United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

   Historic name
   First National Bank Building

   Other name/site number
   183-5120-0001

2. Location

   Street & number
   100 N, Main, 100 S, Main

   City or town
   Smith Center

   State Kansas
   Code KS
   County Smith
   Code 183
   Zip code 66967

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 the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

   Signature of certifying official/Title
   Kansas State Historical Society

   Date
   11/18/06

4. National Park Service Certification

   I hereby certify that the property is
   __ entered in the National Register.
   __ See continuation sheet.
   __ determined eligible for the National Register.
   __ See continuation sheet.
   __ determined not eligible for the National Register.
   __ removed from the National Register.
   __ other, (explain)
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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
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<td>total</td>
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</table>

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial institution

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque: Richardsonian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: STONE: Limestone
Walls: BRICK; STONE: Limestone

Root: ASPHALT
Other: STONE: Granite; Sandstone; METALS: Tin

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1889

Significant Dates

1889

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 Preservation Alliance
First National Bank
Name of Property

Smith County, KS
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  Less than one acre

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

<table>
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<th>Northing</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

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  Kathy L. Morgan

Organization  

Date  25 July 2005

Street & number  1207 W. 14th Street

Telephone  (316) 267-8821

City or town  Wichita  State  KS  Zip code  67203

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  Kansas Preservation Alliance

Street & number  700 SW Jackson, Suite 808

Telephone  (913) 449-3147

City or town  Topeka  State  KS  Zip code  66603

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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503
LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque Revival; Richardsonian

Architectural Description Overview

The First National Bank Building, built in 1889, was the second home of the oldest chartered bank in Smith County. This building served as the home of First National Bank until a new bank building was constructed in 1930 to house the growing business. The building is red brick laid in a running bond with limestone, red sandstone and red granite accents and a pressed metal cornice. The building measures approximately 36 feet by 125 feet. The focal point of the building is the limestone turret capped by a pressed tin cornice with a conical wood shingle roof and a metal flagpole rising from the point of the roof. The original stairs were removed and have been replaced with concrete steps. Engaged columns with red sandstone base, red granite shaft and red sandstone basket capitals flank the entrance. The original door has been replaced with a residential oval glass panel door. The tops of the column capitals create the spring for the round limestone voussoir arch. Above the arch the turret has three one-over-one wood sash windows. Each bay of the building, two on the north and one on the south, have different fenestration patterns. The metal corbelled and dented pressed tin cornice wraps the turret and has the word “BANK” embossed in the metal. All windows have round arches with limestone surrounds and have been infilled with wood to allow for smaller, more modern windows to be installed.

West Façade

The west façade faces Main Street and is one bay wide. The first floor has two round arched windows with the north window wider than the other. The larger arched window marks the location of the entrance to the basement accessed by one flight of stairs the width of the arch. The smaller arched opening is the entrance to the flight of stairs up to the second floor. The second floor has triple round arched windows with limestone impost. Originally a one-over-one configuration with a transom, the transom has been filled in with wood and in some cases the sashes removed and smaller, more modern windows installed. A continuous limestone sill runs the width of the bay and wraps the turret and the first bay of the north elevation separates the first and second floors.

North Façade

The north façade faces Kansas Avenue and has three asymmetrical bays. A corbelled chimneystack that rises from the limestone impost connecting the round arched windows from corner to corner visually separates the center and west bays. The first floor of the west bay has three large round arched windows with limestone surrounds that create a horseshoe pattern. A light well with paired single pane windows beneath the two western most first floor windows provides light into the finished space of the basement. The upper façade of the west bay has a double, triple and double round arched window configuration connected with limestone impost and a continuous limestone sill.

The first floor of the center and east bays was originally a two-part storefront with limestone piers separating the storefront and steel lintels supporting the upper façade. These openings have been filled in with siding and brick.
veneer. Two sets of paired small modern windows are punched into the siding with the brick veneer forming the sill. The east side of the storefront has a solid door located between the windows that provides access into what was the dentist office. The upper façade has a triple round arched ribbon window in the west bay and quadruple round arched ribbon window configuration in the east bay with limestone impost that are carried out along the complete width of the north elevation and limestone plain sills.

Above the steel lintels is a limestone course that runs the width of the east and center bays of the north façade. The quadruple round arched ribbon windows in the upper façade of the east bay have plain limestone sills and are separated by brick piers. A brick pier rises up from the steel lintel at the east corner of the north façade to the impost. Above the limestone impost, an engaged smooth brick column rises up and terminates in the metal cornice.

The upper façade of the center bay has triple round arched ribbon windows with plain limestone sills separated by brick piers.

**East Façade**

The east façade faces the north/south alley. The first floor has a single door located with a plain limestone lintel and stone threshold at the south corner of the building. The upper façade has three separated round arched windows.

**Interior**

The first floor was separated into two sections with a dentist's office in the rear. The building has been vacant for approximately 10 years and is in a state of disrepair. The lowered ceiling has deteriorated and reveals existing pressed tin, which has rust damage because of the water leaks from the upper story. Windows were altered in a way that allowed the original openings to remain. The existing partition walls and lowered ceiling in the rear of the building are in disrepair, but could be removed without damaging historic materials.

The full basement is accessed from an exterior stairwell on the west side of the building and only the front part is finished, as it was a barbershop. The remaining space has dirt floors and stone walls.

The stairway up to the second floor from the west elevation shows that there is some shifting of the upper façade and it is pulling away from the second floor joists. The original wood material of the floors and the banister remains intact. The second floor lathe and plaster walls have deteriorated from water penetration. No alterations have been made to the apartment and hall configuration. Although the ceilings were lowered, the original arched wood windows remain in place and are visible from the exterior. The wood panel doors and wood trim have been painted, but appear to be original. Transoms remain above the doors into the apartments, but are in need of repair.
Statement of Significance Overview

The First National Bank in Smith Center, built in 1889, is being nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C – Architecture. It is an excellent example of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture executed for a commercial building.

Historic Context

Smith County was organized in March 1872 and in November 1872 Smith Center became the county seat. By 1880 Centre Township had a population nearing 1,900. The Peoples Bank, organized by George W. White and Joel R. Burrow opened its doors in 1881 in a one story frame structure located on the southeast corner of Main Street and Kansas Avenue. Mr. Burrow, along with John s. McDowell, Ed S. Barger, L.C. Uhl and William H. Nelson re-organized the bank into The First National Bank, chartered in 1886. In 1889, the frame structure was torn down and a new brick and limestone bank building was erected at a cost of $15,000.

Joel Randall Burrow served as the president of First National Bank for 45 years. During that time he also served as Kansas Secretary of State from 1903 – 1907. First National Bank has been in business in Smith Center, Kansas since 1881.

Criterion C - Architecture

Richardsonian Romanesque architecture, popular from 1880 – 1900, incorporates 11th Century Romanesque architecture of southern France and Spain. Made popular by Henry Hobson Richardson (1838 – 1886) and his followers, this style of architecture was most commonly used for churches, courthouses, libraries and railway stations. The main characteristics of this style are round-headed Romanesque arches, often springing from clusters of short squat columns, recessed entrances, richly varied rustication, blank stretches of walling contrasting with bands of windows, and cylindrical towers with conical caps embedded in the walling, and picturesque massing. HH Richardson’s followers include the generation of architects practicing in the 1880s such as Willis T. Proudfoot (1860-

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1 http://www.kancoll.org/books/cutler smithsmith_co-pl.html
2 Our 100th Year: 1886-1896, The First National Bank, Smith Centre, Kansas
1928) and George W. Bird (1854-1953) of the famed Proudfoot and Bird architectural firm whose structures are located in Iowa, Kansas, Utah, and California. The style originated in the East around Boston and began migrating to the West where it was gaining popularity as immigrant artisans and craftsmen followed the westward expansion. Commercial buildings and large residences were executed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style as it moved westward. The style ebbed in the early years of the 20th century.

Summary

The First National Bank Building is a tangible icon of the important role that the institution played in the early years of Smith County history. The selection of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture for this building in 1889 was a clear statement about the significant role the founders intended it to play in the county and Smith Center. The First National Bank Building is an excellent example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style and qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C – Architecture. The 1889 First National Bank Building exhibits all of the key characteristics of the style: round-headed Romanesque arches executed in the windows and doors, an entryway that has a round-headed arch springing from short squat columns, a recessed entrance, varied rustication, and cylindrical towers with conical caps embedded in the walling. This building retains its significant elements of the style and qualifies for listing under Criterion C.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


*Our 100th Year: 1886-1986.* First National Bank, Smith Center, Kansas.

Sanborn Insurance Company Maps. Smith County, Kansas.
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located on the southeast corner of Main and Kansas Streets in Smith Center, Kansas. It is parcel 6 in block 7 of downtown Smith Center.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This nomination includes the parcel of land historically associated with the resource.

PHOTOGRAPHS

First National Bank
Smith Center, Smith County, Kansas
Rahim Borhani, Photographer
Date of Photographs: 14 March 2006
Location of digital images: Kansas SHPO

1. Northwest corner, facing SE
2. West elevation, facing E
3. Northeast corner, facing SW
4. Upper turret, facing SE
5. Engaged column on east corner of north elevation, facing SW
6. Stairwell up to second floor, facing E
7. Interior turret windows, second floor, facing NW
8. Hall door and transom detail, facing SE