this period and, with his wife's passing, he decided to return to the family home in Indiana with his mother and his children. (18) He sold his interest in the Farmers and Merchants Bank to the remaining partners. (19)

The new management reorganized the bank as the **First National Bank of Lincoln** and started construction on a new building, this one to be located in the heart of the commercial district, at 4th and Lincoln Ave.(16) The bank left for their new building in August, 1886.

By December, though, the vacancy had been filled by the **Lincoln Bank**. This bank was formed by the Blakesley brothers who had moved to town from Iowa in February, occupying another storefront on Lincoln Ave. (20) This bank succumbed to the wanderlust of one of the brothers. It dissolved in May, 1887, when Wilmarth Blakesley left with one of the town's jewelers for Colorado. (21)

The next attempt at banking in this building was launched by the Chase family from back east. Forming the **Chase State Bank** in September 1887, members of the family included M. V. B. Chase of Augusta, Maine; his brother, E. A. Chase of Rochester, New York; and E. A.'s son, Frank F. Chase. Frank had lived in Lincoln for about three months before the bank opened and served as its head cashier. Non-family principals included H. A. C. Elrod of Lincoln. (22) He and L. A. Minx, also of Lincoln, bought the building in April, 1887. (15) J. G. King, of Cleveland, Ohio, was also among the original group, but left for New York City in August, 1888. (23)

Research into the history of the Chase State Bank has produced more questions than answers. Occasional advertisements and Statements of Financial Condition continue until July, 1890. (24) These all list Frank F. Chase as cashier. One of the mysteries is that in October, 1888, an announcement in the newspaper states that Frank has taken over as cashier at the First National Bank of Lincoln, replacing E. W. McJunkin (25), and in March 1889, a note that M. V. B. Chase is visiting Lincoln in his capacity of president of the First National. (26) Whether the family indeed operated two banks at once in Lincoln has yet to be determined. One thing that raises the question of whether the Chase State Bank was still in the building (or even a separate entity from the First National) is that other businesses in the building are advertising as being located in the "Cummins block." (27, 28) One would think that if the bank were still in the building, its name would be more recognizable than that of Cummins.

Many other business concerns operated in this building during the town's early years. During the first ten years, the following concerns have been identified: six attorneys (29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34), three doctors (35, 36, 37), five real estate companies (38, 39, 40, 23), a civil engineer, a boarding house and restaurant ( 41), a hardware store (37), and a dressmaker. (42)

One of the more interesting attorneys associated with the building and early Lincoln is Lon A. Minx. He began his service to the city in 1880, in the positions of City Clerk and City Attorney. (43) In 1881, he served the county as Deputy County Attorney. (44) His involvement with the Temperance movement began with his participation as an organizer of the local Temperance Union in 1880 (45), and as a frequent lecturer. (46) In June, 1880, he dissolved his law partnership with a Mr. Finch (47), and in October of the same year, joined forces with J. P. Cummins.(6) They moved their offices into the new bank building in August, 1882. (48) He was also a Sunday School Superintendent for the Methodist Episcopal Church. (49) A curious development in his choice for office space occurs after he becomes part owner in the building in April 1887, in his moving to new quarters in the competing Saline Valley Bank. (30)

The spacious building also had room for many social activities. The Masonic Lodge and the I. O. O. F. both met there for a time.(50) The Methodist Episcopal Church held services there while their church was being built (6), and the Lincoln College held classes there while their building was under construction. This use of the building continued for two years, longer than had been intended, as newspaper ads calling for those who had pledged money towards construction to pay up testifies. (51, 52) Other organizations using the facility were the Women's Christian Temperance Union (53), the Young Men's Christian Association (51), and the Philomethian Society.(54) Social gatherings included Christmas Balls (55,56), a Masonic Ball (57), dances (58,59), church socials (35), 4th of July ball (60), and fund raisers. (54) Many business meetings also took place, including one for the Kansas Midland Project for the construction of a road through Lincoln starting in Wichita and ending in Red Cloud, Nebraska. (61)

The construction of the building generated much interest in the community as evidenced in many mentions in the local newspapers. The first mention of the bank's intention to construct was in April 1880. (62) The job encountered early problems, but the public was assured that the delay was temporary, and would allow for a much better building. (63) In March, 1881, work was back in earnest and the post office building, a small wood structure, had to be moved a little to the west to allow room. (50) As an aside, when the bank's successor, the Lincoln National Bank, begins its construction at 4th and Lincoln, it also has to move a wood building then housing the post office. (64) The next month saw the stonemason Malcom Robertson of Lincoln begin dressing stone, laying the foundation and raising the walls. Robertson also worked as head mason on the Rees Mill (now gone), and the Lincoln County Courthouse (on the National register). The vault foundation and door and window frames appear in May. (65) The second story appears in June (66,67), and he finished the stonework in October, turning the work over to the head carpenter, D. Malone. (68) Will Lamont begins painting in February (69) and the plastering by Lon Allison in April. (70) The upper rooms were completed in June, 1882 (71), and the downstairs in August, when the bank takes possession of its new quarters. (48) A little remodeling was done in July 1886, when the large lodge room upstairs was divided into offices. (72)

The community's pride in the building was evidenced by this article appearing in the August 10, 1882, issue of the "Lincoln County Beacon":

"The Bank of Lincoln County. This enterprising firm last week removed to their quarters in the Cummins block, on the southwest corner of 3rd and Lincoln Avenue. They commenced business at their old stand in March

1878, where by fair dealing and the skillful management of the cashier, G. M. Lutes, they have built up a large and lucrative business. About eighteen months ago they commenced the construction of the Cummins block, where they are now located and which is one of the finest buildings in western Kansas and is an ornament to our town and Lincoln county. While this firm has prospered in our midst they have not forgotten to help build up our county and add to our taxable wealth and this in many other ways than the erection of this fine stone building."

The building has two store fronts on the main level. The east side contained the bank, but even this side was divided into front and back rooms. The back room has been used as attorneys' offices, a freight office and a painters shop. After the last bank left the front room, it was used for many years as an abstract and real estate office, and most recently as a short-lived general store. The west side has seen many endeavors, including a hardware store, cigar manufacturer, bakery and candy kitchen, saloon, plumbers shop, photographers studio, and "steel cable mud chain manufacturer." The upstairs was used variously as a hall for the Masons and Odd Fellows, for worship services for the Methodist Evangelical Church, for social balls and gatherings, professional offices, grade school classrooms, apartments, and flop house. Though vacant recently, the building has served Lincoln well for over a hundred years.

In December 1929, part of the building including the west half of the main floor and the basement was leased to the Steel Cable Chain Company. The company's product was mud chains for automobiles and other vehicles. The unique construction included the use of steel cable to connect the chains running across the face of the tires. Several improvements to their construction were made during their tenure in the building and affidavits of these were registered in the county offices.

The Cummins Block building reflects the commercial and social culture of the late 1880s in western Kansas. The ornate Italianate detailing demonstrates the prosperity, ambitions and tastes of the original owners, the craftsmanship of its builders and the vision of the town's businessmen had for Linclon Center as a commercial trade center. The Italianate style was popular in this country from the 1840s through the 1880s. The style is a rectangular and typically rendered in a two or three story version, employed both for commercial, institutional and residential architecture. Earmarks of the style include a low pitch roof, bracketted cornice, round and segmental arched windows with decorative "eyebrows" and recessed entries. The style is found in almost every American city, the post rock building material castes this particular rendition as being regionally unique.

1 Encyclopedia Americana, c. 1970
2 Kansas Historical Collections, Vol. 12, 1911-1912
3 History of the State of Kansas, Alfred Theodore, Andreas, 1883
4 "Lincoln County Beacon," 08 APR 1880 & 14 OCT 1880
5 "Lincoln County Beacon," 29 APR 1880
6 "Lincoln County Beacon," 28 OCT 1880 & 08 DEC 1881
7 "Lincoln County Beacon," 09 DEC 1880
8 "Lincoln County Beacon," 10 AUG 1882
9 "Lincoln County Beacon," 28 APR 1881
10 "Lincoln County Register," 06 AUG 1880
11 "Lincoln County Beacon," 25 MAR 1880
12 "Lincoln County Beacon," 22 APR 1880
13 "Lincoln County Beacon," 03 JUN 1880
14 "Lincoln County Beacon," 11 AUG 1881
15 "Lincoln County Beacon," 06 APR 1882
16 "Lincoln Beacon," 14 JAN 1886
17 "Lincoln County Beacon," 15 JAN 1885
18 "Lincoln County Beacon," 05 AUG 1886
19 Lincoln, That County in Kansas, Dorothe Homan, 1979
20 "Lincoln County Beacon," 18 FEB 1886
21 "Lincoln Beacon," 19 MAY 1887
22 "Lincoln Beacon," 29 SEP 1887
23 "Lincoln Beacon," 28 AUG 1888
24 "Lincoln County Beacon," 03 JUL 1890
25 "Lincoln Beacon," 04 OCT 1888
26 "Lincoln Beacon," 14 MA 1889
27 "Lincoln County Beacon," 21 NOV 1889
28 "Lincoln County Beacon," 28 MAY 1891
29 "Lincoln County Beacon," 11 MAY 1882
30 "Lincoln Beacon," 14 JUL1887
31 "Lincoln County Beacon," 14 DEC 1882 & 15 FEB 1883
32 "Lincoln County Beacon," 26 NOV 1885
33 "Lincoln Beacon," 27 MAR 1890
34 "Lincoln Beacon," 25 AUG 1887
35 "Lincoln County Beacon," 24 AUG 1882 & 29 MAR 1883
36 "Lincoln Beacon," 27 NOV 1886
37 "Lincoln Beacon," 01 SEP 1887

38 "Lincoln County Beacon," 16 APR 1885
39 "Lincoln Beacon," 27 MAY 1886
40 "Lincoln Beacon," 16 SEP 1886
41 "Lincoln County Beacon," 15 MAR 1883 & 22 MAR 1883
42 "Lincoln County Beacon," 28 MAY 1891
43 "Lincoln County Beacon," 25 MAR 1880
44 "Lincoln County Beacon," 09 JUN 1881
45 "Lincoln County Beacon," 01 APR 1880
46 "Lincoln County Beacon," 23 SEP 1880
47 "Lincoln County Beacon," 17 JUN 1880
48 "Lincoln County Beacon," 03 AUG 1882
49 "Lincoln County Beacon," 05 MAY 1888
50 "Lincoln County Beacon," 24 MAR 1881
51 "Lincoln Beacon," 03 JUN 1886
52 "Lincoln Beacon," 12 MAY 1887
53 "Lincoln County Beacon," 04 JAN 1883
54 "Lincoln Beacon," 18 DEC 1884
55 "Lincoln County Beacon," 22 DEC 1881 & 29 DEC 1881
56 "Lincoln County Beacon," 21 DEC 1882
57 "Lincoln County Beacon," 27 APR 1882 & 04 MAY 1882
58 "Lincoln County Beacon," 13 JUL 1882
59 "Lincoln County Beacon," 26 APR 1883
60 "Lincoln County Beacon," 28 JUN 1883
61 "Lincoln Beacon," 29 JUL 1886
62 "Lincoln County Beacon," 22 APR 1880
63 "Lincoln County Register," 06 AUG 1880
64 "Lincoln County Beacon," 25 FEB 1886
65 "Lincoln County Beacon," 19 MAY 1881
66 "Lincoln County Beacon," 30 JUN 1881
67 "Lincoln County Beacon," 06 OCT 1881
68 "Lincoln County Beacon," 27 OCT 1881
69 "Lincoln County Beacon," 16 FEB 1882
70 "Lincoln County Beacon," 20 APR 1882
71 "Lincoln County Beacon," 08 JUN 1882
72 "Lincoln County Beacon," 01 JUL 1886

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Kansas Historical Collections, Vol. 12, 1911-12.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is located on Lot One, Block 28 (except the south 25' of Lot 1) in Lincoln Center, Kansas. The property is bounded to the east by 3rd Street, to the north by Lincoln Avenue and the west and south by adjacent property lines.

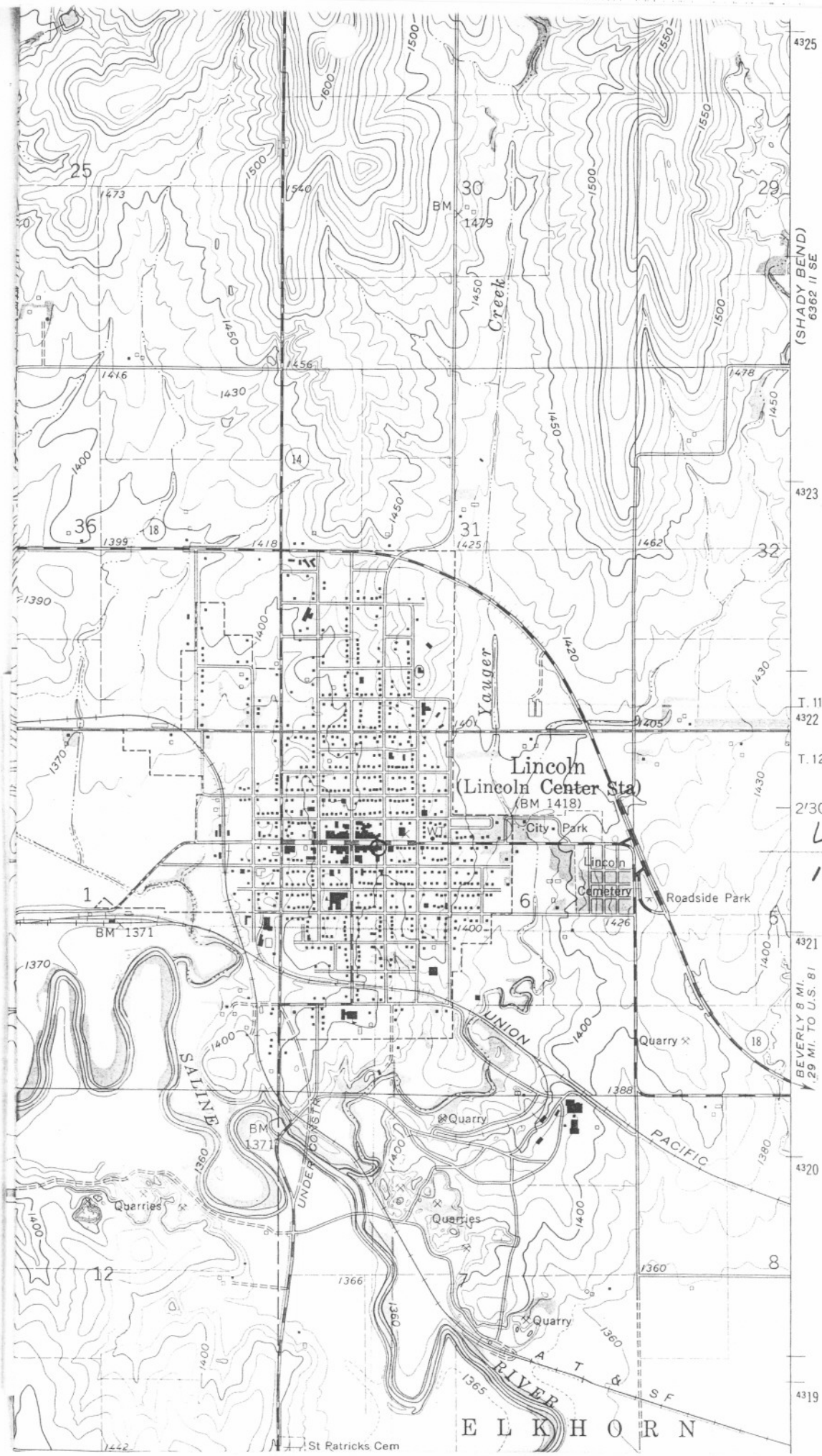
Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the building except the 25' x 25' southeast corner of the property.

Form prepared by:

Mary Douglass
259 N. Kansas Ave.
Salina, Kansas 67401

Jack and Kathie Crispin
303 N. 5th Street
Lincoln, Kansas 67455




Cummins Block
UTM Coordinates
Lincoln Quad
14 373888
4321360