

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER  
LISTED

MAY 17 2006

### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

#### 1. Name of Property

005-0260-0413

Historic name Bolman (George T. and Minnie Searles) House

Other name/site number \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Location

Street & number 418 North 4<sup>th</sup> Street  not for publication

City or town Atchison  vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Atchison Code 005 Zip code 66002

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Patrick Zolmer DSHPO 4/3/06

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
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 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 \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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

George & Minnie Bolman House  
Name of Property

Atchison County, Kansas  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	total

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

N/A

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

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

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

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

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

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

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**7. Description**

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

COLONIAL REVIVAL

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**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: STONE  
BRICK  
Walls: STUCCO

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Roof: ASPHALT

Other:

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**Narrative Description**

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

George & Minnie Bolman House  
Name of Property

Atchison 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)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from 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

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1869-1912

**Significant Dates**

1869; 1893

1912

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**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

George & Minnie Bolman House  
Name of Property

Atchison County, Kansas  
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	5	3	1	8	1	2	0	4	3	8	1	5	1	1
Zone		Easting					Northing							

2

Zone		Easting					Northing							

3

Zone		Easting					Northing							

4

Zone		Easting					Northing							

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 Susan Jezak Ford/ Elizabeth L. Lane

Organization Citysearch Preservation Date June 30, 2005

Street & number 3628 Holmes Street Telephone 816-531-2489

City or town Kansas City State Missouri Zip code 64109

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name Gary and Diana Moxley

Street & number 418 North 4<sup>th</sup> Street Telephone 913-367-5251

City or town Atchison State Kansas Zip code 66002

**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

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George and Minnie Bolman House  
Atchison, Kansas

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**Architectural Description**

**Overview**

The George T. and Minnie Searles Bolman house is a two-and-a-half-story white stucco dwelling located at 418 North 4<sup>th</sup> Street in Atchison, Kansas. The house is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

The house faces west and is sited on a prominent corner lot at the southeast corner of North 4<sup>th</sup> and Parallel Streets, just north of downtown Atchison. The house was constructed to its present state in 1912, incorporating earlier dwellings on the lot that were begun around 1869. The house retains a high degree of integrity from the 1912 date in placement, materials and room configuration.

The large house is designed in the Colonial Revival style with Craftsman details that include sturdy woodwork, leaded glass and glazed tile. The simple exterior displays a symmetrical façade with a solid, horizontal profile. The house has a stone and brick foundation, stucco walls and an asphalt shingle roof. A stucco-clad chimney projects from the east side of the hipped roof. All windows are double-hung, unless noted, and most have four or six panes in the upper sashes. The windows are simply framed. The eaves of the house were covered with metal soffits around 1990.

**Exterior**

The Bolman house's **west façade** is symmetrical and three bays wide. The first story is fronted by a full red brick porch with large brick piers at the outer corners and on either side of the central set of steps. The porch has a stone water course and stone slabs atop the solid balustrade. The porch's eaves project beyond a simple fascia and the roof is flat with a central low gable. The porch curves to wrap around the northwest corner of the house. Viewing from north to south, the first bay of the façade has 6/1 windows on the first and second stories. The central second bay has a wide hipped dormer with a row of four 2/1 windows in the third story, a 6/1 window in the second story and the house's entrance located within a curved entryway. This entrance has a central glass door surrounded by curved leaded glass windows. The third façade bay is identical to the first bay. The west side of the house's sunporch extension, recessed from the plane of the façade, has a pair of 2/1 windows in the second story and a wood wall in the first story. The first story of this extension once served as an open rear porch and fascia trim and a wood corner pier are still present.

The **south side** of the house is divided into two halves. The west half has a two-story slight projection that is supported by four brackets. Three 4/1 windows are located in both stories of the projection. The east half of the south side is filled with the sunporch, which projects from the wall approximately six feet. The foundation of this projection is concrete block. The second story is filled with a strip of three wide 4/1 windows. The west portion of the first story formerly contained a rear porch area and retains a simple wood fascia and a wood pier in the southwest corner. This area is now filled with wood, containing a single entrance door and a 1/1 window. An additional 1/1 window is located in the east side of the first story. A hipped dormer with a pair of 2/1 windows projects from the third story of the south side. The sides of the dormer are narrow wood clapboards.

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George and Minnie Bolman House  
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The **west (rear) side** of the Bolman house consists of a plain stucco wall with irregular window openings of various sizes. The south three-fourths of this elevation is pulled forward from the north portion. The second story of this portion has a strip of three 4/1 windows and three single 4/1 windows. The first story has two 4/1 windows and two leaded glass casement windows. The north portion of the west side has a 6/1 window in the second story and a leaded glass window in the first story.

The **north side** of the house is two bays wide, with 6/1 windows on the first and second stories of both bays. A hipped dormer projects from the third story, containing a pair of 2/1 windows. The sides of the dormer are narrow wood clapboards. A rear extension projects from the house's east side. The north side of this extension has a 4/1 window in the second story and a leaded glass window in the first story.

**Interior**

The interior of the Bolman house is an excellent representation of a house built for a well-to-do merchant in the early 1900s. The house retains most of its original room configuration, which includes large spaces for entertaining on the first and third stories and five bedrooms for family, servants or overnight guests. The house's original detailing is still present in the form of plentiful Craftsman-inspired woodwork and leaded glass windows, indicative of the status of its original owners.

The house's center-hall is entered via a vestibule that has curved leaded glass exterior windows and a mosaic tile floor. The entry has original oak flooring and a built-in storage bench located north of the door. The ceiling and cove molding in this area are covered with textured coating. The house's living room fills the north end of the first story. The floor of the room is carpeted and the ceiling and cove molding are covered with textured coating. A leaded glass window is present on the east wall of the room. Leaded glass French doors lead from the center hall to the dining room in the southwest corner of the house. This room has an oak floor, ceiling beams and wainscoting. The house's main stairway is encased in the center of the first story. A small butler's pantry is located opposite the stairway. A den is located behind the stairway. The den includes its original oak woodwork, leaded glass casement windows and built-in shelves surrounding a green art tile fireplace. A modern bathroom separates the den from the house's kitchen, located in the southeast corner of the house. The kitchen was remodeled and modernized around 1974 to include an eating area.

Four bedrooms, two bathrooms and a sunporch open off of a central hallway on the house's second story. The hallway is carpeted, but each bedroom has original wood floors. Bedrooms are located on the north and west sides of the house. Two newly reconfigured bathrooms are located on the east side. A large sunporch is located in the house's southeast corner.

The house's third story consists of one large open room on the north end and two smaller rooms on the south end. The large room measures approximately 36 feet by 24 feet and was likely used for entertaining by the Bolmans. One very

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George and Minnie Bolman House  
Atchison, Kansas

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small room in the southeast corner of the space serves as a storage closet. A maid's bedroom and closet is located in the southwest corner of the space. The third story retains its original wood floors and painted wood trim.

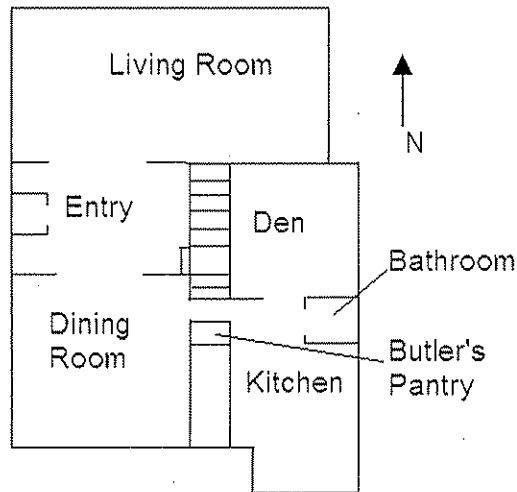


Figure 1. Bolman Main Floor Plan (not to scale.)

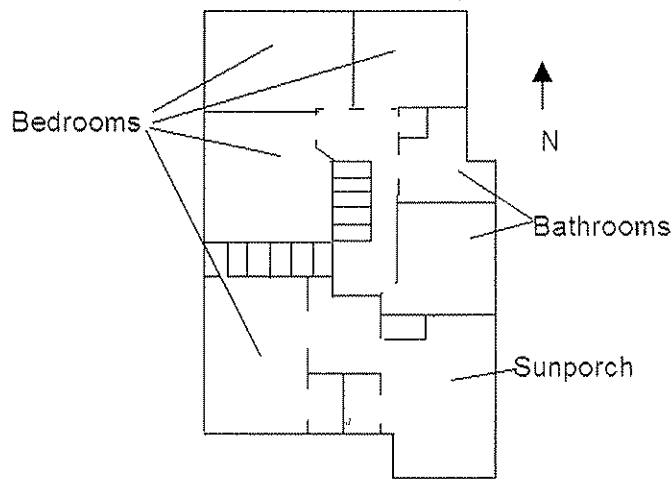


Figure 2. Bolman 2nd Floor Plan (not to scale.)

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George and Minnie Bolman House  
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**Garage**

The site contains a circa 1985 garage located south of the Bolman house. The outbuilding measures approximately 28 by 36 feet. The gambrel-roof building is clad in vinyl siding with an asphalt shingle roof.

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## Statement of Significance

## Overview

The George T. and Minnie Searles Bolman house, located at 418 North 4<sup>th</sup> Street in Atchison, Kansas is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The house, although fairly plain, is an excellent example of architectural trends that passed through this once-prosperous town. The town's growth and development of a wealthy merchant class are reflected in the house's history and in its well-preserved fabric.

## Architecture, Family History and House History

According to Atchison County probate records, the Bolman house began in 1869 as a one-story brick house located on Lot 7 of Block 63, built by John Costello. The house was expanded in subsequent years and is shown on the earliest Sanborn maps for the block in 1901. This map shows a dwelling with a central one-story brick section, a frame one-story south section and a frame two-story north section. A partially obstructed view of the one-story portion of the house also appears on an 1880 Birds Eye View of Atchison.<sup>1</sup>

Gaylord Wood Searles, Minnie's father, was born in New York and migrated with his parents to Michigan at a very early age. In 1861, at the age of 18, he enlisted in the 21<sup>st</sup> Michigan regiment as a private and served three years. His regiment marched with General Sherman and engaged in significant conflict. Soon after the Civil War, Searles opened a general store in Middleville, Michigan. Minnie Lee Searles was born there on December 12, 1868, the daughter of Gaylord Wood Searles and Adelaide E. Fenton Searles. In 1886, Searles moved his family to Atchison, where he was the president and general manager of Searles Brothers Windmill & Pump Company.

Minnie L. Searles married George "Trace" Tracy Bolman on November 22, 1888 in Atchison. Minnie and George Bolman had two children, a son and a daughter. Mr. Bolman was born in Leavenworth, Kansas in 1864. He came to Atchison, Kansas in 1886 to take charge of the R.G. Dun & Co. R.G. Dun & Co. was the first commercial reporting agency in America with branches in a number of cities nationwide. Mr. Bolman moved to Topeka in 1887, where he set up a Dun & Co. office. From 1888 to 1893, the Bolmans lived in Kansas City, where Bolman continued in the employ of R. G. Dun & Co. In 1893, the Bolmans returned to Atchison so "Trace" Bolman could become manager of the Searles Brother Windmill & Pump Company. During his tenure with the company from 1893 to 1912, he served in various capacities, including president, secretary and treasurer.

George Searles, father of Minnie Searles Bolman, acquired Lot Seven on Block 63 with its house in March 1892 as settlement for a failed note from Albert H. Lanphear. Minnie purchased the property from her father in March 1893 for \$3000. The 1890s was a decade of tremendous prosperity in Atchison, when the town's population and number of businesses grew. Minnie Bolman was the favored daughter of a prosperous merchant and her husband was newly employed by her father's successful company. Minnie's purchase of the prominently located city lot was an obvious display of her own family's growing affluence. The Bolman family moved into the house located on the lot at the corner of North 4<sup>th</sup> and Parallel Streets.

<sup>1</sup> *Bird's Eye View of Atchison 1880*. Drawn by Augustus Koth. Kansas City, MO: Ramsey, Millett & Hudson, 1880.

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George and Minnie Bolman House  
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Gaylord Searles died in 1912. At the time of his death, the self-made businessman was also director of the Exchange National Bank, Kessler-Barlow Saddlery Company and Atchison Leather Products Company. Searles left an estate of over \$200,000, which was shared equally by his wife and daughter. After the settlement of her father's estate, Minnie L. Searles Bolman had her home significantly enlarged. The May 1916 Sanborn map shows the reconfigured house located on the same site as the previous house and incorporating the north wall, but with a larger footprint and new materials. The dwelling shown on the map reflects the house's current configuration and exterior plaster cladding. Current owners state that exterior clapboards have been found within interior walls and that floor joists include hand-hewn timbers, as well as dimension lumber.

The Bolman's 1912 house was not only larger, but incorporated stylish architectural elements. The Colonial Revival style is reflected in the house's symmetrical exterior, hipped roof, hipped dormers and multi-paned double-hung windows. The style had been growing in popularity since the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial. The extremely popular style spans the decades from 1880 to 1955, making it the most commonly used American housing style. Colonial Revival houses were rarely historically correct, but instead included elements that waxed and waned with architectural fashions. Builders and architects borrowed details freely from other styles, applying them to their Colonial Revival dwellings, as seen in the Bolman house. The exterior stucco coating was a newly fashionable finish that was gaining favor in Atchison and other Midwestern towns.

The Bolmans chose Craftsman elements to add interest their simple home. The full brick front porch with sturdy pier supports is an element found on nearly every Craftsman home. Costly interior details in the Bolman house that fit well with the Craftsman style include built-in seating in the entry, abundant oak trim, leaded glass and built-in shelves, a bracketed mantel and a glazed tile fireplace in the den. Although the Craftsman style was most popular for small houses, it would have been a very fashionable accessory for the Bolman house in 1912. The style became popular shortly after the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is rooted in the English Arts and Crafts movement popularized by Gustav Stickley's magazine *The Craftsman* and in bungalows designed by California brothers Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene.

The Bolman's home was a significant addition to its Atchison neighborhood, clearly reflecting the family's wealth. Atchison's financially secure residents enjoyed the pleasures of a good life in large, well-constructed homes. These homes outwardly symbolized wealth and status in the community. Architecture was not only the representation of progress, but was also a reflection of status in the social order. Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Americans often equated the structure itself to a social institution, a testimony to material progress, family stability and financial security. The foundation of moral development and social values that set the standards for a civilized world was found within the walls of these structures. The idea set forth by many was that a home should reflect all the material possessions of its owner. This idea was especially important in small, but growing towns, like Atchison. The "new" Bolman home showed the town that the family was, indeed, progressive and well-to-do.

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"Trace" Bolman died at his home in February 1926. At the time of his death, he was president of the Kessler-Barlow Saddlery Company and director of the American State Bank of Atchison. Bolman typified the successful Atchison businessman of the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. He was adept at garnering financial stability and embodied an unquenchable capitalist practice. Minnie L. Searles Bolman lived in the house until she died in January 1958. The home was sold by her daughter, Katherine B. Goodell, in April of 1959. From 1959 to 1968, the home changed hands three times. In April 1972, Gary Moxley and his first wife, Jerene, bought the home. Moxley continues to reside in the home today with his second wife, Diana. The Moxleys raised their combined families in the home.

**Atchison History**

Atchison is positioned at a western bend of the Missouri River, a location that made it convenient to those traveling west when Kansas was still a territory. Incorporated in 1855, its history includes the rivalry between abolitionists and Missouri pro-slavery advocates, a two-year settlement in 1855 by the Mormons and visits by John Brown and Abraham Lincoln.

Atchison had the advantage of a good steamboat landing and the best wagon road leading west, so the town flourished in the early days as a transportation center. Early freight shipments bound westward were brought from St. Louis to Atchison by steamboat and then hauled by ox or mule team across the prairie. The Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, founded in 1859, was a successful venture that established the city as the eastern terminus for a railroad system stretching west and south. Even very early mail delivery from the town to points west developed into a million-dollar business.

Atchison became a first class city in 1881. Industry flourished and construction reflected the town's prosperity. Many of the city's wealthier residents built new houses in the hilly area north of downtown. The town's reputation as a home to the affluent was reported in an 1898 article in the *Topeka Mail and Breeze* entitled "Atchison's Rich Folks," which described Atchison as possessing more rich men and rich widows than any other city in Kansas. In "Seeing Atchison," *The Kansas City Star* in 1914 discussed the large number of wealthy residents and the money raised for public buildings.

The financial panic of 1893, supplemented by an area drought, dealt a blow to several Atchison institutions, as it did to other Midwestern businesses, especially banks and railroads. Late in the 1890s, however, the improvement of agricultural prices and a general increase in wages and prices brightened the picture. Atchison's population increased between 1890 and 1900 and business trade followed suit.

The population of Atchison County dropped slightly every decade since 1900.<sup>2</sup> This did not necessarily mean, however, that construction within the town was static. The town's successful citizens continued to invest in their properties and their neighborhoods. The town experienced a wave of commercial construction between 1910 and 1915

<sup>2</sup> Kansas State Board of Agriculture. *Kansas Agriculture Centennial Report, 44<sup>th</sup> Report, July 1, 1960 thru June 30, 1961*. Population is listed for Atchison County as 30,369 in 1900, 27,805 in 1910, 25,584 in 1920, 25,747 in 1930, 22,414 in 1940 and 20,171 in 1950.

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that included several large warehouses in the downtown area. Atchison in the late 1930s had a population of 13,000, with streets laid out in strict symmetry. The architecture of the town reflected that of most Kansas towns of its size, with a combination of Victorian houses and storefronts, and a gradual infiltration of "modern" commercial and public buildings. Construction on Atchison's first free bridge began in late 1937. The Mo-Kan Bridge spanning the Missouri River was dedicated on July 2, 1938. By the late 1930s, the town had become an important wholesale and jobbing center that focused on agricultural products and manufactured goods. The city ranked fourth in Kansas and tenth in the country in the production of hard wheat flour. A foundry established in 1871 was one of the largest in the country, engaged exclusively in the manufacture of locomotive parts. A new industry to the city was the manufacture of industrial alcohol for motor fuel. Other businesses included the production of overalls, leather goods, plumbing fixtures, eggs and poultry.<sup>3</sup> The number of people employed in the city of Atchison actually increased between 1940 and 1950 in fields such as construction, manufacturing, transportation, wholesale and retail.<sup>4</sup>

The George T. and Minnie Searles Bolman house is the well-constructed example of a dwelling built for a successful Atchison family. It was not-infrequent for citizens in this town to acquire property from family, to expand or improve older dwellings or to combine architectural styles to configurations that defied rigid definitions. The Bolman house displays all of these traits, representing a unique architectural history that symbolizes Atchison's progress.

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<sup>3</sup> Harold C. Evans, ed. *The WPA Guide to 1930s Kansas* (Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1984 reprint), 169.

<sup>4</sup> *Kansas Statistical Abstract, 1970*. (Lawrence, KS: Institute for Social and Environmental Studies, University of Kansas, 1971), 96-97.

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Sources

*Atchison County, Kansas Probate Record*. G. W. Searles. August 2, 1912.

*Atchison Daily Globe*: 16 July 1894, p. 8; 29 June 1912, p. 1; 25 February 1926, p. 1; 6 January 1958, p. 1.

*Directory of The City of Atchison, Kansas, Atchison County, Kansas for 1884*. Glenn & Cox: Atchison, Kansas, 1884. 193, 195.

*Directory of The City of Atchison, Kansas, Atchison County, Kansas for 1885*. John W. Hanthorn: Atchison, Kansas, 1885. 218.

Evans, Harold C, ed. *The WPA Guide to 1930s Kansas*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1984 reprint. 169.

*Kansas Historic Resources Inventory Form*. June 1989.

Kansas State Board of Agriculture. *Kansas Agriculture Centennial Report, 44<sup>th</sup> Report, July 1, 1960 thru June 30, 1961*.

*Kansas Statistical Abstract, 1970*. Lawrence, KS: Institute for Social and Environmental Studies, University of Kansas, 1971. 96-97.

Koth, Augustus. *Bird's Eye View of Atchison 1880*. Kansas City, MO: Ramsey, Millett & Hudson, 1880.

Moxley, Gary and Diana. Interview with Susan Ford. 1 June 2005.

Property Abstract – The West Ten Feet (W. 10') Lots Six (6) and all of Lot Seven (7), in Block sixty-three (83), in Old Atchison, in that part of the City of Atchison usually known as Old Atchison in Atchison County, Kansas.

Sanborn Map Co. New York. December 1910; May 1916

*SELGEM Worksheet*. Historic Properties Survey – 415 North Fourth Street, Atchison, Kansas. c. 1980.

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George and Minnie Bolman House  
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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The house is located on the west 10 feet of Lot 6 and all of Lot 7 in Block 63 in Old Atchison. The property is roughly bound by Parallel Street on the north, North 4<sup>th</sup> Street on the west, an alley on the south and the property line on the east.

**Boundary Justification**

The nominated property includes the parcel historically associated with the Bolman house.

**Photographic Information**

The following information is the same for all of the photographs:

1. The George T. and Minnie Searles Bolman House
2. Atchison County, Kansas
3. Susan Jezak Ford
4. June 1, 2005
5. Negatives and/or digital disk located at Kansas State Historical Society

The following information is applicable to individual photographs:

6. Southeast view

7. #1

6. Southwest view

7. #2

6. North view

7. #3

6. Entry to dining room, south view

7. #4

6. Living room to entrance, southwest view

7. #5

6 REF/MWWE  
BOLMAN HOUSE  
UTM COORDINATES  
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