NPS Form 10-900
**United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

RECEIVED 2280
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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

817

# 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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name New Lancaster General Store

Other names/site number KHRI # 121-345

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

## 2. Location

Street & number 36688 New Lancaster Road ☐ not for publication

City or town New Lancaster ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Miami Code 121 Zip code 66040

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide _x_ local Applicable National Register Criteria: _x_ A ___ B _x_ C ___ D

Patrick Zollner 8-20-13

Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

_____ determined eligible for the National Register

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain:) _____

for Edson Beall 10.9.13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

October 17, 2013

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically entered in the National Register of Historic Places

on: October 9, 2013

This is due to the fact that there was a lapse in appropriations by Congress and our offices were closed from October 1-16, 2013. "Nominations will be included in the National Register within 45 days of receipt by the Keeper or designee unless the Keeper disapproves a nomination" (30CFR60.(r). If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day.

The documentation is technically sufficient, professionally correct and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation. Thus, this property is automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

## 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** |

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

## 6. Function or Use

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

Commerce/Trade: department store

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

Vacant/Not In Use

## 7. Description

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

Other: Vernacular False-Front Commercial

**Materials**
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone: Limestone
walls: Wood: Weatherboard
roof: Metal
other:

## Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

### Summary

The New Lancaster General Store is a turn-of-the-19th-century building located in New Lancaster, Kansas on Lots 4 and 5 and ½ of the vacated alley in Block P of the original town platting of New Lancaster. It was built in 1903 by members of the New Lancaster Grange No. 223 who purchased the property after the original store burned down. They operated the general store as a cooperative store for local produce and as a commercial outlet for contemporary farming and rural life related items. The New Lancaster Grange building, located a block east, and the New Lancaster General Store served as a commercial and cultural center for the rural agrarian community for many decades.

### Elaboration

*Exterior*

The New Lancaster General Store is a one-story, wood-frame building with a rectangular footprint that is situated on a corner lot and faces east. It measures 40 feet (north-to-south) by 50 feet (east-to-west) and is situated on the zero property lines at the southeast corner of the property. Its gabled roof is metal (a replacement of the original metal roof) and obscured by a stepped false-front façade on the east elevation. The exterior is clad in horizontal wood weatherboard with a narrow reveal and cornerboards. The building rests on a hewn limestone block foundation over a crawl space (approximately 3 feet off the ground). Early in the building's history, an addition was constructed along the north side of the building – spanning the entire length of the building. It has a rubble stone foundation.

The east (front) elevation is covered by a shed roof awning with a simple metal roof supported by wood posts. The building's main entrance is centered on the original building's east side. It is accessed by an elevated concrete sidewalk with steps that drop down to street level. Large storefront windows flank either side of the recessed double-door entrance. The storefront windows sit atop a short wood-paneled bulkhead and make up the majority of the east wall of the building. Each storefront window is fixed and divided into four lights. The entrance includes the original 8-foot-tall wood and glass doors complete with the original hardware. Exterior wood screen doors protect the interior doors. A fixed transom divided into two lights by a vertical muntin is above the entrance. The covered awning extends north across the building's north addition where there is another pair of double doors. These original wood and glass doors are of a slightly later vintage than the other front doors.

The south elevation fronts West 367th Street. There are just three openings on this side of the building – three small (2-feet by 2-feet), fixed windows near the top of the wall and partially shaded by the roof eave.

The west (rear) elevation has four openings. There is a single-door entrance (with a concrete stoop, wood-panel door, and exterior screen door) that is centered beneath the gable. It is flanked on either side by matching four-over-four double-hung wood windows. The west wall of the north addition includes a single-car garage-door opening with a modern overhead door and a sloping concrete pad. There is an interior brick chimney at the peak of the gable on this west end of the building.

The north side of the building is comprised entirely of the addition. It is clad with wood drop siding with a slightly wider reveal than the rest of the building's clapboard siding. There are just two openings on this north

wall – two six-over-six, double-hung wood windows with exterior wood storm sashes. The side of the building is comprised entirely of the addition. It is clad with wood drop siding with a slightly wider reveal than the rest of the building's clapboard siding. There are just two openings on this north wall – two six-over-six, double-hung wood windows with exterior wood storm sashes.

*Interior*

The interior of the building is divided into two spaces: the main store space on the south side, which measures 50-feet by 25-feet, and a secondary storage area on the north side, which measures 50-feet by 15-feet. Both spaces retain a high degree of architectural integrity.

The main store has a hardwood floor made of 2-½-inch tongue-and-groove boards and interior walls made of both beadboard and flush horizontal boards. The north and south side walls of the store are comprised of floor-to-ceiling built-in cabinets with open-air shelves above for the storage and display of merchandise. The cabinets feature sliding doors. Along the ceiling near the north and south walls is a track upon which wood ladders slide, allowing quick access to items on top shelves. The ladders and track system is still intact and functional. The original ceiling is pressed tin panels with a tin egg-and-dart crown molding at the junction of the wall and ceiling. There are six original light fixtures.

There is an area near the back of the store where the floorboards lift out for access to the crawlspace beneath the building.

Along the south wall, there are three small fixed windows situated near the ceiling windows. They feature removable decorative wood frames. A wood-paneled door to the exterior is centered on the west wall above which is the base of the chimney where a stove pipe once connected. Windows are on either side of the door.

In addition the shelves and cabinets along the north wall of the store, there are two wood-paneled doors that lead into the north addition. One door is closer to the front of the store and the other is near the rear. The north storage area has a concrete floor, walls made of beadboard and wood siding, and a lower ceiling made of beadboard. The space is open and there are two sets of crudely built, open-air wood shelves along the north and south walls.

*Outhouse – contributing building (unknown construction date)*

A wood-frame outhouse sits at the far northwest corner of the property. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles, vertical wood siding, and a concrete block foundation. The hinged door is on the east-facing wall.

*Integrity*

This building retains a very high degree of architectural integrity. The one obvious change is the replacement of the wood sidewalk with a concrete sidewalk, and the replacement of the roof. It is unusual to find a commercial building with an intact storefront, with the original doors and fixtures, and with nearly all the shelves and cabinets as they were.

## 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance
Architecture
Commerce

### Period of Significance
1903-1963

### Significant Dates
1903

### Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

### Cultural Affiliation
N/A

### Architect/Builder
Unknown

### Period of Significance (justification)
The New Lancaster General Store was built in 1903 and served as a general store selling and bartering for commodities until it was sold in 1968. The period of significance begins in 1903 with the construction of the building and ends in 1963 – the fifty-year cut-off date established by the National Park Service to provide sufficient passage of time to allow objective evaluation of the historic resource eligibility at the time of its listing.

### Criteria Considerations (justification)
N/A

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

## Summary

This small-town general store is highly intact and exhibits a vernacular false-front façade with its original storefront. It was built in 1903 by members of the New Lancaster Grange No. 223, and it served as the commercial and social gathering place for this part of rural Miami County through much of the 20th century. The New Lancaster General Store is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C in the areas of Commerce and Architecture. It is locally significant for its role in the commercial history of this small Miami County community for over 50 years.

## Elaboration

New Lancaster is situated near Middle Creek in Miami Township, which is in the southeastern part of Miami County, Kansas. The town was surveyed by Joseph Carpenter and George Downing in 1860 and was named after Carpenter's hometown in New York. Miami County's first school opened in 1858 at what became New Lancaster; it was taught by Mrs. Cyrus Shaw.[1] Many of the early settlers of this part of Miami County came from Indiana to farm and raise their families. One source noted in 1878, New Lancaster "is located in a splendid agricultural district, and in one of the most thickly settled portions of the county. A good business is carried on, and New Lancaster will always remain an excellent trading point."[2] (Figure 3) At the turn of the 19th century, small rural towns served as the hub of economic and social life for the agrarian areas surrounding them. Small family farms produced food and livestock for their personal use and used any surplus to barter for goods and services they needed. As the local agrarian economy developed, so too did the small town of New Lancaster which came to include a public school, churches, a blacksmith shop, and a general store. New Lancaster was given only a brief mention in Frank Blackmar's 1912 Kansas history, which noted the town's population of 126.[3]

Local histories trace the roots of the general store back to 1874 when a deed to Lot 5, on which the store is located, was recorded. William J. Montgomery owned the store, and he sold it in 1901 to George B. Mahoney, who managed it just a few years before it was destroyed by fire. The New Lancaster Grange purchased the land in 1903 and built a new store in the same location. They operated the New Lancaster Co-operative Corporation, and it was first managed by Bernal Barnhill. The members of the Grange pooled their money to buy shares in the building and continued to operate the building as a rural cooperative agrarian venture until it was sold in 1928. During those years the store operated under the name of New Lancaster Co-Operative Corporation and had several managers including J.R. Lemon, H.R. Smith, J.N. Hopkins, Fred Ellis, and J.P. Vohs. On August 1, 1928, H.T. and Frank Smith bought the business and operated it under the name Smith Brothers General Merchandise. Their partnership dissolved in 1937, but Frank retained ownership until he retired in 1968. In 1969, Thomas Maxon of Kansas City bought the building and operated it as an antique museum.[4] In subsequent years it was used intermittently as commercial and storage space.

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[1] William Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883), 896.

[2] *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Miami County, Kansas* (Philadelphia: Edwards Brothers Publishing Co., 1878), 12. Accessed online 7 June 2013 at kansasmemory.org/kansasmemory.org/item/224023

[3] Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, vol. 2* (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912), 358.

[4] *LaCygne Journal*, 24 April 1969.

The New Lancaster General Store faces east toward the town square, a large open space noted on the town's original plat and subsequent maps that served as a commercial and social gathering area. Baseball, basketball, and croquet were played on the square and traveling shows often performed there.

The New Lancaster General Store was a distributor for DeLaval Cream Separators (which was advertised on the front of the building as documented in historic photographs) and later for John Deere farm implements. The cabinets and shelves in the general store reached from floor to ceiling, and would have been filled with dry goods such as bolts of cloth, sewing items, dress and clothes patterns as well as "store bought" clothes from suppliers in Kansas City, Chicago, and New York. Most of the clothing was utilitarian with hats, gloves, coveralls, work boots and shoes making up the clothing inventory. Farm implements, hardware and tools, and items necessary for farming were also offered. The store also sold groceries, medical supplies, dry goods, oil and gas, chewing and smoking tobacco, feed, and a variety of household items.

One of the best personal recollections of the store comes from longtime area resident and local historian Wilma Smith Homrighausen.[5]

> The store had one large room on the south running the entire length of the bulding where a full line of groceries were stocked on wall shelves from the ceiling down to a counter area. Below the counters were sliding doors where other items were kept. Foods were fresh, canned, bottled and packaged. Fresh oranges, apples, potatoes and onions were in barrels or boxes. Bananas were cut from a banana stalk with a sharp, curved banana knife. Strawberries and melons could be purchased in season. After electricity became available, cold cuts, hot dogs, cheese, milk, etc. were kept in a refrigerator.
>
> A glass case at the front of the store held a variety of bulk candy – chocolate covered haystacks, jelly beans, candy corn, boston baked beans, licorice, orange slices and also several flavors of gum. One smaller case held cigars. Peanuts and red hots were kept on the counter in large old-fashioned glass jars with lids. Cookies displayed on a rack in containers were purchased in the bulk.
>
> Tobacco came in a large piece. A tobacco cutter on the back counter was used to cut plugs of tobacco to suit the customer. Day's Work and Horseshoe seemed to be the most popular.
>
> Above the counter, at the front of the store, were various medical supplies – adhesive tape, cotton balls, campho-phenique, aspirin, Nature's Remedy, quinine tablets or rubbing alcohol.
>
> At the back of the room, on the north side, were more ceiling high wall shelves, where hardware items were kept – nails, bolts, rope, horse collars, milk buckets, washtubs, oil lanterns, hinges, tea kettles, shucking pegs and many other items needed on a farm. A glass case nearby held butcher knives, pocket knives, hammers, screw drivers and other tools. Also in that area was a bench for candeling eggs when farmers brought them in to do their trading. A lighted metal egg candeler was used to test the freshness of the eggs. Some brought only 3 or 4 dozen while others might bring as many as 30 dozen.
>
> On the south side of the large room were more wall shelves. These held the dry goods – bolts of material of all kinds, thread, needles, embroidery floss, ladies hose, overalls, jackets, caps, gloves, shoes, boots and long-handled underwear.
>
> A glass display case in that area held such things as handkerchiefs, curling irons, bobby pins, hair nets, combs, toothbrushes, scissors and shaving mugs.

[5] Wilma Smith Homrighausen, *New Lancaster: Yesterday and Today* (self published, n.d.), 7-9.

Toward the back, in the center of the room, stood the pot-bellied stove around which men of the neighborhood gathered on a cold winter day. A coal bucket nearby supplied the coal to keep the room warm. Here neighbors congregated to exchange crop news and learn of the latest happenings in the community – how the cattle market was doing, who intended to buy a new tractor or who the new folks were who had just moved in down by the Jones place. And there was always a checkerboard and checkers available and dominoes if they wanted to play a game or two before buying their groceries or other supplies…

A swinging door lead [sic] from the main room to the north room which was used for feed – calf feed, chicken feed, salt in blocks and in sacks. In later years, fertilizer and seed corn were also sold from that area. At the back of that room was a large vinegar barrel with a pump. Customers brought their own containers and vinegar was pumped from the barrel into the container. Kerosene was also pumped from a tank into a can furnished by the customer.

A small room on the north side was used as a creamery or skimming station. Farmers brought their cream which had been separated from the milk at home by putting it through a hand-operated cream separator and at the creamery it was tested. The farmer was paid according to the richness of the cream tested.

During the depression years, when the big truck came with a load of chicken feed, word quickly spread in the neighborhood because the sacks containing the feed came in a variety of beautiful colors and designs – some were flowered, some striped, some plain, and some with borders. Most customers tried to buy several sacks of one pattern and color in order to make such items as tablecloths, sheets, curtains and dresses. If they had only one of a kind, they made such things as aprons, tea towels or head scarves. Many feed sacks came in patterns suitable for children's clothes. The material wore like iron.

Just north of the store was a small tightly-built, insulated building called the ice house. Large blocks of ice were cut to size with ice picks and an ice saw then carried with ice tongs to the customer's vehicle. Ice was usually purchased to cool ice boxes in the homes or to make ice cream.

Behind the store was a small chicken house filled with chicken coops and a platform scale. Chickens and sometimes ducks or geese were brought to sell. They were weighed and kept in the coops until they were picked up later by a driver from a produce house in Drexel, Missouri.

A gas pump located at the southeast corner of the porch was not automatic but had to be pumped by hand until it was later replaced with a more modern one.

The general store was the social and economic focal point of New Lancaster, particularly during the first half of the 20th century, offering goods and services required by the community. When telephones became available, it housed the telephone switchboard and some of the old native wood telephone poles can still be seen along 359th Street in the fence line on the north side of the road. The store was the location of the New Lancaster Post Office, a creamery, an ice house and livery stable, and a poultry house (on the north side of the property). Many folks came to New Lancaster on Saturday evenings to sell and barter their eggs and cream and to socialize across the street on the sprawling lawn of the town square.

*Architecture*

The New Lancaster General Store is a vernacular false-front commercial building typical of small-town Kansas at the turn of the twentieth century. It is in excellent condition and retains an exceptionally high degree of integrity – both interior and exterior – both of which are uncommon for this type of building. The false front,

which is often flat on top or stepped, is taller than the gable roof and hides it from view. Typically, these false-front buildings were made of wood and they often housed a general store, drug store, hardware store, post-offices, or a combination of these. The New Lancaster General Store was built in 1903 on the site of the former burned building. It was built by the local Grange using commonly-available materials that would have been delivered by rail to a nearby community.

Architectural historian Richard Longstreth defines this type of single-story, simple box building as a one-part commercial block. This type of building, he notes,

> appears to have been developed during the mid-19th century and soon became a common feature in towns and cities. It proliferated because of the rapid growth of Victorian communities, large and small, and the hopes speculators held for continued expansion. By catering to the swelling demand for services, these buildings could generate income, yet they represented a comparatively small investment…A sizeable wall area often exists between windows and cornice to provide a place for advertising and make the façade appear larger and more urban than would otherwise be the case. This false-front arrangement is especially common to small, wooden buildings erected during the second half of the 19th century to serve neighborhoods and create the commercial core of new towns during their initial period of development.[6]

*Summary*

The New Lancaster General Store is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance in the areas of Commerce and Architecture. It served this small rural community for more than a half century as a commercial and social center. First under the management of the New Lancaster Grange followed by a private owner, the store thrived in an era when local commercial produce was sold side-by-side with goods and implements shipped in from regional sources. Despite sporadic use and vacancy in recent years, the building retains an exceptionally high degree of integrity. It is an excellent example of a small-town vernacular false-front general store built in the early years of the 20th century.

[6] Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture, Updated Edition* (Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press, 2000), 54-55.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Blackmar, Frank. *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, vol. 2.* Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912.

Cutler, William. *History of the State of Kansas.* Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883.

Homrighausen, Wilma Smith. *New Lancaster: Yesterday and Today.* Self published, n.d.

*An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Miami County, Kansas.* Philadelphia: Edwards Brothers Publishing Co., 1878. Accessed online 7 June 2013 at kansasmemory.org/kansasmemory.org/item/224023

*LaCygne Journal*, 24 April 1969.

Longstreth, Richard. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture, Updated Edition*. Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira Press, 2000.

Miami County Historical Museum Collections.

**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 #_____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

**Primary location of additional data:**

__x__ State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: **Kansas Historical Society**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _N/A_

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre

**Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.**
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 38.462185 (Latitude:) | -94.734055 (Longitude:) | 3 | _____ (Latitude:) | _____ (Longitude:) |
| 2 | _____ (Latitude:) | _____ (Longitude:) | 4 | _____ (Latitude:) | _____ (Longitude:) |

New Lancaster General Store
Name of Property

Miami County, Kansas
County and State

**OR**

**UTM References**
_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | 3 | | | |
| 2 | | | | 4 | | | |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

All of Lots 4 and 5 and ½ of the vacated alley adjoining lots 4 and 5 in Block P of the Town of New Lancaster, Section 22, Township 18 South, Range 24 East. Miami County, Kansas according to the recorded plat thereof.

Miami County Parcel ID No. 1952200001006000

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property includes that historically and currently associated with the New Lancaster General Store.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Stephen A. Graue
organization _____ date _____
street & number 4353 W 351st Street telephone _____
city or town Louisburg state KS zip code 66053
e-mail _____

**Property Owner:** (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Same as above
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement**: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Photograph Log: Keyed to aerial map (figure 5).**

Name of Property: New Lancaster General Store

City or Vicinity: New Lancaster

County: Miami State: KS

Photographer: Sarah Martin

Date Photographed: 20 March 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 9: East (primary) elevation, facing NW
2 of 9: South (side) and west (rear) elevations, facing NE
3 of 9: West (rear) and north (side) elevations, facing SE
4 of 9: Outhouse at NW corner of lot, facing NW
5 of 9: Interior view of storefront and entrance, facing E
6 of 9: Interior of store, facing W
7 of 9: Interior of store, showing shelving and ladder on south wall, facing S
8 of 9: Interior of store, showing west wall, facing W
9 of 9: Interior of store, showing north storefront area, facing SE

**Figures**

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

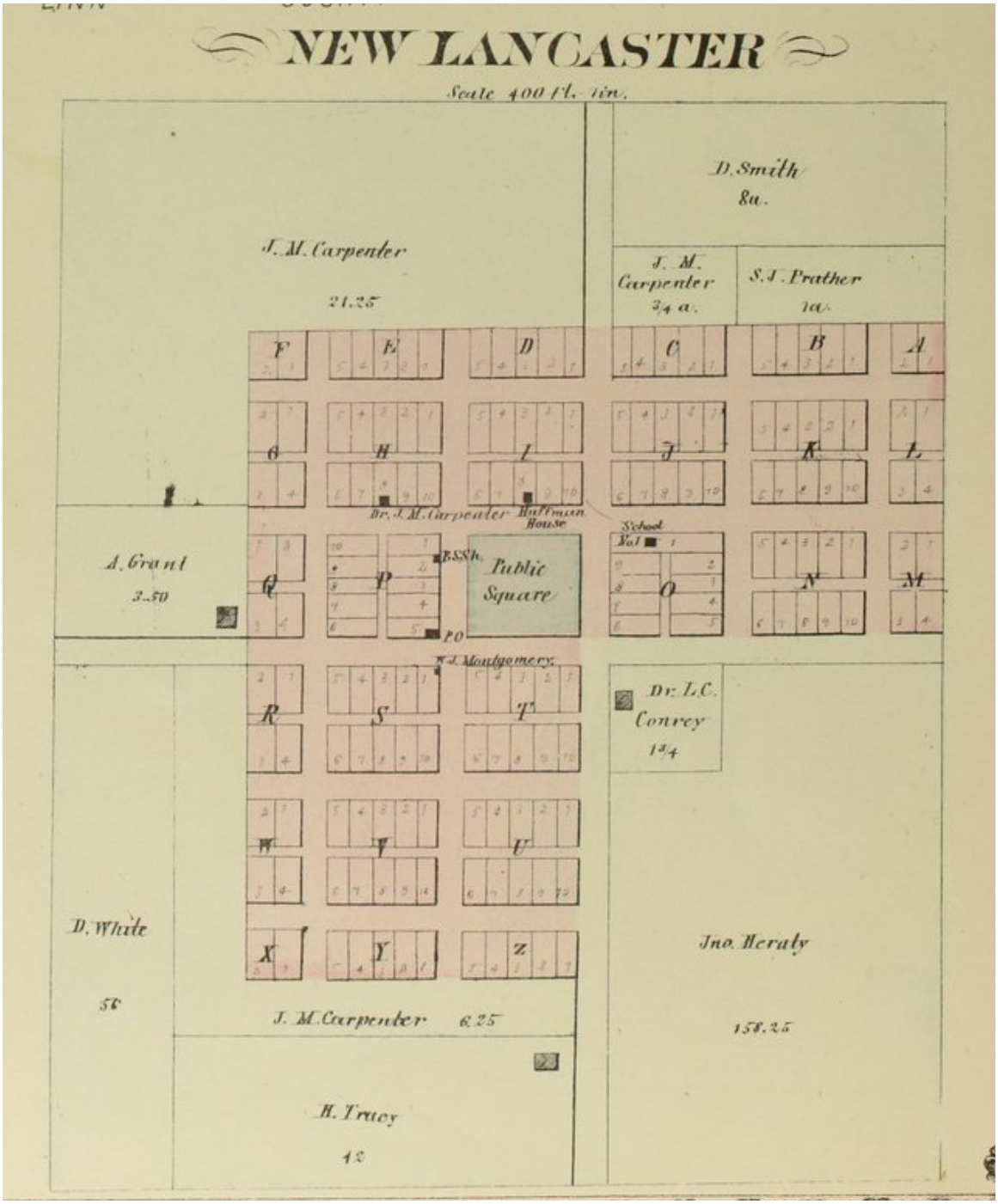
**Figure 1: Aerial Image**

Google.com (2013)
New Lancaster General Store
New Lancaster, Miami County, KS
Latitude / Longitude: 38.462185 -94.734055
Datum WGS84

**Figure 2: Contextual Aerial Image**

Google.com (2013)
New Lancaster General Store
New Lancaster, Miami County, KS
Latitude / Longitude: 38.462185 -94.734055
Datum WGS84

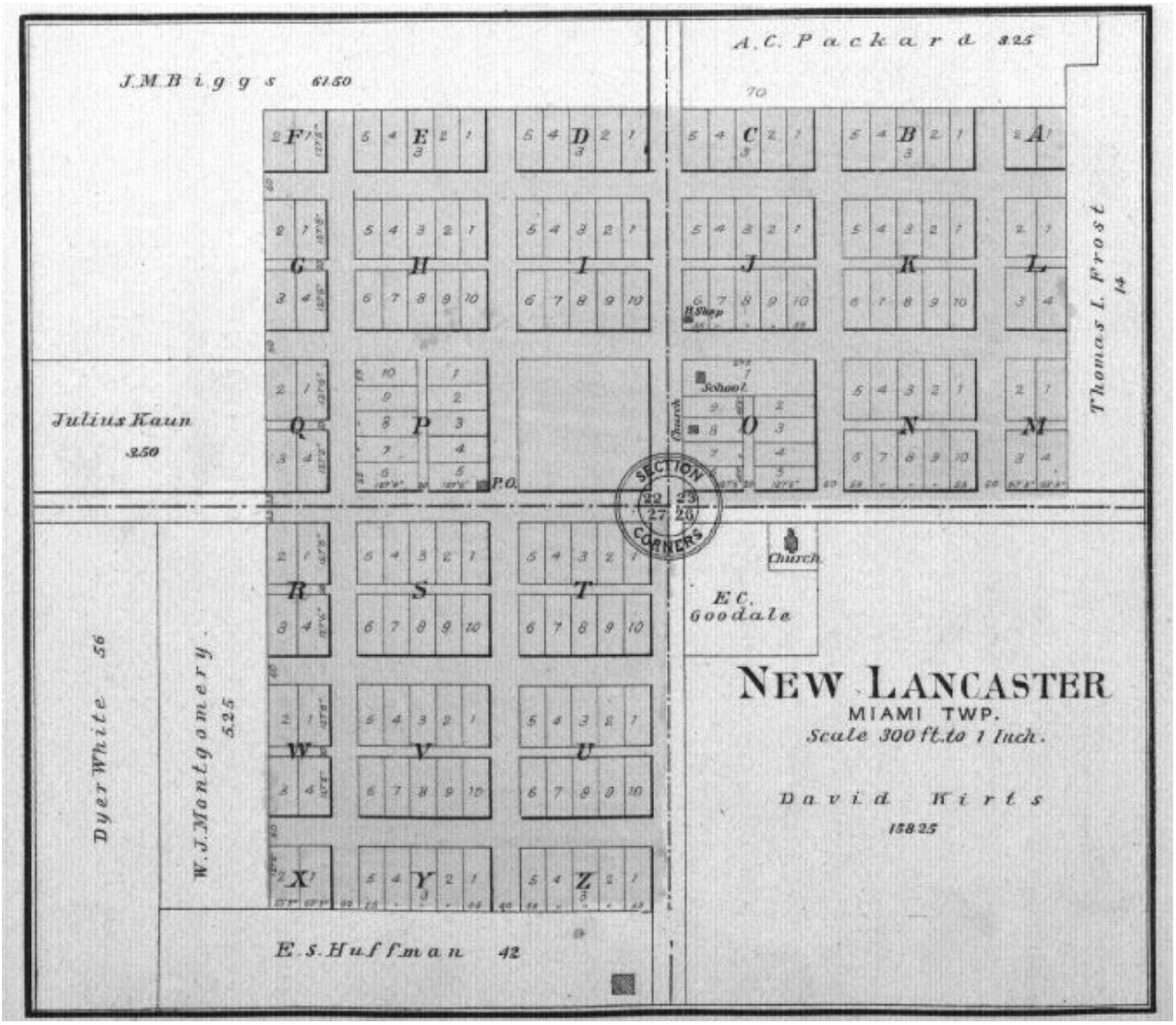
**Figure 3:** New Lancaster in 1878.




*An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Miami County, Kansas* (Philadelphia: Edwards Brothers Publishing Co., 1878), 17. Accessed online 7 June 2013 at kansasmemory.org/item/224023

The New Lancaster General Store was not yet built at the time this map was published in 1878. It would later be constructed on lot 5 of block “P” across from the public square.

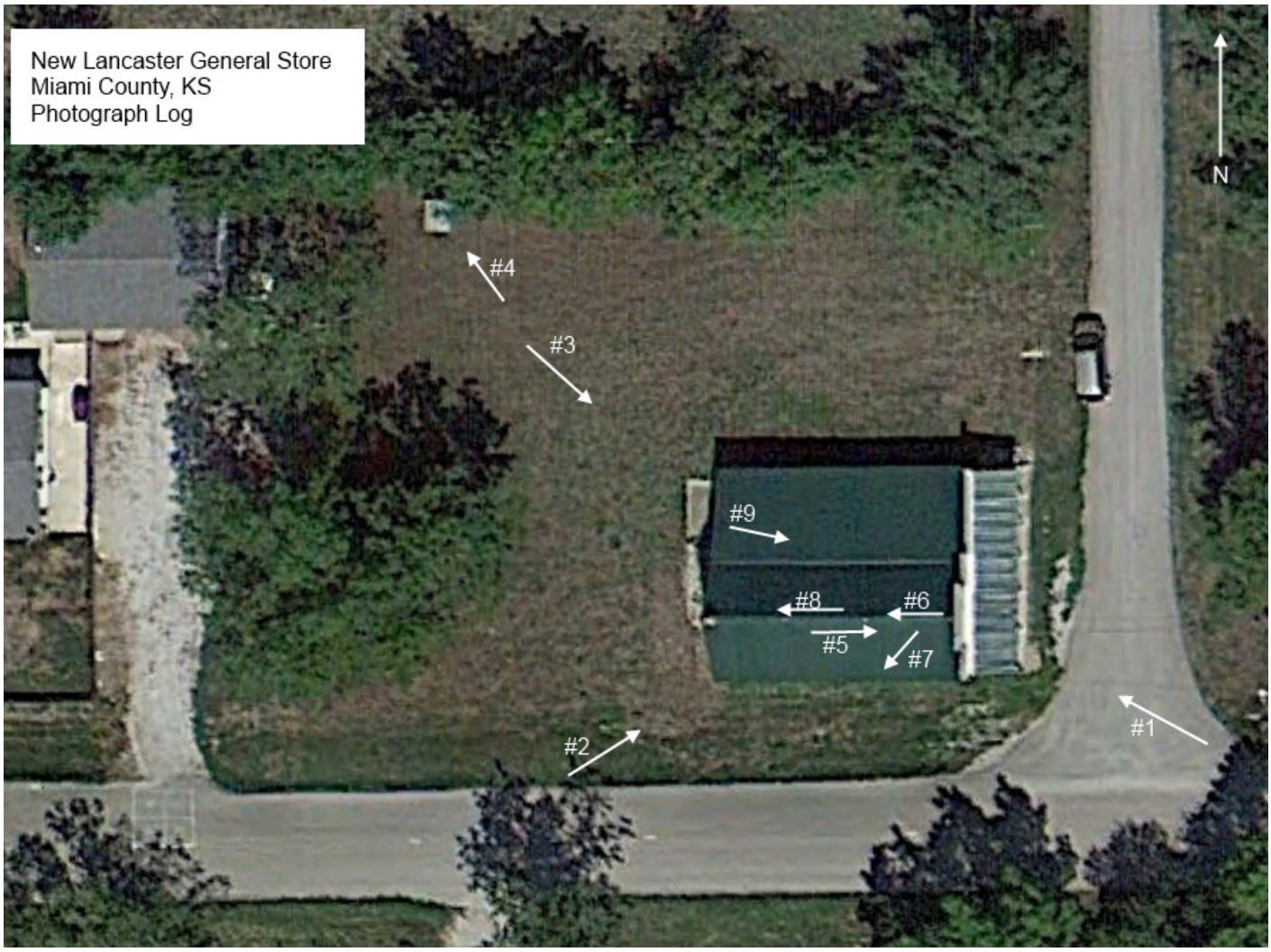
**Figure 4:** New Lancaster in 1901.




*Standard Atlas of Miami County, Kansas* (Chicago: George A. Ogle and Co., 1901), 51. Accessed online 7 June 2013 at kansasmemory.org/item/209381

The New Lancaster General Store was not yet built at the time this map was published in 1901. It was constructed 2 years later on lot 5 of block “P” across from the public square.

**Figure 5:** Photograph Directions



NEW LANCASTER

Carhartt

ANTIQUES