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 MARSHALL-YOHE HOUSE

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 316 S. SECOND STREET ☐ not for publication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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date March 8, 2001

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 commenting official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☐ 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:)

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

MARSHALL-YOHE HOUSE
Name of Property

LIN LN 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	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		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)

DOMESTIC: SINGLE DWELLING

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: MUSEUM

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: QUEEN ANNE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: LIMESTONE
walls WOOD: WEATHERBOARD; SHINGLES
roof ASPHALT
other

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

MARSHALL-YOHE HOUSE
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.)

☐ **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 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)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1895 - 1930

Significant Dates

1895

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

MARSHALL, ABRAM

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

CASSERLY, HENRY - BUILDER

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

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 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:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository:

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MARSHALL-YOHE HOUSE
Name of Property

LINCOLN COUNTY, KANSAS
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	574600	4321800
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 KATHRYN LUPFER-NIELSEN

organization LINOCLN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY date JANUARY 2000

street & number 216 EAST LINCOLN telephone 785-524-4432

city or town LINCOLN state KANSAS zip code 67455

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 THE LINCOLN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

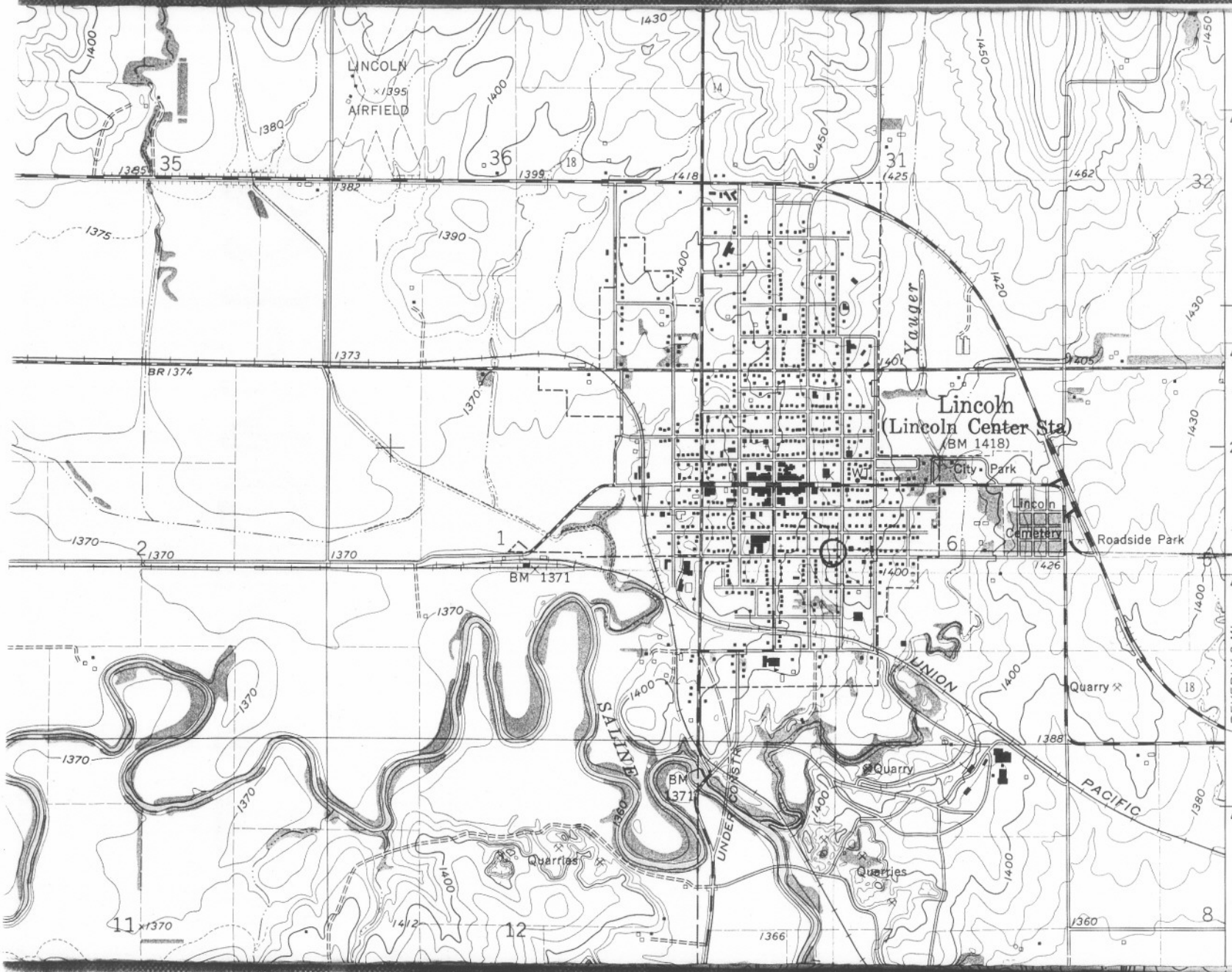
street & number 316 S. SECOND STREET telephone

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.

US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1993 O - 350-416 QL 3



MARSHALL-YOHE
HOUSE
LINCOLN QUAD
UTM Coordinates
14 574600
4321800

The Marshall-Yohe House (c. 1895) also known in the community as the Marshall House, is located at 316 S. Second in Lincoln, Lincoln County, Kansas (pop. 1274/city; 3454/county). The three story, Queen Anne Victorian house, with a full basement, sits on a rusticated limestone block foundation and is surmounted by an asphalt shingle roof.

The house has an eastern facade orientation with overall measurements of 62' east to west and 42' north to south. A large three-car cinder block garage (c. 1930), measuring 29' east to west and 36' north to south at the deepest point, with a recently installed asphalt shingle roof, is located to the northwest of the house. The driveway leading north from the street to the garage is paved with concrete and stones. A unique feature of the garage is the stall on the east which opens from the south and the north allowing passage from the street to the alley.

The overall rectangular form of the house is surmounted by a steeply hipped roof which slopes approximately 60° on all four sides with a gable ends in the fashion of dormers. Each gable is enhanced with an ornate filigree design with an ogee arch at the vertical.

Examples of the Queen Ann Victorian style are apparent throughout the house with its two-story projecting bay windows, leaded stained glass windows, and a second story closed sun porch with a conical roof on the northeast corner. An early photograph shows this sun porch to be a portico with elaborate spindles and carved porch posts.

Horizontal wooden clapboard siding covers the first story with wood shingles being utilized on the second story and gables. A brick chimney rises from the southwest corner of the hip roof.

A full width porch spans the eastern facade of the house and wraps around both the north and south sides. The original spindle and spool-like balusters and the spindles along the porch frieze have been replaced by multiple columns set atop rusticated limestone and granite bases. The original wood porch floor has been replaced (date estimated to be the 1930s) by a concrete floor with three graduated width steps forming the approach. The pedimented portico is adorned with a carved wooden fascia retained from the original construction. Also part of the original construction is the cornice running around the top of the porch with a dentil design.

A back porch, accessed by wooden steps, is located on the southwest corner of the house and projects out over the entrance to the full basement. The basement consists of six rooms all with concrete flooring. Two rooms on the north are "working" rooms with a small sink, a kerosene stove, and antique washing equipment. Still present are old kerosene canners, canning jars and shelving to hold the produce from a large garden. Paneling has ben added to the rooms on the south and these rooms are utilized by the Society for meetings and a small office.

Fenestration is composed primarily of double hung sash. Projecting two-story bay windows adorn the east, north and south sides of the house.

The interiors of the first and second floors retain their original floor plan and detailing reflecting the free-flowing circular style of the Queen Anne home. Rich, dark woodwork and hardwood floors covered by area rugs are used throughout the house. Baseboards are approximately 10" deep and a hardwood molding is employed around the ceiling in many of the rooms. The intricately patterned hardware used on the doors throughout the house is original. The first floor is composed of the entry parlor, two adjoining parlors, formal dining room, kitchen with two pantry areas, half bath, and "morning" room.

The northeast entry parlor facing Second Street features the entry door, staircase, and living space. Entry occurs through a carved door featuring a cris-cross torch design. On the north wall is a large lattice-and-light window with a gold velvet, wood trimmed settee sitting underneath. An antique costumer awaits visitors beside a steam heat radiator identical to those found throughout the house.

A quarter turn staircase leading to the second floor is located directly ahead and to the right of the entry door. The main square newel post has a recessed column in the center, small carved designs resembling the navigational wheel of a ship on three sides, and a finial at the top that is ornately carved in a "pineapple" effect. Four other posts, identical in shape to the main newel post but not as ornately decorated, are spaced along the bannister.

A magnificent 8' stained glass window dominates the stairway leading to the second story. This beautiful window, featuring vivid greens, reds, golds and blues, is a striking accent that can also be viewed on the north side of the house. A wrought iron, frosted spiral glass chandelier hangs in the center of the entry parlor.

To the south of the entry parlor through wide pocket doors is the front parlor (also facing Second Street). On the east wall is a bay window the center of which consists of a large clear glass topped with a stained glass transom duplicating the colors of the staircase window.

Entry to the third parlor is through a large opening surrounded by burgundy velvet curtains. A bay window is on the south wall. Leather-like, lincrusta wainscoting is used to cover the bottom half of the walls. The focus of this parlor is the diagonally placed fireplace in the northwest corner of the room. Framed in dark wood with fluted columns on either side, a beveled oval mirror and oblong marble tiles surrounding a gas heater, this is a truly beautiful feature of the home. Identical three-globe chandeliers hang in this parlor and the front parlor.

Directly north of the "fireplace" parlor through another set of pocket doors is a large formal dining room with a bay window on the north wall. Directly west of the dining room through a swinging door is the smaller of two pantries. This pantry, redecorated along with the kitchen, contains a floor-to-ceiling cupboard filled with hand painted china.

To the south is the kitchen area which was redecorated and modernized in 1988-89 by sheet rocking the walls and ceiling and applying wallpaper. The ceiling wallpaper resembles old-time imprinted tin. A new sink, garbage disposal, ceiling fan, counter top and flooring are added features of the modernization. Two huge kitchen windows adorned with reflective kerosene lantern look out onto the back porch to the inviting yard and flower garden beyond.

Off the kitchen to the north is the second pantry, a small ell-shaped area sometimes referred to as the maid's rom. On the east wall of this room is another floor-to-ceiling cupboard. Old kitchen utensils are displayed on the counter. Two stairways lead from the kitchen; one to the basement, the other to the second story. Directly south of the kitchen is a small half bath and a tiny room called the "morning" room.

The second floor is accessed either by the main staircase in the entry parlor or by a narrow, winding, steep stairway from the kitchen. According to the history of the home, this was known as the maid's stairway because it leads from the kitchen work area to the maid's bedroom on the second floor. A central east-west hallway connects the master bedroom, bath and sun porch to two bedrooms, a child's room, a sewing room and a bathroom.

The master bedroom is on the southeast corner of the house. Adjoining the master bedroom to the north is a shocking pink and green bathroom with a large built-in closet. This bathroom, probably the oldest in the house, is not in working order and is actually more of a museum-room because of the plumbing. There is a huge deep tub on the north wall and a pedestal sink on the east. The toilet sets back in a recessed archway to the west. The bath opens onto the windowed sun porch.

The center south bedroom shares an adjoining door with the master suite. This room has been wallpapered in a pretty fern green and white. A full bathroom with a combination shower/bathtub and pedestal sink adjoins this room to the west. Across the hall to the north is another large bedroom. This room contains a wall-mounted lavatory and a huge high-back, carved bed.

Another full bathroom with flooring of small, white octagon-shaped ceramic tiles, is located on the north side of the house. Next to the bathroom, at the northwest corner of the house, is the child's room wallpapered in blue

and ivory. This is a smaller room, one of two originally used as servant's quarters. Directly across the hallway to the south is the sewing room. This originally served as one of the two servant's quarters.

At the west end of the hallway is a door leading to the steep, winding attic stairway. The top of this stairway opens out into a room completely covered with wooden boards resembling wainscoting. A small light-and-lattice window is in the west alcove. Directly to the east is a huge room with a 42" attic fan at the furthermost east end of the house. This fan is used to circulate air throughout the house. Dormer areas of the attic on the north and south have storage areas built into them. On the north are twelve deep drawers with a double two-pane window at the end. On the south there is a built-in bookcase with four large, long shelves filled with volumes of books and another double two-pane window to allow light into the attic. This attic area is used for storage but the home's history describes it as the "ballroom" or the playroom" with as many as 70 children being entertained at a single birthday party.

Beautiful big oak trees shade the Marshall-Yohe House on the north side. The garden area occupies a lot and a half directly behind the house. Limestone walkways meander down beneath old-fashioned evergreen trees, oak and maple trees, honeysuckle and trumpet vines, daylilies, cornflowers, peonies, hyacinth, tulip and crocus. An underground sprinkling system (now inoperable) was installed in the 1930s. Twenty hydrants march in a straight line along the west side of the garage giving evidence of the care that was given to the yard and garden by its former owners. Cisterns are located on the north, west and south sides of the house to catch rainwater from the roof.

The area of the garden that was once a lily pond has been filled in and converted to a flower garden. There is a beautiful wooded look to the garden; an old grindstone sits under a large evergreen tree; a small iron chair waits beside a spreading spirea bush inviting a guest to sit and dream of what life was like in the days when the Marshall and Yohe families lived among and entertained Lincoln society.

The Marshall-Yohe House (c. 1895) is being nominated to the National Register under criterion B for its historical association with Abram Marshall and under criterion C for its architectural significance as a Queen Anne House. Abram Marshall (1851- 1930), a prominent Lincoln banker, employed the services of Henry Casserly to construct the house. Casserly constructed many buildings in Lincoln Center during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The Marshall-Yohe House stands as an excellent example of the late Queen Anne style. The house incorporates the classic features of the style in its steeply pitched roof, cross gables, irregular shape, patterned shingles, cutaway bay windows and other devices used to avoid a smooth-walled appearance. The full front porch was remodelled in the twentieth century, altering the more exuberant appearance of the facade.

Marshall arrived in Lincoln in 1880 and helped to establish the Saline Valley Bank the next year. He took the role of assistant cashier with the the new institution and later became the cashier. By 1890 he owned a controlling interest in the bank and became the president in 1910, a position he held until his death in 1930.

The Saline Valley Bank, now the Bank of Tescott-Saline Valley Branch, stands at the southeast corner of Lincoln and Fourth Streets, where it was erected in 1883. Through Marshall's management, the bank became one of the strongest financial institutions in central Kansas. Marshall's descendants remained the majority stockholders of the bank until its sale in 1995.

Marshall belonged to the Kansas Bankers Association, Kansas State Bankers Association and the American Bankers Association. He served as president and director of the Denmark State Bank and director of the Farmers State Bank at Ash Grove. Both of these institutions have been purchased by larger county banking institutions.

Marshall was the owner of five business buildings in Lincoln and owned 1,705 acres of farm and ranch land in Lincoln County. He also owned over 25,000 acres of ranch land in Trego, Sherman and Wallace counties.

In 1916, Marshall was elected to represent Lincoln County in the State Legislature. He supported the progressive program of legislation enacted during the session of 1917. As an active member of the Lincoln community he served on the board of the Kansas Christian College, the school board and the city council. At the time of his death in 1930, he was serving as the mayor of Lincoln Center.

Belle Marshall, Abram's wife, was active in various social activities in Lincoln Center. She belonged to the First Church of Christian Scientists. Belle and other trustees of this church donated land to the city in 1916 for the Carnegie Library. Belle was involved in the Domestic Science Club. The couple had three children, Daniel,

Lydia and Rachel. Belle married again in 1931 to Frank Chase and the couple lived in the house until her death in 1936. The property was then purchased by Ben and Della Yohe. In 1987 the Yohe family bequeathed the house and its contents to the Lincoln County Historical Society.

The Marshall-Yohe House of Lincoln Center, Kansas typifies the Victorian Mansion reminiscent of the prime period of Lincoln county. As the property of the Lincoln Historical Society, community volunteers open the building for educational programming. School age youth as well as house tour participants enjoy the gracious old home.

The Marshall-Yohe House is being nominated for the architectural significance of this Queen Anne residence. The architectural features include a gabled roof with second-story projections and a corner turret located at the northeast corner of the home. This turret which projects above the encircling porch was originally an open recessed porch. The main level is covered with horizontal wood siding; the second and third levels with wood shingles. This demonstrates the contract of materials notable to this style. The house sits on a rusticated limestone base. During the Chase/Marshall years, the porch was enclosed and then utilized as a sun porch for plants and reading. The hipped roof with lower cross gables identifies this home as a typical Queen Anne home. Highlighting the gable is spindle work, some of the remaining architectural features left by Frank and Belle Marshall Chase remodeling projects.

"The informality and amplitude of the Queen Anne were perfect for the summer 'cottages' of Newport, but the style--especially with its prominent corner turrets--was also the choice of bankers and physicians in small-town America until the turn of the century." (Style pg.58) Thus, the Queen Anne home that Abram Marshall built for his family, could be viewed as evidence as to the prominence of the Marshall family in Lincoln Center, Kansas.

While all who knew Abe mentioned that he was a fairly common individual...a friend to all, it could be surmised that Belle welcomed the exposure that this new structure offered the family. In fact, they hosted a New Year's Eve party for their niece, Miss Ethel Day in 1899 ... shortly after the new residence was completed. This large party, with guests estimated to be at least 70, were "impressed that still there was plenty of room without crowding the magnificent new residence of the Marshall family at 316 South Second Street". (Homan, pg. 131)

Henry Casserly, the builder, was born in Mineral Point, Wis., November 14, 1870, son of John and Mary Casserly. He relocated to Atchison, Kansas around 1885 and worked in the building trade with Vincent Kelly, his future brother-in-law.

During his time with Kelly, he was a foreman in the construction of buildings at Fort Pine, Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. He also worked on military buildings at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley in Kansas. Later he worked for Fulton Construction as a foreman building buildings at Fort Sill, Indian Territory and Fort Concho, Texas.

He built a series of railroad stations for M.K.T. Railroad Company from Red River to the Rio Grand. After completing these stations he went into his own contracting for construction jobs, in Missouri and Kansas.

According to Casserly's grandsons, William, Jr., Henry Casserly came to Lincoln and built the Marshall home in 1895. He then returned to the Leavenworth area where he married Anna Ryan in October 1899. Henry and his bride returned to Lincoln Center and made it their home for 47 years. (Casserly obituary and phone call with grandson, 11/16/99).

During his 47 years in Lincoln Center, Henry built many of the present homes and downtown businesses. In fact, it was mentioned the he rebuilt the Roach theater two times as well as the original six bay Conoco station.

Other homes that Casserly built include: the D.B. Marshall residence (now owned by Lyle Hair and located at 303 S. 2nd Street), Dr. Kerr's home, John McCurdy's home, and the Ryan home in Lincoln. Legend has it that he also built the country homes of Pauline Hartzell and Perry West. (Oral history)

Ed Hamilton, an older resident of Lincoln, remembers Henry Casserly fondly and mentioned that Casserly built several farm homes south of Lincoln. One in particular is now occupied by the Rick McBride family. This home was originally built by the Wilsifer family and later purchased by Merilynn McBride's grandparents, the Herman Panzers.

"Mr. Casserly liked to walk to work, even the farm locations, not because he was too poor to buy a vehicle but simple because he preferred to work. Once when Ed asked him why he didn't buy a pickup so he could get around easier, he told Ed that it was "none of your damn business." He was a rather brusque personality but Ed considered him a terrific man and a good friend." (Hamilton/Chard oral history, 1997)

During the years of 1933-34, Henry Casserly built the home of Herman and Elsie Detmer located south of the Saline River, one and one-half miles from Shady Bend, Kansas. Casserly built this young couple's home and then showed Herman how to construct the toilet and chicken coop, all on a small plot of ground. The Detmers lived 50 years in this house having added onto the original building several times over the years to modernize the home

In 1914, he was contracted to build the Vesper school, located west of Lincoln about seven miles. "He was a very skillful workman and looked after every part of the work so that the Vesper folks think that they have the best school in the county". (Historical Society records) Casserly constructed the business buildings in Vesper too. Over the years, he remained a close friend of the Marshall family and traveled to their Goodland ranch to construct several buildings there.

Bluemenson, John J. G. Identifying American Architecture. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1981.

Connelley, William E. Standard History of Kansas, Vol.5. Essay on Daniel B. Marshall, pgs. 2591-2592.

Homan, Dorothe Tarrence. Lincoln--That County in Kansas, Lindsborg, Kansas: Barbos' Printing, 1979.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Poppeliers, John; Chambers, S. Allen; and Schwartz, Nancy B., What Style is it?, 1983.

The Kansas City Star, 21 June 1931.

The Lincoln Sentinel-Republican, 20 August 1942; 27 August 1941; October 1946; November 1963; 6 April 1989; 27 May 1990.

The Salina Journal, 27 May 1990.

Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture since 1780: A guide to Architectural Styles. 1969.

Oral Histories and Written Correspondence:

Casserly, William R. Jr. letter to Margo Chard, summer 1998 and phone conversations with Kathy Lupfer-Nielsen Summer 1999 and Fall 1999.

Detmer, Elsie letter and personal interview with Kathryn Lupfer-Nielsen, July 1999.

Hamilton, Edward interview summer 1998 with Margo Chard; group interview at Yohe House July 23, 1999 and individual oral history with Rachel VanAmburg fall 1999.

Healy, Edna Meyer letter to Kathryn Lupfer-Nielsen summer 1999 and phone conversation fall of 1999.

Marshall, Wilson phone conversation with Kathy Lupfer-Nielsen, December 1999.

Matthews, Donna letter to Margo Chard in August 1998; letter to Kathryn Lupfer-Nielsen August 1999.

Purdy, Velma Cooper letter to Helen Wilson August 1999 and shared by Helen with Kathy.

Rector, Joyce Sherman, letter to Margo Chard Summer 1998.

Rose, Arthur letter to Margo Chard, summer 1998 and group interview at Yohe House July 23, 1999.

Walker, Pearl group interview, July 23,1999.

Watson, Fama Lewis, group interview, July 23, 1999.

Wilson, Helen, personal conversation July 1999.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property stands on Lots 2 and 4 and the East half of Lot 6 in Block 39 in the City of Lincoln Center, Lincoln County, Kansas. The property is bounded to the east by 3rd Street, to the south by South Street, and tot he north and west by adjacent property lines.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nomination contains all property historically associated with the Marshall-Yohe House.