NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

125-2670-0171

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Union Implement & Hardware Building/Masonic Temple

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 121-123 West Main ☐ not for publication

city, town Independence ☐ vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Montgomery code 125 zip code 67301

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
[X] private	[X] building(s)	1	buildings
[ ] public-local	[ ] district		sites
[ ] public-State	[ ] site		structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure		objects
	[ ] object	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] 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 [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Ramon Powers — August 27, 1988

Signature of certifying official — Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Commerce/Trade; Specialty Store;	
Hardware Store	Vacant/Not in use
Social; Meeting Hall;	
Fraternal Organization	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: Sandstone
walls Brick
roof Metal
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Union Implement Company/Masonic Temple (c. 1900) is located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Eighth Avenue and West Main Street in Independence, Montgomery County, Kansas (pop. 10,598). The four-story, hip-roofed, sandstone and red brick Romanesque building stands on the west side of the town's central business district. It is located at the end of a row of smaller commercial buildings. This rectangular commercial block is approximately forty-six by one hundred thirty feet with the principal three-bay facade to the north and a seven-bay facade to the west. The original storefront has been altered and an open arcade on the fourth floor has been enclosed. Although the structure is deteriorated in appearance, it is sound and retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

The Union Implement Building combines two integrated sections into a tall commercial block. The interior plan of the first two floors and basement is related to the original use as an implement and hardware store. These floors are generally open with an office suspended above the southeast part of the main floor and office suites in the north part of the second floor. The third and fourth floors have partitioned rooms to the north with a two-story hall to the south occupying more than half of this section.

The building is a masonry load-bearing wall structure with wood roof trusses and interior iron posts supporting the wood floors. The foundation is constructed of coursed rough-cut sandstone blocks. There is a projecting tooled stone watertable. The walls are pressed red brick laid in running bond. The lower three stories of each main facade are modeled in recessed brick panels crowned by corbeled brick detailing. Piers have raised brick capitals. Above the panels under the fourth floor windows there is a projecting smooth-cut stone cornice. Rough-cut stone sills and lintels contrast with the brick walls. The remaining wooden, double-hung windows appear to be original. To the west and south a stone belt course joins the second floor window heads. The building has a projecting metal eave cornice with ornamental brackets. The hipped roof as well as the hipped roof dormer vents to the north and south are covered with standing seam metal roofing. There are two upright wood frame ridge vents and six interior brick chimneys in each sidewall.

The fenestration and decorative treatment of the main north facade extends around the corner of one bay to the west. In the recessed central entrance bay, there are two glazed wooden doors on either side of a square brick pier. To the east there is a recessed stair entrance with a glazed door and overhead

[x] See continuation sheet

transom. This door is now covered with plywood. When the original storefront was altered, three iron posts were encased in brick. Wooden bulkheads were filled and covered with ceramic tile. Modern display windows are about the same size as in the original front, but the transoms are reduced. Part of the original transom area including the iron storefront lintel beam has been covered with stucco and the storefront has been painted.

On the second floor, two central, 1/1 windows with round heads are flanked by paired, segmental arched 1/1 windows. Another pair of these windows is located in the first bay of the west facade. These openings are accentuated with raised brick arches. On the third floor, three, 1/1 windows are flanked by two pairs of similar windows. Most of the deteriorated window frames remain, but many of the panes have been broken or removed. Centered in the main facade between the third and fourth floors, there is a smooth-cut namestone with Masonic Temple in raised block letters. Ten paired 8-light casement windows with round multi-pane transoms have been installed in the original arcade openings on the fourth floor. Ornamental brick columns between these openings have been altered.

Along the west side of the building there is a full-length basement window well with an iron railing above it. The railing is anchored to the building and to the sandstone slabs forming the sidewalk along this side of the property. Openings in the west facade are regularly arranged in the center of each bay. The large basement openings are now covered with plywood and one in the center is filled with brick. On the first floor there is a door opening to the north and another near the southeast corner of the building. These are covered. Round-headed windows ornament the second and fourth floors. The windows on the third floor have flat lintels. The fourth floor openings are joined by a raised brick belt course. Faint images of original painted advertising are visible on the side of the first floor. An iron fire escape stair descends from the north corner of the fourth to the first floor. Two other iron ladders at the north and south ends of the building extend from the third to the first floor.

The upper floors of the south end wall are arranged in two bays. Each has three windows ornamented in the same pattern as in the west facade. There is a stepped brick belt course between the third and fourth floors. An original rear loading door is located at the southeast corner of the building. This arched opening is flanked by two windows with arched heads. Three arched openings to the west were filled with brick when a large modern overhead door was installed at ground level. An iron fire escape is attached to the west side of the south wall. The east facade of the building shares a party wall three stories tall with the adjacent building; this facade is unornamented.

The main floor of the Union Implement building was a large open showroom with a row of eight iron posts down the center. A rectangular mezzanine suspended over the southeast part of this room was used as the office. The enclosed elevator shaft is located against the rear wall slightly west of the southeast corner of the building. There is a small bathroom in the southwest corner. Two main alterations have occurred on this floor. Next to the bathroom is a shaft cut out of the floor for a modern loading ramp in the basement. In the northeast corner of the first floor a wood frame and gypsum board enclosure has been constructed for a beauty salon.

Two doors in the main wood frame entrance bay are located on either side of a square brick pier. The stair entrance along the east wall leads to the second and upper floors. There were doors at the northwest and southwest corners of the building as well as the original loading rear door. A large modern overhead door in the south wall leads to a ramp in the basement. The main recessed stair entrance along the east wall leads to the second and upper floors. There is an enclosed stair in the south half of the showroom near the row of posts to the mezzanine floor and an open stair to the second floor in the southwest corner. This stair runs above the bathroom and a parallel flight down to the basement.

Although the original showroom entrance occupied about the same position, the storefront has been altered and the existing doors, display windows, and transoms date from the 1930s or later. The original elevator shaft, which is enclosed in painted vertical boards with double doors of the same material, is intact. The elevator enclosure extends up to the second floor with double doors at the mezzanine and second floor levels. The mezzanine stair is constructed of modern material although it appears to be in the same location as an original stair. The rear stair along the west wall has two flights with an intermediate landing. It is open with turned balusters and ornamental newel posts. The first flight has been detached from the landing. Much of the original detailing in the showroom is intact. There is a baseboard with coved top surmounted by crown molding, a double course of picture molding on the walls and fluted window trim. The moldings were stained and varnished, but have been painted. A modern oak floor has been laid over the original pine flooring throughout most of the showroom. The walls are plastered; the ceiling is wood lath and plaster. Some areas of the ceiling have been water damaged. A central longitudinal beam supported by the row of iron posts is enclosed in beaded board. The mezzanine has pine flooring, painted baseboard and window moldings. There is a low railing covered with a modern wooden cap and gypsum board.

The basement is open except for a central row of brick piers, a brick partition wall to the north, and a massive safe enclosed in brick against the center of the west wall. There is a large opening in the partition wall with modern plywood doors. Two original paneled doors with open barred transoms remain on either side of this opening. The north room has a wood lath and plaster ceiling. There is a modern concrete floor and a deteriorated gypsum board ceiling in the southern section. The stone foundation blocks of the basement walls are smooth-cut with tooled faces. The lower part of the south foundation wall has been parged with modern mortar. An inclined plank ramp extends from the ground level opening in the south wall to the basement floor. The joists above the ramp are supported on modern steel posts.

The second floor of the Union Implement building has two office suites in the front and a large showroom in the rear. To the east there is a stair hall and a two-room suite separated by a corridor from the three-room suite along the west wall. A bathroom is located at the end of the corridor in the center of the partition wall. There are three entrances with wood paneled doors and overhead transoms to the showroom. A rear stair near the elevator shaft connects the mezzanine with the second floor showroom. Most of the second floor features, which are similar to the original details of the first floor, are intact. Some of the moldings in the office suites have been torn off. The doors, baseboard, and window moldings are varnished. In the showroom the woodwork has been painted. There are nine suspended hemispherical light fixtures in the showroom.

The stairway to the Masonic Temple has a two-tone paint treatment with an ascending stencil border. There is a wooden railing. Paired five-panel doors open into each of the hall entrances and into the corridor with storage closets. In the main hall there is a stage to the south and a small central platform against the north wall. The floor and baseboard are similar to the woodwork downstairs; the moldings have been painted. The walls in the hall are ornmented with raised panels and a stenciled border. There are two transverse boxed ceiling beams, a large ornamental iron circular ceiling vent and four smaller ceiling vents with suspended art deco light fixtures. The hall has a wood lath and plaster ceiling with some areas of water damage. A few of the original iron and wood seats remain disassembled in the balcony. Originally, the balcony extended along the sides of the hall. These wings have been removed. In the rooms to the north the woodwork is varnished. There is considerable water damage in the northwest room. The south partition wall of the northeast room has been altered. It appears that the room has been enlarged and the wall reconstructed with modern materials.

The Union Implement Company/Masonic Temple building is architecturally significant because it retains a high degree of integrity from its period of construction

at the turn of the century. The storefront has been altered and the strucutre is deteriorated. Nevertheless, it is a unique building in Independence and an unusual example in Kansas of the rectangular commercial block. Romanesque features which distinguish the building include rock-faced masonry emphasizing structural details (foundation, sills, lintels) and contrasting in color and texture with the smooth brick walls. The Romanesque is a round-arched style and this is represented in the window openings on the second and fourth floors. Finally, the broad hipped roof, low dormer vents, and plain chimneys are typical features of this style.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture	1900	1900
Commerce	1900-1930	

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder
Frank Brewster, contractor

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Union Implement and Hardware Company/Masonic Temple Building (c. 1900) is being nominated to the National Register under criterion A and C for its historical and architectural significance. The building is associated with the beginning of a remarkable period of commercial development in Independence during the early twentieth century. A late example of Romanesque detailing, this four-story building consisting of two distinct sections is unique in Independence. The form is an uncommon variation in Kansas of the rectangular commercial block. The Union Implement Building appears to be significant under criteria A as well in the area of social history. However, the justification for this association will require additional research on the significance of A.F. & A.M. Lodge #107.

The rock-faced masonry ornamentation, round-arched openings, and low hipped roof are characteristic features of the Romanesque commercial style. In Kansas, examples of the Romanesque date from the 1880s through the 1900s, with many of the state's early twentieth century courthouses exemplifying the style. The building is the tallest masonry load-bearing wall structure in Independence. It was constructed primarily of local materials--sandstone for the foundation and dry pressed brick for the walls. The Union Implement Building is a rare example of the Romanesque style in the Independence central business district.

Bricklaying on the Union Implement building began January 23, 1900. The expected cost of the structure was reported to be $15,000. Frank D. Brewster was the contractor. On April 18 the Tribune noted:

> The brick work of the Union Implement Building-- two stories and a basement--is completed, and now the walls for the upper story for the Masonic Temple are being laid. It will make a magnificent building and shows the enterprise of Independence.

When the structure was completed, the Tribune praised T.J. Booth, manager of the Union Implement Company:

☒ See continuation sheet

> Who has in a few years so successfully managed to build up the immense trade which has made this building necessary, and to his associate members who have sustained him so liberally in making the finest business house in southern Kansas.

Construction of this building also depended on an unusually close relationship between the stockholders in the Union Implement Company and the members of Fortitude Lodge #107, A.F. & A.M. An agreement was recorded between the organizations February 20, 1900. The lodge representatives stated their desire to build a Masonic Temple on top of the Union Implement Building then under construction. The company would thus save the cost of a roof. Union Implement agreed to loan the Masons a total of $4300 in installments over the next five years. The company reserved title to the upper floors until the loan was paid and agreed to maintain the stair to the upper floors. For their part the lodge officers promised to plumb their floors for water and gas, maintain the lines, sewerage, stoves, and roof piping in good repair. Fortitude Lodge #107 paid the loan in full by 1905 and received a warranty deed to the upper two floors of the building.

When the Tribune announced that the Union Implement Company had occupied "its new home," the building was described as:

> Not only one of the most substantially built, but one of the handsomest buildings in the state, and will be a monument to the progressive spirit of the Union Implement Company and of the Masonic fraternity for a generation to come.

The trade which made the implement company successful was based on a system of horse-powered agriculture developed during thirty years of settlement in southern Kansas. At the turn of the century, the number of farms and farmers reached a peak which later declined dramatically in the twentieth century.

As a contemporary description suggested, the Union Implement Building was planned to serve a horse-powered agriculture. The main floor was a salesroom, 46 x 130 feet, with only a light stairway and a few iron columns to obstruct the view. The salesroom was well-lighted in front and rear and to the side.

> An elevator from the basement to the second story facilitates the handling of wagons, harvesters and heavy machinery. The office is hung from the ceiling adjacent to the stairway, and from it every part of the room is in full view. The Company is now putting in an immense line of farm implements, carriages, wagons, machinery of all kinds, seeds, etc., and a complete line of shelf and heavy hardware, steel goods, cutlery, etc., has been added, and the display is on a magnificent scale.

The company was the exclusive agent in the area for John Deere farm implements. In February, 1902 the first automobiles in Independence were exhibited by Union Implement.

Three years later the business was described in the Reporter's 1905 Oil and Gas Magazine:

> On the first and main floor, is a general stock of hardware, sewing machines, bicycle sundries, a fine and complete line of gas stoves and mantles. They make a specialty of fine bluegrass seed. On the first floor is also found the harness room, with a complete line of buggy harness, and a splendid assortment of laprobes. In the basement will be found wagons and farming implements, including some of the famous makers, such as the Schutler, Mandt, and Studebaker wagons. On this floor will also be found a complete line of plows, harrows, cultivators, etc., practically every thing used on the farm. On the third floor is a line of buggies, carriages, and fine turnouts of every description, including the well-known Columbus buggies, Staver, the Banner, and the Perry lines. They make a specialty of American wire, and rank at present as the third largest dealer in the state, handling nothing except carload lots. They expect to reach first place in the near future, as the business in this line is growing rapidly.

Soon after the building was completed, the Masonic Temple on the third and fourth floors was dedicated. Five hundred Masons and their guests attended the event. A description of the temple and the festive ceremony was published in the Tribune October 24, 1900:

> Fortitude Lodge, No. 107, A.F. & A.M. was organized in 1870 when our city was in its infancy, and during the thirty years has never possessed its own home. When the Union Implement Company projected its magnificent building, the energetic spirits in Masonry arranged to build the two upper stories, and thus celebrate the closing year of the nineteenth century, by providing a Masonic home that should prove a credit to the order, and in this enterprise the ladies of the Eastern Star joined heartily... The Temple is approached by easy flights of stairs on the east side, and enter into a spacious hallway near the center extending to the west. On either side are elegant preparation and property rooms for regalia and other paraphernalia. From this hall, through an anteroom the lodge-room is approached and the view is royal in magnificence. The hall is 42 x 66 feet with a 20-foot ceiling and carpeted with a rich velvet Brussels carpet, costing over $400. It is amply lighted on three sides, and a raised platform surrounds

> the room, on which are large arm chairs for the members... On the north is a large parlor, elegantly furnished with a velvet carpet, a fine Davenport sofa and modern chairs upholstered in leather, center table, mirror, etc., all furnished by the Eastern Star Lodge. To the west of this is the armory and drill room, with wardrobes for the suits of each knight, and a glass door for each. On the fourth floor is an elegant dining room, a thoroughly equipped kitchen, both furnished dishes and utensils, a "smoker" and in front the balcony, 12 x 42 feet.

Later that evening, the Lodge hosted a ball in the new building:

> By 9:30 the implement company's second floor, 42 x 90 feet, was filled with an immense crowd, and when the orchestra began playing there formed the largest and most elegantly dressed procession for the grand march ever seen in Southern Kansas. Wealth and beauty, the young and the aged were there, and the costumes were rich and fashionable. The dancing continued until the early hours of morning, and the banquet was served until after the midnight hour.

Two years later, the lodgehall was praised as "one of the handsomest and best appointed structures in the state dedicated to the use of a fraternity." This report pointed out that the A.O.U.W. and Odd Fellows blocks adjoined the Masonic Temple on West Main Street. "Thus are the three realty possessing fraternities of the city made the closest of neighbors."

The Union Implement Company was established in 1894. The company had outstanding stock of $20,000. In 1896 the officers and stockholders included several of the most prominent men in Independence. T.C. Truman was president, W.H. Sloan was vice-president, and T.J. Booth was secretary-treasurer. Others involved in the enterprise were I.W. Broderick, William Dunkin, Edward Mason, O.J. Inscho, R.S. Madden, T.F. Callahan, George T. Guernsey, Hugh Bulger, and Ben Murphy.

By 1900 Thomas J. Booth and William Dunkin were the principal partners in the company. Booth had arrived in Montgomery County in 1870. He taught school, farmed, and worked as a cattle buyer for nine years before the organization of the Union Implement Company. Booth was a high Mason. His associate, William Dunkin, had studied law with Thatcher and Banks in Lawrence, Kansas before opening his own office in Independence in March, 1873. Dunkin served as city attorney in 1875-76 and as mayor in 1877. After his early political success, he concentrated on developing his "extensive private business concerns, large and valuable real estate holdings, and extensive farm properties in Montgomery County."

Frank D. Brewster was the masonry contractor for the Union Implement Building. This was one of his first major projects in Independence although he had completed the Woodson County Courthouse in Yates Center the previous year. Brewster had excellent training and experience because his father, J.H. Brewster, was one of the most skilled masons in Montgomery County. J.H. Brewster built the county courthouse in 1887. The Brewster family came to southern Kansas in 1884. J.H. Brewster had learned the stonecutter's trade in Pennsylvania and worked in Ohio. Frank Brewster was known as his father's "right hand man" until 1891. Frank's first contract of his own was a brick warehouse in Independence for Henry Baden's wholesale grocery company. Another son, Henderson A. Brewster, was also a contractor in Coffeyville.

After Frank Brewster constructed the Union Implement building, he built many of the important buildings associated with the gas and oil boom in Independence during the early twentieth century. By 1907 Brewster was known as the builder of the Carl-Leon Hotel, the Hotel de hoss, the Shultis Building, the Lincoln and Washington schools, the Carnegie Library, the Pioneer and Keystone blocks, and the Missouri Pacific depot. He built a number of fine residences in Independence as well important buildings elsewhere in southern Kansas. By this time Brewster had established a reputation for completing work in the shortest possible time. He was classed as "the leading contractor in his line."

Not long after the Union Implement Building was finished, T.J. Booth withdrew from active participation in the company to manage his increasingly lucrative oil leases. He became vice-president of the company in 1903 and G.M. Nichol took over as manager. The Tribune reported November 7, 1906 that Nichol had just sold his stock in the Union Implement Company to William Dunkin and a new major stockholder, Clement L. Kimble. Roy Nichol became general manager and Kimble took the office of secretary-treasurer. Kimble had come to Montgomery County from Paola as a bookkeeper for the Independence Gas Company. He joined the Gas Company board as secretary in 1901. Kimble was very interested in the Masonic order and had risen rapidly through the ranks after joining the fraternity in 1898.

Thomas Booth sold his half interest in the Union Implement Building November 9, 1911. By 1920 C.L. Kimble was the principal partner in the business. He was appointed guardian of the aged William Dunkin and thus controlled the entire first and second floors of the building. Kimble was president when the Tribune January 1, 1930 announced, "Independence is to lose a pioneer firm." The Union Implement & Hardware Company began a disposal sale at that time and closed abruptly. Apparently, the company could not make the transition from the era of horse-powered agriculture and transportation. Although it

had been one of the first auto dealers in Independence, offering the International "gas buggy," the newspaper commented that with the rapid growth of the industry, the company had not sold cars for a number of years. No arrangements were made to rent the building and the first two floors were vacant in 1931. In the mid 1930s, the Davies Furniture Store, managed by C.A. and John Davies, occupied the property.

One of the original tenants, Fortitude Lodge #107, bought an adjacent property in 1956. This three-story commercial building had been remodeled and enlarged in 1930 by the A.O.U.W. Lodge #17 and I.O.O.F. Lodge #69. The Masonic Lodge moved out of the Union Implement Building to the adjoining property in 1957. They sold their interest in the upper two floors of the Union Implement building four years later. Title to the entire property was consolidated in 1968. Except for a small beauty salon in the northeast corner of the ground floor, the building is vacant. Tentative plans for a rehabilitation and reuse project are being prepared.

The Union Implement Company/Masonic Temple Building in Independence, Kansas is historically significant for its association with the beginning of a remarkable period of commercial development during the early twentieth century. The period of significance is defined by the tenure of the Union Implement and Hardware Company, 1900-1930. The building is a significant and unusual example of the rectangular commercial block. The use of local materials, masonry load-bearing walls, and Romanesque detailing were combined in a building type soon to be outmoded by modern building technology and a taste for different architectural styles. This period of architectural significance is defined by the construction date, 1900. The building may also be significant for its historical associations with the Masonic fraternity in Independence and Thomas J. Booth.

This nomination was prepared under a Survey and Planning grant from the Kansas State Historical Society to the City of Independence.

9. Major Bibliographical Referer.

History of Montgomery County L. Wallace Duncan, pub. (Iola, KS: Press of Iola Register, 1903).

Independence city directories (1908-1939).

Independence Reporter proclamation edition (August, 1904)
Reporter "Oil and Gas Magazine" (1905).

"Independence: The Heart of the Kansas Oil & Gas Field," Southwest Directory & Publicity Co., Amarillo, Texas (Independence: H.W. Young & Son, 1907).

Montgomery County deed records. Agreement 2020-1900, Book D misc: 67; warranty deed 10-09-191911 from T.J. and Laura Booth, 105: 480, judgement and decree 6-18-1920, Kimble-Dunkin 143: 157-159.

☐ See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: Kansas State Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	15	412300	2598650	B			
C				D			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property stands on a rectangular tract, approximately 7,000 square feet, comprised of Lots 17 and 18, Block 55 in Independence, Kansas. The property is bounded to the west by Eighth Avenue, to the north by West Main Street, to the east and south by the adjacent property lines.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is located in the central business district of Independence, Kansas. The boundary includes a 50' x 140' tract which contains the Union Implement building. This is the area historically associated with the building.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dale Nimz
organization Independence Main Street date May 27, 1988
street & number P.O. Box 611 telephone (316) 331-2300
city or town Independence state Kansas zip code 67301

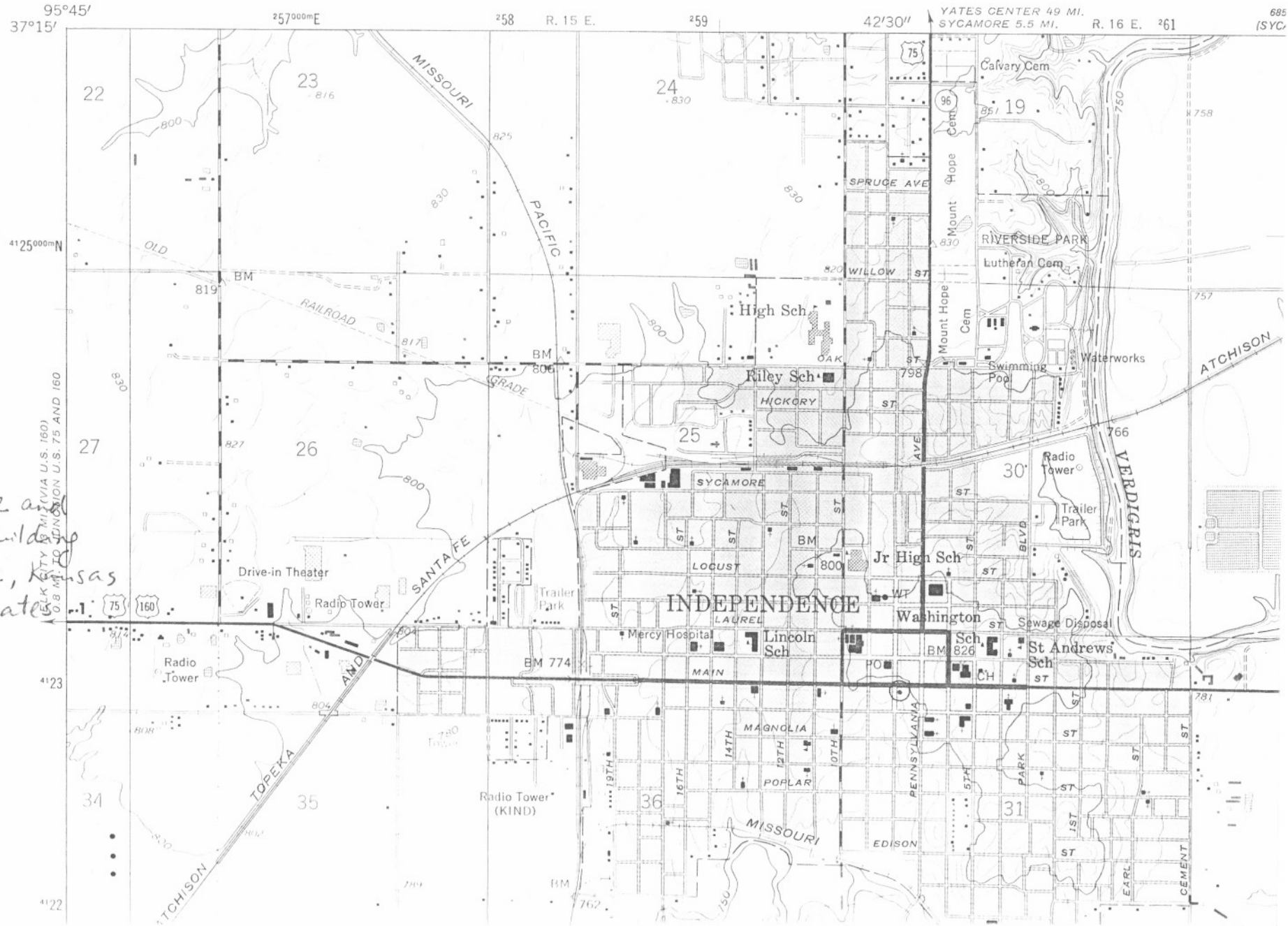
"Southeastern Kansas Oil and Gas Regions" (1896).

South Kansas Tribune
1-24-1900, 2-14-1900, 4-18-1900, 5-30-1900, 7-11-1900, 7-25-1900, 8-22-1900, 10-03-1900, 1-24-1900, 1-23-1901, 2-26-1902, 11-07-1906, 1-01-1930, industrial edition 12-30

Southwest Developer Independence, Kansas (1900).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE O



Union Hardware and
Implement Building
Independence, Kansas
UTM Coordinates
15 412300
2598650