NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

JUN 0 8 2005

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 Lewelling, Governor L.D., House

Other name/site number 173-5880-1184

2. Location

Street & number 1245 N. Broadway ☐ not for publication

City or town Wichita ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Sedgwick Code 173 Zip code 67214

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.)

Christy Davis 4/22/05

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:)

Lewelling House
Name of Property

Sedgwick Co., Kansas
County and State

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	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
Domestic / multiple dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Stone
Walls: Wood / Shingle
Wood / Weatherboard
Roof: Asphalt
Other:

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

Lewelling House
Name of Property

Sedgwick Co., 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 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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1894

Significant Dates

1894

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Governor L.D. Lewelling

Cultural Affiliation

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:

Lewelling House
Name of Property

Sedgwick Co., Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	646720	4174260
2			
3			
4			

☐ 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 John Ryan & Katrina Klingaman, Tax Credit Coordinator

Organization Kansas State Historical Society Date December 10, 2004

Street & number 6425 SW 6th Ave. Telephone 785-272-8681

City or town Topeka State KS Zip code 66615-1099

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 John T. Ryan

Street & number 8122 W. Aberdeen Telephone 316-729-1871

City or town Wichita State KS Zip code 67212

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

Description

Summary

The Lewelling House is a 2 1/2-story frame house with a full basement and detached garage at the back of the property. The house has been painted white with gray trim. The house has 2,963 square feet of living space divided into 6 apartments. Two additional apartments are located in the detached garage behind the house. The house's style would be characterized as eclectic with predominate Colonial Revival elements influenced by other late 19th Century styles such as Queen Anne/Victorian and Shingle styles. These styles were popular in 1894 when the house was constructed. The house is constructed in a four square plan with a pyramidal hipped roof featuring three hipped-roof dormers.

Elaboration

The front, or eastern, elevation is divided into an upper and lower level by the one-story, full-width porch. The porch has a shed roof supported by paired, square columns with simple bases and capitals. The corner posts are actually sets of three columns situated so that they appear to be pairs from the front and sides. These posts sit on three stone block pillars. One pillar sits at each outer corner of the porch with a third smaller pillar rising to the south of the entrance steps. The porch foundation, as well as the foundation of the main house, is the same limestone block. The foundation extends to the east to form two low walls that flank five steps leading up to the porch floor. A simple wooden railing and balustrade runs between the stone piers on the porch and two "lattice" pieces partially flank the porch with attachments to the front wall, the railing and the porch roof. The lower level of the front facade is divided into two bays with a large picture window in the southern bay and the entry door in the northern bay. The large window in the southern bay features 8 divided panes in the top portion over a large single pane. Each of the smaller 8 panes contains textured glass. The window is framed with detailed wood molding and a "crown" trim piece at the top. The lower level of the front façade is clad in diamond-shaped shingles.

The upper level of the front façade is divided into four bays. The middle two bays are recessed from the main wall plane creating an alcove that feature two, one-over-one double-hung sash windows. These are framed with detailed wood molding and a crown molding similar to the large window on the lower level. The outer two bays feature a single, one-over-one double-hung sash window in each bay. The window framing is less ornate with flat wood trim. A band of plain trim that wraps around the entire house tops these windows. A wider band runs above this trim, directly under the eaves of the roof. Variegated square wooden shingles side the upper level of the front façade.

Above the upper level is the front hip of the pyramidal hipped roof. A hipped dormer is centered above the two middle bays of the second story. The dormer is sided with square wooden shingles. The eaves of

all the dormers and the main roof are rather wide with relatively plain fascia boards. The main roof and the dormers roofs are covered with composition shingles.

The northern elevation is also broken into a lower and an upper level. The lower level has three bays. At the east end of the wall is a single, one-over-one double-hung sash window with the detailed trim and crown molding found on the front façade windows. A larger one-over-one window sits to the west in the second bay. It also is framed with the detailed molding and crown. The third bay sits at the west end, or rear of the house, and consists of an addition built in c. 1924, according to building permits. This addition projects north from the original house slightly. On the north side of the house, the addition features simple clapboard siding and one entry door protected by a simple shed awning above a wooden platform and a few steps. The original part of the house described here as the first two bays is sided with fish scale wooden shingles.

The upper level of the north façade has three bays. The outer two bays contain paired one-over-one double hung-sash windows with simple trim. The same bands of trim that wrap around the top of the house top these windows. The middle bay on the upper level features a small square window at a lower elevation than the other two upper bays. The window provides light to the interior staircase. The square window is also topped by a crown molding and framed with more detailed trim. The upper level is sided with variegated square wood shingles.

A hipped dormer is centered above the north façade on the northern hip of the main roof. Square shingles side the dormer.

The southern elevation is likewise horizontally divided by a change in siding materials. The lower level is sided with fish scale shingles while the upper is sided with variegated square shingles. The lower level features two bays. Each bay contains one large "daylight" window. These single-pane windows are framed with relatively detailed trim and topped with a crown molding. The upper level has three bays. Again, the outer bays contain paired sets of one-over-one double hung sash windows and the middle bay has a single one-over-one window. The trim bands that wrap around the house top all of the upper level windows.

A hipped dormer is centered above the south façade on the southern hip of the main roof. Square shingles side the dormer.

The rear, or western, elevation is dominated by one or possibly more additions. There is a one-story addition with a hipped roof that slopes down from a second-story sleeping porch on the upper level. The sleeping porch is slightly off center on the rear of the house and features four windows on the west side and two windows on the north and south sides. A shed roof slopes down from the western hip of the main

roof to shelter the sleeping porch. The porch is covered in square wooden shingles in the same style as the original house, but Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps do not note the addition of this feature until 1935.

The lower level of the west facade has five bays. The southern-most bay features a one-over-one window set into the main body of the original house. The crown molding common on other lower level windows of this house tops the window. The three middle bays lie under the larger hipped roof of the c.1924 addition on the south side. The southern-most bay of the addition contains one entry door under a flat roof shelter. A concrete platform with pipe railing and concrete steps projects westward from this door. The third bay from the south contains a basement door sheltered by a small, pitched roof. The entrance to the basement projects westward from the addition at a slightly lower elevation. The fourth bay contains a small one-over-one window high on the wall of the addition. The window is framed with simple trim. The fifth bay is at the north end of the main rear addition and may have been added even later since it hangs off of the foundation of concrete block formed to resemble stone that sits under the rest of the addition. Sanborn Maps through 1950 show a small addition in this location, which did not extend north of the original house. Perhaps that was poor surveying or perhaps this is a second-generation addition. This fifth bay has a unique half hipped/half shed roof that sits lower than the main roof of the other addition bays. The west façade of this bay features a small one-over-one window with simple trim. The window is tucked up under the sloped roof.

The interior of the house was divided into apartments in the 1940s, but fortunately the main character-defining elements of the house remain. Most of the original windows are in place, and the hardwood floors are in relatively good shape. Key interior features include ornate wood door and window trim and a decorative wood mantle framing a ceramic tile fireplace in the ground floor living area. The small foyer off of the main entry features a wood beamed ceiling and the original main staircase. The wood newel post and banister are in good condition. The house was recently rehabilitated as a Tax Credit project. Wood paneling, which had been added to some of the interior rooms, was removed and the plaster walls repaired.

Statement of Significance

Summary

The Lewelling House is being nominated under Criterion B for its association with Kansas Governor L.D. Lewelling during his term as governor of the state and under Criterion C as a good example of a Colonial Revival-styled four square with Queen Anne and Shingle style influences.

Elaboration

The house at 1245 N. Broadway (originally the street was named North Lawrence) first appears in Wichita city directories in 1894 as the residence of Governor L.D. Lewelling and his two daughters, Miss Louise and Miss Pauline. The year before, in January 1893, Lorenzo D. Lewelling was inaugurated as governor of the State of Kansas beginning a turbulent legislative session known as the "legislative war of 1893". Lewelling began his path toward Wichita and political life in Iowa in 1846. After the deaths of both parents, he suffered a hard childhood being passed between relatives. He enlisted with an Iowa regiment during the Civil War, but his Quaker relatives quickly had him discharged. He then traveled to New York where he began his studies at a business college. Eventually he worked his way back to Iowa as a laborer and finished his studies to become a teacher. In 1870 he married Angie Cook and soon after started a local newspaper. In 1872 the couple was charged with the responsibilities of the Girl's Department at the Iowa State Reform School. The couple served in that position for 15 years until Angie's death. Mr. Lewelling, left with three daughters, remarried Miss Ida Bishop. They eventually had one additional daughter.

In 1887, Lewelling moved with his family to Wichita. He is listed in the 1892 and 1894 city directories with a wholesale produce company named Lewelling & Company at 1209-1211 E. Douglas. J.W. Walton and R.M. Walton are listed beside the company as well. One can guess that Gov. Lewelling either had the home at 1245 N. Lawrence (Broadway) built or purchased the home for his daughters while he was spending most of his time between 1893 and 1895 in the state capital of Topeka. Both Miss Louise and Miss Pauline are listed as students in the 1894 city directories. Perhaps they stayed in Wichita to attend school while their father was serving his term as governor. The two misters Walton probably managed and ran the produce business while Lewelling was away.

Governor L.D. Lewelling was nominated by the Populist party of Kansas to run for governor in 1892. He was elected to the position in November 1892 and inaugurated in January 1893. The beginning of the state legislative session quickly followed with very turbulent results. The Republican Party had gained a majority in the House of Representatives during the last election. The Populist Party claimed that the gains were made through fraud and refused to recognize the House officers put forth by the Republicans. The Populists in turn put forth their own officers including a Speaker of the House. Both sets of officers

presided over the House for several days before Gov. Lewelling declared that the Populist officers were the officially recognized officers of the House. The result was that each party began holding House meetings in the same hall of the state capitol at different times of day.

On February 15th, 1893 the Populists gained control of the meeting hall and refused to concede it to the Republicans. The Republicans promptly burst through the locked hall doors and expelled the Populists. They then barricaded themselves in the hall. Governor Lewelling ordered the state militia (National Guard) to Topeka with Gatlin guns and rifles incase a true battle broke out. The sheriff of Shawnee County (Topeka's county) took offense at the intrusion in his jurisdiction and began deputizing Republican-loyal citizens. Finally, on February 25th, the State Supreme Court ruled that the Republican House was legal and on February 28th the Populist representatives joined the Republican House to finish out the legislative session. By March 1, 1893 the House had adopted a joint resolution to submit the question of equal suffrage for women to a statewide vote (later defeated in the November 1894 elections) and by March 13th, 1893 the legislature adjourned having "worked" only eleven days towards law making.

While the "legislative war of 1893" marred Lewelling's term as governor, he is remembered as an advocate for the poor. The 1890s were economically difficult all across the United States. The national panic in 1893 began a depression that affected even remote locations of Kansas. This combined with a few years of poor crop production made the 1890s especially tough for Kansans. Newspapers from the mid-1890s are full of announcements of bank closings and labor strikes. The mining industries in southeast Kansas were hit especially hard by labor unrest. To add to the tough situation, epidemics of diphtheria and scarlet fever raged through Kansas's communities.

Wichita had problems during the 1890s paying for the public amenities they had contracted for during the proceeding boom years. Things like energy, water, police, fire departments, schools, and the street car lines were severely cut. In 1894 there was a large labor demonstration with over 200 people parading through downtown. In general, Wichita was a loyal Republican strong hold, but increasing railroad freight rates left the city feeling discriminated against. The huge industries in the city produced huge freight bills. This caused some to support the Populist party, which promoted regulation of the railroad rates. Such views likely helped elect the Populist-sponsored Lewelling.

Lewelling in December 1893 urged police across the state to let unemployed men travel to look for work, saying, "poverty is not a criminal offense". Early in his term he put forth a "platform" that included a reduction in state government spending and simplification of the government. It also included a proposal to improve the state's prisons and provide an adequate building for the Kansas State Historical Society. He proposed an allowance for the State Library and wanted to create a delegation to the Columbian Exposition – World's Fair in Chicago. He proposed eliminating discrimination on the railroads and a revision of the state's tax codes. While many people in the state likely agreed with his ideas, the problems

with the legislature in 1893 tarnished his term as governor and in November 1894 a Republican, Edmund Needham Morrill, was elected governor.

Lewelling continued his political career in Kansas by winning a seat in the State Senate in 1896. He was later appointed by the Executive Council to the Board of Railroad Commissioners in 1897 and served as chairman of the board until 1898. He died in Arkansas City, KS in 1900. Lewelling, his daughters, and Lewelling & Company disappear from the city directories after 1894. J.W. and R.M Walton are listed as working at the Walton & Company wholesale butter and eggs dealership at 1211 E. Douglas in 1896. It can be surmised that the Lewellings moved to Arkansas City, approximately 60 miles southeast of Wichita, after the Governor's term in office.

The house at 1245 N. Lawrence (Broadway) continued to pass through different owners/residents relatively quickly. However, nearly all of the early property owners/residents were prominent business people in Wichita with associations to known industries or companies. The house passed on to Henry B. Wilson by 1896. Wilson was a commercial salesman with Henry W. King & Company of Chicago. He is listed in city directories at 1245 N. Lawrence through 1900. By 1903 W. T. Blakely is listed at the address on north Lawrence. Blakely was manager at W.A. Sneed & Company in 1902. B. R. Royse resided at 1245 N. Lawrence by 1904. Royse was manager at the Acme Harvester Company in Wichita.

The Martin family occupied the house from 1907-1909. Franklin P. Martin owned the F P Martin & Son art supply store at 151 N. Main along with Ralph F. Martin. The art store was in business for many years before Frank and his wife Anna began living at 1245 N. Lawrence. The 1907-1909 city directories show a close knit and talented family. Also residing at 1245 N. Lawrence during those years was Pearl Martin, an artist and Clyde Martin, a joiner (frames) with FP Martin and Son. Ralph Martin was also a border at 1245 N. Lawrence in 1907-1908 but evidently married by 1909 and took over the art supply store. Perhaps it was during the few years that the Martins resided in the house that it first housed multiple boarders.

By 1910, the house was home to another well-known Wichita businessman and his family. Harry A. Dockum was a druggist in Wichita since the mid-1890s. He had multiple drug stores over the years in different locations. In 1910, the Dockum Drug Company was located at 111 E. Douglas, but by 1930 he had eight chain stores across Wichita. Harry and Mabel Dockum resided at 1245 N. Lawrence for only about one year, according to the city directories. However, this is yet another connection between the house and growing business families working toward successful careers.

By 1911 Wallace P Bache and his family, wife Carolyn and perhaps a daughter Emma, resided at 1245 N. Lawrence. Wallace was the secretary and treasurer of the Wichita Union Stock Yard Company located in the Exchange Building. The stockyards continued to be a thriving industry for Wichita, even in the early 20th Century. By 1912 the Baches had moved on and Julius Sclanger was residing in the house.

Schlanger was the vice president and manager of the Globe Shoe & Clothing Company for many years before and after residing on north Lawrence. Adolph and Emma Sutorius purchased the house and resided there by 1915. The Sutorius family worked at the Wichita Baking Company at 535-537 S. Main.

Walter A. Stippich and his wife Catherine are listed as residents in 1920 and were probably residents of the home for the longest period of its history. Walter was the manager of the Vaughan Lumber Company at that time, but soon was running his own lumber business called Stippich Lumber Company. Earlier in 1909, Walter had worked at a travel agent and then a salesman at the lumberyards.

Building permits indicate that the Stippichs remodeled the home and garage in about 1924. Differences between the 1914 and 1935 Sanborn Maps show that the rear sleeping porch was added as well as two rear, one-story additions. These seem to be the existing additions visible on the house today, with some slight differences. For example, the northwest one-story addition currently extends north of the wall plane of the original house. The 1935 and 1950 Sanborn maps show it being even with the side of the house. The existing structure does not fit on its foundation exactly and may have been altered after the initial remodel.

The 1930 city directories list Mrs. Catherine Stippich as a music teacher with Walter continuing work at the Stippich Lumber Company. By 1935 a Miss Mary E. Stippich is also listed at the 1245 N. Broadway (address change sometime between 1930-1935) as a student. The Stippich family continues to be listed at the 1245 N. Broadway address through 1938.

By 1943 the house and rear garage were definitely being used as apartments. Perhaps this was due to the tremendous need for housing during World War II, as Wichita became a center of the aircraft industry. Three residents are listed at 1245 N. Broadway in 1943 and all are employed by aircraft manufacturing companies. Guy Burkett and his wife Mattie lived at the house while Guy was employed at Boeing. Sally Rohr also lived at the house and Sally Crutcher lived in the "rear", most likely the garage. Both women worked at Beechcraft.

The house continued as an apartment house through the 1950s with a variety of residents. In 1953 six occupants are listed. Agnes E. Helse is listed as a nurse, Clara Chaplin is listed as a teacher at Gardiner School, Marvin and Doreen Adams, and Mrs. Pearl Regan all resided in the house. Walter and Irene Petit resided in the basement apartment and Robert and Carolyn Everett resided in the "rear" or garage apartment.

The 1950 Sanborn map shows that the garage was nearly doubled in size from the 1935 map. It is unclear when that addition occurred or when the garage was developed into two apartments.

The Lewelling House is also significant under Criterion C as a characteristic example of the type of residential architecture built by the prosperous business-people of Wichita in the late 19th Century. It embodies the eclectic mixture of styles common to its period and location, which include Colonial Revival, Queen Anne/ Vernacular Victorian, and Shingle style. The scale and massing of the house at 1245 N. Broadway are typical of the late 19th Century "Victorian" styles. Though the house lacks the irregularly pitched, multiple roofs and ornate detailing of a true Queen Anne home, the 2 ½ -story frame along with the basic pyramidal-hipped roof are basic elements of that style. Also reminiscent of Queen Anne and Vernacular Victorian styles are the multiple types of decorative shingles found on the home. Although rarely would the shingles have covered the entire house at they do at 1245 N. Broadway. This feature of the house is more in line with the Shingle Style, also common in the late 19th Century, except highly decorative shingles were rarely seen on true Shingle Style homes of the period. Most were the plain, square wooden shingles rather than fish scale and diamond patterned.

Probably the style that takes precedence at 1245 N. Broadway is Colonial Revival. This house is an example of a subtype of Colonial Revival with a hipped roof and full-width porch. According to Virginia and Lee McAlester, about one-third of pre-1905 Colonial Revival homes were this subtype. It is sometimes called a classic box or four square. The Lewelling House lacks any true "classical" elements such as pilasters, pediments, or dentils, but the simple form of the porch columns does evoke a classical feel. The columns feature simple bases and capitals and are paired. The "crowns" on many of the windows evokes a similar classical feeling, as if the windows too have capitals.

Due to the intact physical integrity of the character-defining elements of this house and its association with a noted Kansas governor, as well as other significant Wichita business people, the Lewelling House at 1245 N. Broadway in Wichita is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria B and C.

Bibliography

Building, occupancy, and utility permits from the City of Wichita, City Hall, 455 N. Main, 10th Floor, Planning Dept.

Connelley, William F. A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1918.

City Directories for Wichita, KS located at the Kansas State Historical Society.

Kansas Historic Resources Inventory records, Inventory Code 173-5880-1184 for the Franklin P. Martin House at 1245 N. Broadway in Wichita, KS. Located at the Kansas State Historical Society.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000.

Mechem, Kirke, ed. The Annals of Kansas: 1886-1925. Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1954. Vol. 1 1886-1910.

Miner, Craig. Wichita: the Magic City. Wichita: Wichita-Sedgwick County Historical Museum Association, 1988.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Wichita, KS at the Kansas State Historical Society (1903-1950)

Sedgwick County Land Records

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 285-287, Hyde & Ferrell's Addition to the City of Wichita

Boundary Justification

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated with this resource.

Photographic Information

The following information is consistent for all photographs:

1. Lewelling, Governor L. D., House
2. Sedgwick Co., Kansas
3. Photograph by Patrick Zollner
4. September 17, 2004
5. Negative on file at Kansas State Historical Society

The following information is applicable to specific photographs:

6. View from the east
7. #1

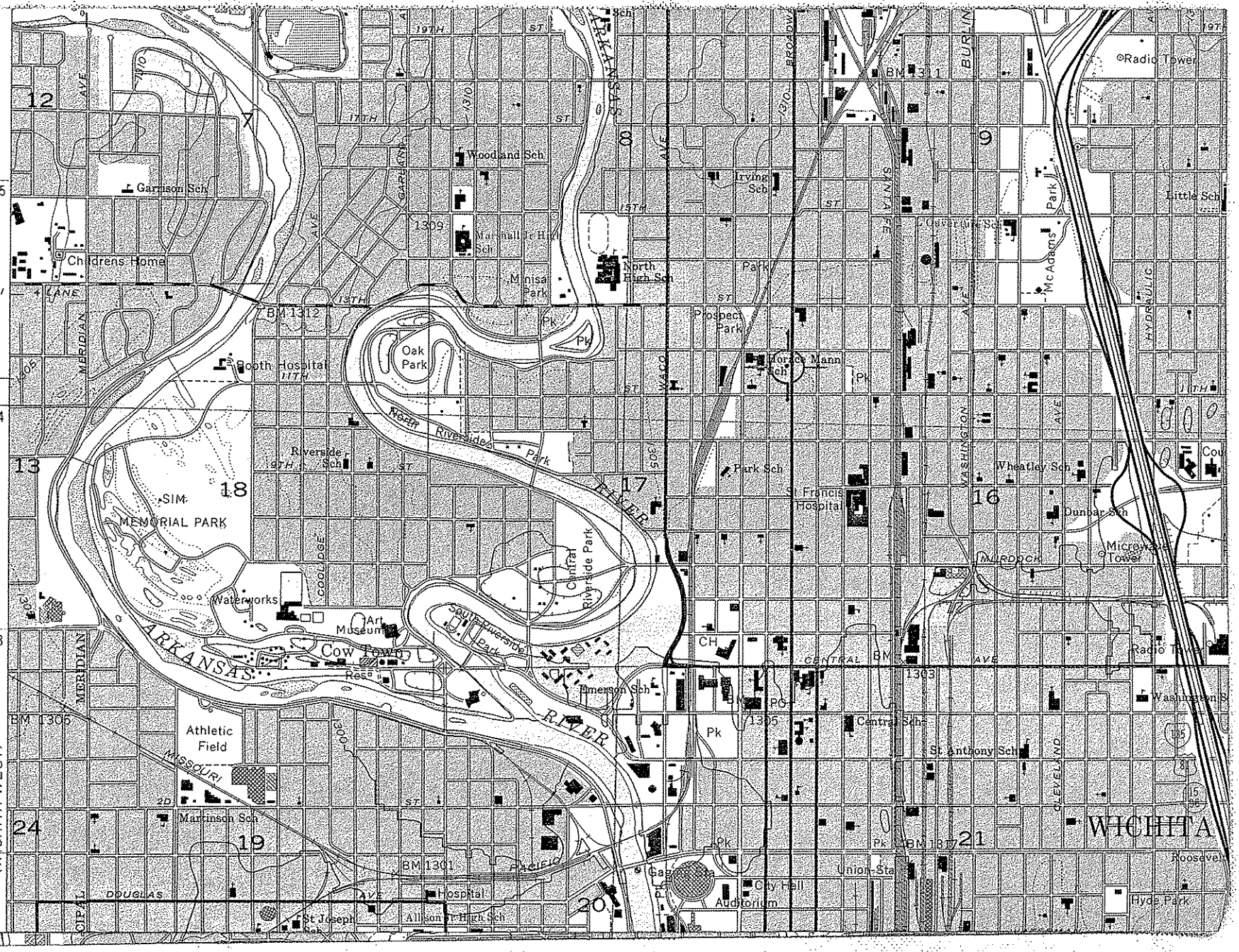
6. View from the south/southeast
7. #2

6. View from the south/southwest
7. #3

6. View from the northwest
7. #4

6. View from the northeast
7. #5

6. View of interior entrance vestibule/staircase from the east
7. #6

6. View of outbuilding (NC) from the northeast
7. #7

Governor L. D.
ewelling House
dgwick Co. Kansas
TM Coordinates:
/646720/
174260