NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OM No. 10024-0018

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

NOV 0 1 2006

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 Chapman-Noble House

Other name/site number 173-5880-0069

2. Location

Street & number 1230 N Waco ☐ not for publication

City or town Wichita ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Sedgwick Code 173 Zip code 67203

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 Zollner DSHPO 9/20/06

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 herby 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:)

Name of Property: Chapman-Noble House | County and State: Sedgwick County, Kansas

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	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		total

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

Previously listed in the National Register
See Continuation Sheet 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

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation CONCRETE; STONE: Limestone

Walls WOOD: Weatherboard

Roof ASPHALT

Other

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

Name of Property: Chapman-Noble House | County and State: Sedgwick County, Kansas

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for Natonal 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 it original location.

☐ C a birthplace or grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1888-1956

Significant Dates

1888-1890

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
☐ preliminary determination of individual lising (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:

Name of Property: Chapman-Noble House | County and State: Sedgwick, Kansas

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
14S	646189	4174438			

☒ 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, Senior Planner and Barbara Hammond, Planning Analyst

Organization City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office Date March 20, 2006

Street & number 455 N. Main, 10th Floor Telephone 316-268-4421

City or town Wichita State Kansas Zip code 67202-1688

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 Laurie Hudson

street & number 1230 North Waco telephone 316-858-7145

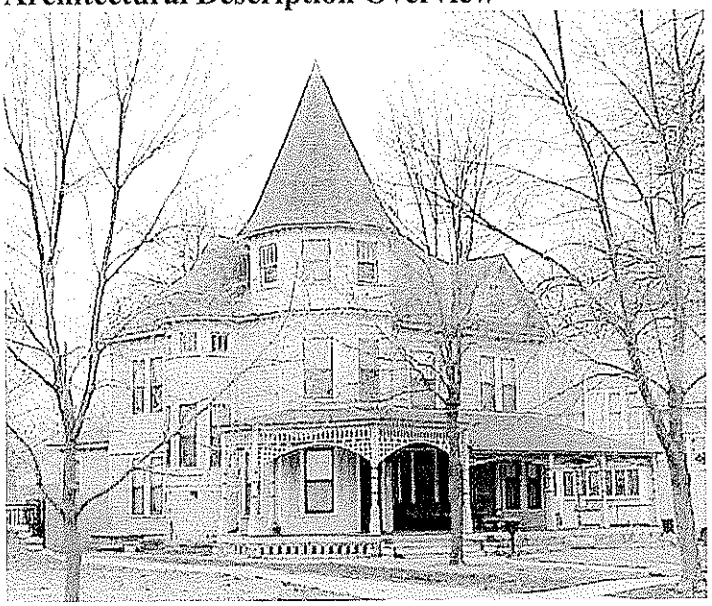
city or town Wichita state KS zip code 67203

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

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Architectural Description Overview



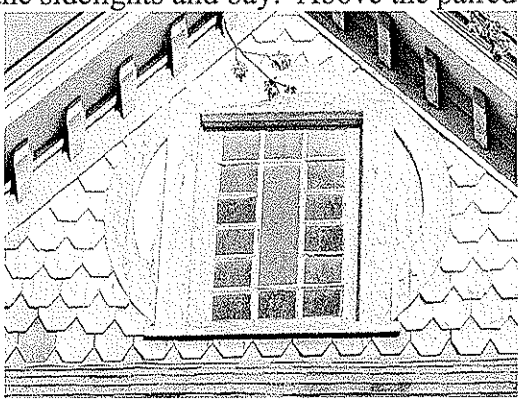
The Chapman-Noble House, built 1887-1890, is located on the east side, mid-block on Waco Avenue between 11th and 12th Streets. It is a wood frame structure with wood lap siding, octagonal wood shingle siding, corner boards and composite shingles on the roof. The original hardwood floors and lathe and plaster remain throughout the house. The two-story sleeping porch on the southeast corner was added after 1950[1]. The irregular roof plan consists of a truncated hipped gable at the top with a pedimented dormer at the southwest corner of the house, a two-and-one-half-story hexagonal tower at the northwest corner, and a two-story tower with a conical roof on the north elevation. A brick chimney is located on the south end of the truncated roof. The eave overhangs have evenly spaced modillions. One-over-one wood sash windows that are executed in single and paired configurations are the predominant window pattern. The one-story porch wraps the full extent of the west façade around to the north side of the hexagonal tower at the northwest corner of the house. The porch has a beaded board ceiling, elliptical arch fretwork between the turned porch posts and tongue-and-grove flooring. It is unknown if a porch rail existed. A belt course, eight shingles wide, of octagonal shingles separates the first and second stories the entire parameter of the house. The foundation is limestone with a beaded joint. It has a wood sill plate with a drip molding. The one-story kitchen room has a cast stone foundation.

West Façade

The front door faces Waco Avenue and is in the center bay of the hexagonal tower. Only three bays of the tower are visible in the first and second floor. The tower only articulates five sides above the eave of the roof and the tower roof structure articulates all six. The bays of the tower are clad in octagonal wood shingles. There are single one-over-one sash windows in the first and second floor and four-over-one sash windows in the half-story. The porch follows the form of the bays in tower and the roof is hipped to articulate the bays. The elliptical arch fretwork consists of square patterns made of one-by-one inch boards, a row of spheres and turned spindles. The eave of the porch roof extending south of the tower is lower than the tower porch roof. There is a one-over-one sash window with sidelights to the south of the tower. This single window is wider than the typical sash windows in the house. At the south end of the

[1] 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Vol.1, sheet 77 shows the original footprint of the house with no sleeping porch.

west elevation in the first floor is a curved bay with paired one-over-one sash windows. The windows in the second floor replicate the single and paired configuration of the first floor without the sidelights and bay. Above the paired window at the south end of the west elevation is a pedimented gable. The window in this gable is a typical Queen Anne window with a central vertical clear glass with small, square colored glass panes surrounding it. The gable end is clad in octagonal wood shingles and a trim piece creating a circle around the window. (See photograph at right.)



North Façade

The north façade contains four sections: the two-and-one-half-story hexagonal tower, the two-story conical tower, the north wall and the one-story kitchen. The one side of the hexagonal tower is articulated on the north elevation. The sides of the tower are clad in octagonal wood shingles. There is a one-over-one sash window in the first floor and second floor and four-over-one sash windows in the half-story. A five-foot section of the north wall separates the two towers. It is clad in four-inch wood lap siding with an octagonal shingle belt course between the first and second floor. The re is a one-over-one wood sash window in the first floor and none in the second floor. The two-story conical tower is completely sided with the octagonal shingles. Four ribbon windows, one-over-one sash configuration, located approximately six feet above grade, provide light to the landing of the front staircase. Beneath the ribbon windows is a single lapboard belt course. Just beneath the tower eave are four, three-light, single sash ribbon windows. The east end of the north elevation has a set of paired one-over-one sash windows in the first and second story. The north end of the kitchen wall has a single one-over-one sash window and is clad with wood lap siding.

East Façade

The east façade contains four sections; the front porch on the south end, the two-story sun porch, the one-story kitchen, and the two-story tower. The front porch has a hipped gable roof, a turned post and an elliptical arch fretwork section made of one-by-one lumber in a square pattern.

The two-story sun porch has a shed roof and is located on the south end of the east façade. The windows are large single-pane horizontal sliding sashes. There are two sliding windows in the first floor and three sliding windows in the second floor. The eave overhang of the sun porch does not have the modillion detail of the original structure. The back door is a modern, multi-pane sash door. There is a shallow projection to the north of the sun porch, visible only in the second floor, which provides the chase for the butler's stairway down to the kitchen. A single sash window provides light into the stairway. A one-over-one sash window is located immediately north of the stairway. In the second floor above the north end of the kitchen is a one-over-one sash window. There is a single sash window in the east wall of the kitchen. The south side of the two-story turret is clad with octagonal shingles from grade to roof. A

row of one-over-one sash ribbon windows light the interior landing of the front staircase and a row of colored triple-paned single sash windows let light into the second floor hallway.

South Façade

The south elevation contains four sections; the front porch, the wall of the main body of the house, the two-story sun porch addition and the one-story kitchen. The kitchen wall has a non-original stained glass window. The south wall of the two-story sun porch has a single set of single-pane horizontal sliding windows in both floors. There is no shingle siding on either the kitchen or the sun porch. The main wall of the south elevation is divided into two vertical bays. The first floor bays have a single window and a paired window. The second floor bays have two single windows. A belt course of octagonal wood shingles separates the two floors. There is a single and paired window on the first floor and two single window openings in the second story. The windows are one-over-one wood sash. The porch has a hipped gable roof, two turned posts and an elliptical arch fretwork section made of one-by-one lumber in a square pattern.

Interior

The first floor arrangement consists of a front hall, parlor, sitting room, library (currently used as a bedroom), dining room, bathroom, kitchen and a closed-in back porch that is used as a laundry room. The basement is accessed through a hinged door in the floor of the laundry room. It is unfinished and houses the water heater and HVAC system. The entry hall is the first floor room of the hexagonal two-and-one-half-story tower. The main staircase rises through the two-story tower on the north elevation. The original wood floors are still intact as is the staircase and door, window and baseboard trim. The wood trim is fluted with bulls-eye corner blocks.

The entry hall opens into the parlor and dining room. Paired doors are located between the entry hall and parlor, parlor and sitting room, sitting room and library, and the library and dining room. The west wall of the sitting room has a bay window with curved walls on either side of the paired windows. The fireplace sits at an angle in the northeast corner of the sitting room. The fireplace surround is red brick with corbelling over the firebox. The over mantle is not original. The dining room has a built in china cabinet that has access through to the kitchen to allow dishes to be passed between the dining room and kitchen. The kitchen is a one-story room attached on the east elevation and is original to the house. Immediately to the left of the china cabinet/butler's pantry is the butler's staircase up to the second floor. The narrow, steep stairs have been painted.

The second floor has four bedrooms and two bathrooms. The main hallway runs north and south with a short hallway to the east off the south end of the main hallway. The master bathroom is situated between the 2nd floor tower room and the master bedroom on the west side of the house. The master bedroom can be accessed through the bathroom or through a doorway at the south end of the main hall. Another bedroom is located on the east side at the north end of the main hall. The attic stair door is located at the south end of the hall on the east side.

The east hallway at the south end of the main hallway provides access to the butler's stairs, a second bathroom and another bedroom. This bedroom opens out onto the sleeping porch. The shared wall retains the exterior siding detail. A small, rectangular cedar lined box, approximately 12-inches deep, is located in the northwest corner of the porch floor.

It appears that only the tower room was finished living space in the attic. In October 1999, lightning struck the two-and-one-haft story tower and caused fire damage to the roof and attic space. Portions of the roof trusses were replaced, new decking laid and new shingles applied.

Statement of Significance:

The Chapman-Noble House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** because its elegant design illustrates the high-style Queen Anne architecture that dominated American residential construction from 1880 to 1910. The two-and-a-half-story, wood-frame structure was built between 1887 and 1890 (exact construction date is unknown). [2] The house relates to the period known in Wichita as the "Boom and Bust" of the 1880s. This local phenomenon followed a national trend. In Wichita, a stir of speculation that began in 1882 due to the arrival of a third railroad in town caused a spree of buying and building that was to culminate in prices that skyrocketed out of control until the market collapsed in 1889. The boom was fueled by the seductive promotional rhetoric of Marsh Murdock, editor of the *Wichita Eagle* newspaper, and rated by Bradstreets in 1887 with Wichita ranking third in the nation in volume of real estate operations. [3] It was in this frenzy of activity that splendid Queen Anne residences like the Chapman-Noble House were produced.

The years of the late 1890s were a time of growth and prosperity in Wichita. Waco Avenue had been the site of the original town plat in 1870 and although it lost its claim as the center of commercial development to Douglas Avenue, by the late 1880s it was becoming a solidly developed residential street of Queen Anne cottages, both large and small. During the Urban Renewal period of the 1960s, most of those residences were demolished between the 100 and 1400 blocks of North Waco. Many were replaced with post-1960s commercial structures and many other residences have been altered. The Chapman-Noble House remains as one of a few Queen Anne houses on that street that have not fallen victim to disrepair or "misrepair". The house is located near the Sternberg House (NRHP) at 1065 North Waco, and across the street from the Harding House (Wichita RHP) at 1231 North Waco. Like the Chapman-Noble House, both are vital reminders of the past glory of a superlative Queen Anne neighborhood.

The Queen Anne style was introduced in the United States of America at the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. This introduction was the beginning of the popularity of the American Queen Anne Style from the mid-1870s until the turn of the 20th century and was promoted through such publications as *The American Architect* and *Building News*. Scottish-born architect Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912) and his followers are attributed with this style. The Queen Anne style in England is an eclectic style influenced by Gothic and Renaissance architecture. Some examples in America incorporated Colonial Revival elements. English counterparts are typically brick structures while American Queen Anne structures are mostly wood frame with wood lap siding and decorative shingles and fretwork. There are some brick Queen Anne structures in the United States and some particularly fine examples in Kansas, but wood frame is more common. Wichita quickly transformed itself from a dusty frontier town of the 1870s to a busy metropolitan destination of the 1880s. Consequently, lumber and building supply companies found great economic success as the majority of the Wichita houses were executed in wood.

Key characteristics of the Queen Anne style are its human scale, irregular plan and elevations, oriel windows,

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[2] Building permit 1887-1888. First appearance in *Wichita City Directory*, 1890.
[3] Miner, Craig. *Wichita, the Magic City*, 1988. Pages 45-90.

projecting bays, and irregularly shaped roof. This style was used for row houses and seaside cottages as well as the substantial multi-storied, single-family dwellings resplendent with patterned shingles, spindles, brackets, and cutout bargeboards. Unadorned surfaces were to be avoided and this penchant for ornamentation was implemented in both the interiors and exteriors of the late Victorian era.

The industrial revolution and technological advances allowed building forms to change from frame construction of interlocking, chiseled mortises and heavy timbers to a basket-like structure (balloon framing) of lightweight boards connected with nails. These significantly lighter materials allowed easy incorporation of angles and the ability to produce the irregularly shaped rooms and roof patterns common to the Queen Anne style. Mechanization and railway transportation also allowed for mass-produced architectural components to be ordered from a catalog and shipped by rail to their final destinations.

There is no record of an architect associated with the Chapman-Noble House. Wichita's City Building Permit files document applications by A.B. Alexander in 1887 and 1888 for a barn and house respectively. The frame barn at 1234/1236 North Waco was proposed at a cost of $300. The house, at 1230/1232 North Waco, was described to be two stories, nine rooms, with two flues and a stone foundation at a cost of $4000. [4] These costs are compatible with others seen in news articles of the time citing the new structures during and after the building boom of 1885-1888. [5] There is no record of A.B. Alexander in the Wichita City Directories but there are two listings for A.V. Alexander Lumber Company (1892,1894). The audio similarity of the Alexander initials "AV" and "AB" suggests that one is an error and the Lumber Company owner was the applicant and original contractor for the building permit. There is also an 1891 listing for a John B. Alexander, Contractor, who lived at 1343 North Waco. The proximity of John Alexander's residence to the Chapman-Noble House suggests that if he was related to A.V. Alexander, he may have worked on the house. Although the building permit was issued in 1887, the house may have been built a year or two later, or perhaps it was built, but not purchased and occupied until 1890. According to the Sanborn maps of 1903 and 1914, the barn was not built on the lots to the north of the house as described in the Building Permit.

In 1903, when the Nobles took over the property, there were twelve residences in the 1200 block of North Waco and ten vacant lots, making it about half filled. The 1000 and 900 blocks to the south were solidly built up; the 1300 block to the north contained only three structures, indicating that growth on Waco progressed northward from the concentrated city center. Although Wichita had gone through a building boom in the mid-1880s, the bust period of 1889 appears to have halted construction in that neighborhood. The Chapman-Noble House may have been one of the last Queen Anne structures to be built on the street.

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[4] Wichita Building Permits, on file at Wichita Public Library, Central Branch.
[5] "The Tihen Notes of the Wichita Eagle", 1885-1891. Wichita State University Libraries' Department of Special Collections. http://specialcollections.wichita.edu. Accessed 3/24/2006

After 1890 a resurgence of building occurred in Wichita, which included most of the remaining Waco Avenue lots through the 1400 block. By 1914 the Sanborn Maps show nearly complete infill of houses, most of which are bungalows (circa 1905-1914).

The History of the Property

The house was first owned by George B. Chapman, Sr., co-owner of the dry-goods store, Chapman & Walker. That company developed into Walker Brothers Department store. [6] Chapman lived in the Waco Avenue house until 1894 at which time he moved to the more prestigious North Lawrence Avenue.

Coincidentally, the family that occupied the house for the longest period of time was linked to the speculative building frenzy of the mid-1880s by default. Robert C. Noble, head of the family, traveled to Wichita from Illinois in 1885 at the urging of his brother, John Noble, who had already established himself here. The brothers both invested in new buildings as business ventures. Robert built a fine, three-story commercial block in a prime location at Douglas and Topeka. As his building was being constructed in 1885, the newspapers reported that Wichita's population was 16,019, which was an increase of 52% over the 1880 population of 5482.[7] Another article listed sixteen brick commercial buildings (including Noble's) that were going up, in addition to approximately 400 residences under construction.[8] Noted Wichita architect C.W. Terry designed the Noble Block and when completed, it housed the Southwestern Business College and the Niederlander Real Estate Company. The building boom continued; in 1886 Noble added three more stories to his structure and the news reported thirteen more commercial buildings under construction.[9]

Robert Noble eventually returned to his family in Urbana, Illinois. However he died in 1898 and his widow and seven children subsequently decided to relocate to Wichita in order to manage the family assets. It was at that time that they rented the run-down house at 1230 N. Waco.

Apparently the Noble Block was a fortunate investment for Jennie Noble. It remained in the family until 1952 and seems to have supported Mrs. Noble and possibly several of her adult children who lived with her at various times. The best-known member of the immediate family was Isobel Noble. It was she who traveled in 1903 from Illinois to procure housing accommodations for the family.

At that time, white-collar workers such as traveling salesmen, store clerks, bookkeepers, and other middle-management employees occupied the immediate neighborhood on North Waco.[10] Isobel Nobel was quoted in later

[6] *Wichita City Directories*, 1890, 1891,1892,1894.
[7] *Wichita Eagle*, June 29, 1885. Page 1.
[8] *Wichita Beacon*, July 11, 1885. Page 4.
[9] *Wichita Eagle,* September 16, 1886. Page 4.
[10] *Wichita City Directory,* 1904.

years that she had been told that Waco "...was considered to be THE street." However, the house was a vacant property at the time that Isobel arrived in Wichita. She rented it for $300, saying, "It was the only one he [her uncle, John Noble] could get that was large enough for all of us.... It was an awful place when I came.... During the time it was empty someone had stolen the bathtub, furnace, kitchen sink and gaslights." [11] The family lived briefly in a boarding house while they rehabilitated the home and Jennie Noble purchased it shortly after moving in.

Isobel Noble left Wichita in 1905 to join her brother Tom Noble in a cattle ranch operation in Canada after getting her mother and siblings settled in Wichita. When Tom's health failed 22 years later, he retired and brother and sister returned to the family home. Their brother Joe had married and stayed in Wichita; he pursued a career as newspaperman until his retirement to Texas. Isobel made a name for herself locally as a benevolent clubwoman, dedicating her life to civic service. She and three of her siblings lived in the house after the death of their mother; Isobel remained until her own death in 1970.

The house also saw the occasional presence of acclaimed artist, John Noble, Jr., who grew up in Wichita. He was the son of Robert Noble's brother, John, and the younger man often visited his cousins in their Waco Street residence as a child, as well as in his adult life during visits from his homes in Paris and New York.

Conclusion

The Chapman-Noble House represents a time of exciting growth and prosperity in Wichita and across the United States. It is significant for its architectural design. The quintessential Queen Anne style residence with its commanding hexagonal corner tower is distinguished by its steeply pitched hipped roof, a secondary round tower, octagonal shingles, and fretwork on the front porch that complements the open stonework of the foundation. It remained in the possession of the Jennie E. Noble family from 1903 until the 1970s.

[11] *Wichita Beacon,* March 12, 1939.

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"The Tihen Notes of the Wichita Eagle", 1885-1891. Wichita State University Libraries' Department of Special Collections. http://specialcollections.wichita.edu. Accessed 3/24/2006

Wichita Beacon, July 11, 1885; March 12, 1939

Wichita Building Permits. Microfilm, Wichita Public Library, Central Branch.

Wichita City Directory. Wichita Kansas: Polk Publishing Co. 1885-1925.

Wichita Eagle, June 29, 1885; September 16, 1886.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located on the east side of North Waco. The legal description of the property is the north ½ of lot 1127, all of lots 1129-1131-1133, and lot 1135 except the north 4 feet, Waco Avenue, Lewellen Addition.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

Property: Chapman-Noble House
Location: Sedgwick County, Kansas
Photographer: Kathy L. Morgan
Date of Photos: March 2006
Location of digital images:
City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office
455 N. Main, 10th Floor
Wichita, Kansas 67202-1688

1. West elevation looking east
2. West and south elevations, looking northeast
3. 2-1/2 story turret detail, looking southeast
4. Window detail west elevation, looking east
5. East elevation, looking southwest
6. South and east elevations, looking northwest
7. Front door detail, looking east
8. Interior front stair, looking northeast
9. Front hall, looking west
10. Sitting room fireplace, looking northeast
11. Stairwell 2 story turret looking northeast
12. Upstairs main hall looking east
13. Attic room in 2-1/2 story turret, looking northwest

KANSAS

Kansas State Historical Society
Cultural Resources Division

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

September 20, 2006

Dr. Janet Matthews
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, N. W.
8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Please find enclosed National Register nominations for the following properties:

- Gem Building, Shawnee Co., Kansas
- Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Dickinson Co., Kansas
- Barnes Apple Barn, Douglas Co., Kansas
- Comley House, Sedgwick Co., Kansas
- Chapman-Noble House, Sedgwick Co., Kansas
- Fairmount Congregational Church, Sedgwick Co., Kansas

Please contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (785) 272-8681 ext. 216 or smartin@kshs.org.

Sincerely yours,

Sarah Martin

Sarah J. Martin
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures

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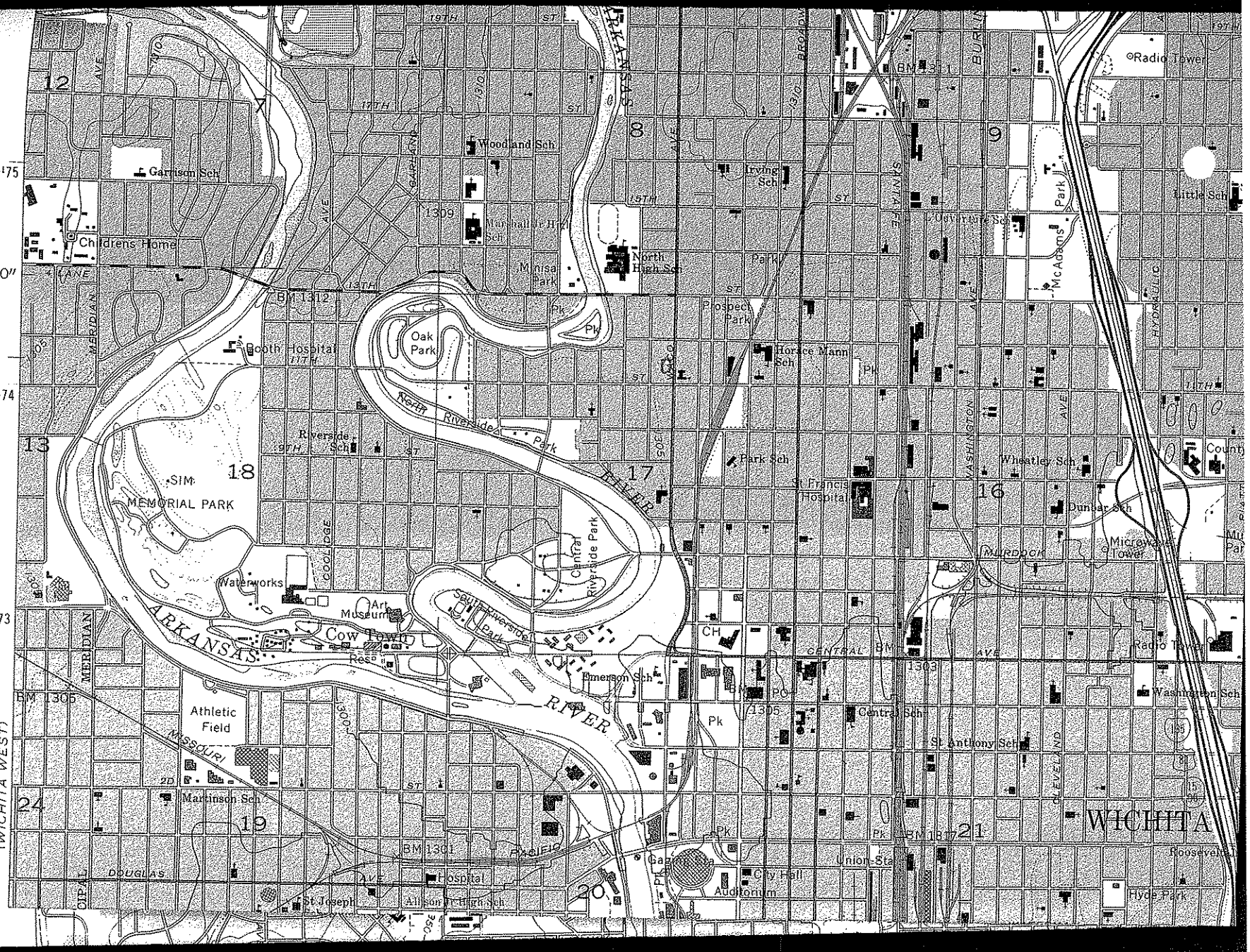
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