

509



# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name Reid, Lyman, House  
Other names/site number KHRI #059-4270-00292; Mudrick Mansion; Koch House; Duderstadt House  
Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

## 2. Location

Street & number 306 S Elm Street not for publication  
City or town Ottawa vicinity  
State Kansas Code KS County Franklin Code 059 Zip code 66067

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this x nomination      request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
In my opinion, the property x meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
     national      statewide   x   local Applicable National Register Criteria:      A      B   x   C      D

Patrick Zollner 11-21-16  
Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date

Kansas State Historical Society  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property      meets      does not meet the National Register criteria.  
Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:  
X entered in the National Register      determined eligible for the National Register  
     determined not eligible for the National Register      removed from the National Register  
     other (explain:)

Alexis Abernathy 1-11-17  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Reid, Lyman, House  
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<b>Total</b>

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

0

**6. Function or Use**

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

DOMESTIC: Single-dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

Work in Progress (to be Domestic: Single-dwelling)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

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

Late 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival:  
Italian Renaissance  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

foundation: Stone  
walls: Brick  
Wood  
roof: Clay tile  
other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Reid, Lyman, House

Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas

County and State

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## Narrative Description

### Summary

The Lyman Reid House (1899) is located in Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas at the southwest corner of 3rd and Elm streets (*Figures 1 & 2*). The property resides in a historic residential neighborhood three blocks west of downtown Ottawa. It is surrounded by many other fine historic houses, large old trees and brick-laid streets. The Italian Renaissance Revival house is situated on five lots with the main entrance facing east onto Elm Street. Two secondary entrances are located on the south side, and a single secondary entrance is on the north facing 3<sup>rd</sup> Street. The house measures 42 feet by 58 feet. From the exterior, the house appears to be 2.5 stories tall; however, the full attic is finished and usable space. The three levels encompass approximately 6000 square feet atop a full basement. The house retains many of its original features inside and out, despite several recent years of neglect. A concrete driveway, not original to the property, runs along the south side of the house from Elm Street.

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### Elaboration

The Lyman Reid House is an excellent Kansas example of Italian Renaissance style, which simulated the merging of the numerous classical styles of European origin with modernism. The Italian Renaissance style flourished between 1890 and 1920 and the property displays several of the distinguishing features of the movement, including: a massive and grandiose stature, the use of stone, columns, cornices, triangular pediments, pilasters, balconies, balustrades, a grand stairway, and lavish decorations (swags, medallions, flowers, and shields).

### Exterior

Research shows that the Reids used some of the finest materials available at the time of the construction, which resulted in the creation of an imposing structure that has endured the test of time. Situated prominently on the northwest corner of the block, the house utilizes a mixture of cut stone, yellow brick, and cedar lap siding in its construction. A massive stone foundation, imposing hipped roof with multiple third floor dormers, towering brick chimneys, large one-story wrap around porch, and first floor bay windows contribute to its dominating presence in the surrounding neighborhood.

The house sits atop a native stone foundation that gives way to massive exposed cut stones rising several feet above ground level around the perimeter of the house. Within the cut stone are several small double-hung windows providing lighting to the basement areas, with three dug-out window wells capped with cut stone on the northwest corner of the house. Enormous cut stones also provide the foundation from which the front porch rests on, as well as the porch railing. Several of the cut stones are massive in size and measure up to nine feet long.

The entire first floor of the property displays a yellow-brick veneer over 2x6 construction. Matching yellow brick columns also provide support for the flat roof that covers the north side of the front porch and the sun room above the screened in porch on the south side. Intricate brick work surrounds the large arched-shaped stained glass window which adorns the north side of the house. This is the only portion of the house in which the yellow brick extends up to the second story.

The wide stone front steps on the east (front) elevation rise to a large wrap around porch that extends across the front of the house and continues around the south side into a covered screened-in porch. Two smaller porches are also found in the rear of the house (one to the kitchen on the south and one on the north). A large bay window protrudes from the north side of the first floor which is adorned with decorative plaster moldings. An additional first floor outcropping is located on the south side of the house. Although it does not have windows, it too possesses decorative plaster moldings.

Dentil moldings separate the first and second stories of the house which transition into cedar lap siding with a 3-inch overlay on the second story. An ornately turned balustrade accentuates the flat roof above the front porch to the north of the main entrance. Originally, another balustrade outlined the rounded dormer on the third floor. The missing balustrade on the third floor has been documented with plans to recreate it in the works. A triangular pediment rests over the front door, which is adorned with dentil molding and a fancy plaster ornament. Many of the house's original wood windows are intact, several of them having a one-over-one sash configuration. Two small stained glass windows are centered over the triangular pediment on the second story with a simple plaster ornament situated between them.

A steeply pitched hip roof, with rounded and gable dormers was covered with interlocking French-Style clay tiles. Sadly, the original tile roof was removed. Remnants of the tiles and a few extra tiles found stored in the basement revealed that

Reid, Lyman, House

Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas

County and State

the original tiles were manufactured by Ludowici in Chicago, the premier name in tile roofing materials who remains one of the finest tile manufacturers to this day. Successful restoration of the original roof has been accomplished utilizing the exact same tiles that were reclaimed from another historic building in Iowa of similar vintage. Three large brick chimneys, serving as fireplaces in four rooms, extend above the roof peak giving the structure even more verticality and a sense of enormity. The original built-in gutter system remains within the roof overhang that displays decorative brackets below.

Although the house has in large part retained its original features contributing to the overall character, it has undergone a few changes over its life both intentional and unintentional. Two of the three chimneys have been altered and reduced in height for unknown reasons. Of the three, only the southernmost chimney retains its original height and ornate brickwork. Perhaps the most notable alterations made to the exterior of the house since its construction is the addition of a sun room on the second floor in the 1940s above the south screened in porch. Finally, the addition of a large first floor picture window in the front of the house located in the main parlor was made sometime after the 1950s. A historic photos from 1900 (*Figures 3 through 5*) indicates two windows were in this location originally; the picture window appears to use the same masonry openings.

## Interior

Consistent with the exterior of the house, the interior of the property displays grandness and opulence carried out in elegant original woodwork, wood floors, fireplaces, tile work, light fixtures, ceiling ornaments, and stained glass windows. Cherry, quarter-sawn oak, and walnut hardwoods were used in separate rooms for trim and fireplace mantles. Plaster walls remain throughout much of the house. The ceiling height is 10 feet in the basement, first floor, and second floor, with 9-foot ceilings in the attic-level. The original, ornately figured, hot water heat registers reside throughout the house. Exquisite brass chandeliers and sconces, original to the house, are found in many of the rooms. Interestingly, all light fixtures are equipped with both gas and electric functions, referred to as gasoliers, a state-of-the-art technology for the time. Picture rails are present in each of the rooms.

### Main Level

The main (east) entrance to the house includes a large 46-inch wide door that is surrounded by narrow sidelight and transom windows. The large single door opens into a vestibule (9' x 5') that displays an ornate mosaic tile floor and embossed wall coverings. A set of original quarter sawn oak double doors with matching beveled glass inserts (5' x 1.5') gives way to the large central reception hall. This central hall is double-loaded. To the north are the ladies' parlor (at the northeast corner of the house), grand stair (to the west of the parlor), and bathroom (under the stair's mid-way landing); to the south are the sitting room (at the southeast corner of the house) and a formal dining room (occupying the south-central main floor space).<sup>1</sup> An access door to the back staircase and kitchen area is located through a five-panel door within the west wall of the central hall.

The finishes and fixtures in the central **reception hall** are some of the house's best character-defining features. Intricately patterned Lincrusta wallcovering acts as wainscoting that continues up the staircase wall.<sup>2</sup> A built-in coat closet is located within the wall between the ladies' parlor and the staircase area and is accessed as the reception hall dog-legs north towards the bathroom. Access to the parlor, sitting room, and formal dining room is made through five-panel pocket doors that are each laminated according to the hardwoods used in each adjoining room. A repeating plaster border outlines the ceiling within the hallway and is set in from the walls six inches. Two matching hybrid chandelier-gasoliers occupy opposite ends of the main central hallway; each fixture retains its original shades, and each contains three gas outlets and three electrical sockets. The focal point of the central hall is the dramatic, heavily carved, floor-to-ceiling, solid quarter sawn oak built-in hall tree on the north wall. Within the hall tree is a large beveled glass mirror (4' x 6') situated above a bench. A pair of fluted Corinthian columns with carved acanthus capitals are situated to either side of the piece. The original brass hat racks are mounted on either side of the mirror, and fancy carved molding finishes off the top of the hall tree.

Due north of the formal dining room is the **grand staircase** – perhaps the most attractive feature of the house. Equipped with highly detailed carvings and three alternating styles of spindles, the switchback stairs create an impressive two-story space in the middle of the house. A large arched stained glass window is located on the landing of the main stairway (north side of the house) which shows strong evidence of being manufactured by Tiffany & Co.; although, to date, this attribution is not documented. The magnificent window is a symmetrical scene of two golden flaming torches with leaves, flowers,

<sup>1</sup> The parlor and sitting room are so-named in a May 2, 1899 article from *The (Ottawa) Evening Herald*.

<sup>2</sup> Lincrusta® is an embossed wall covering manufactured in and imported from England since 1877.

Reid, Lyman, House

Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas

County and State

and other symmetrical patterns. A number of beveled glass pieces and jewels are incorporated throughout the piece. The repeating Lincrusta wainscoting extends up the formal staircase and terminates at the top of stairs.

Below the stair landing is a **bathroom**. To the east is a toilet room containing a marble corner-sink with nickel plated legs and a marble backsplash; fixtures to the sink are original, as are the towel rods. To the west is a 1950s-era tub. A closet located under the staircase is accessed through a door to the south of the tub.

The **parlor** is situated at the northeast corner of the main floor. An elaborate fireplace is centered within the west wall and a bay window makes up the north wall. Centered in the ceiling is an ornate four-light (four gas and four electrical) brass rococo fixture set within an oval plaster leaf ceiling molding. This light fixture is complemented with matching gasolier sconces located on either side of the bay window. The bay window contains three large one-over-one double-hung windows; an additional window located on the east wall of the room looking out to the front porch. The large fireplace retains its original insert and ceramic yellow tiles with scenes of dancing fairies and floral designs. It has fluted Corinthian columns with carved acanthus capitals to each side which hold up the mantle. Above the mantle rests a large (3' x 4') built-in beveled mirror that is also sandwiched by a pair of fluted Corinthian columns to either side with fancy dentil molding finishing off the piece at the top.

Directly south across the reception hall from the ladies' parlor is the **sitting room**. This room features cherry woodwork throughout, and a large fireplace is located on the south wall. This fireplace retains its original insert and ceramic dark red tiles with floral designs. A large (4.5' x 5') built-in beveled mirror rests above the mantle with a repeating carved scallop frame. To the west of the fireplace is a built-in floor-to-ceiling bookcase that is open on the upper half and enclosed with a single glass door on the lower half. A pair of double doors to the east of the fireplace opens onto a screened-in porch. An ornate four-light brass rococo fixture – complemented with matching gasolier sconces – lights the room. A plaster leaf motif molding runs the perimeter of the ceiling. The room's west wall contains sliding pocket doors that allow access into the formal dining room. A large picture window, added after 1950, looks out towards Elm Street (east) and is surrounded by original one-over-one double hung windows on either side with transom windows above.

The **formal dining room**, which can be accessed through either the sitting room or the central hallway, boasts quarter sawn oak paneling on all the walls to a height of six feet. Another fine brass gasolier light fixture is present framed by egg and dart plaster squares on the ceiling. The south wall is bayed with one-over-one double-hung windows on either side of the central portion that contains no window. Wall sconces are situated to either side of the windows. Another double-hung window is in the south part of the west wall and a single five-panel door in the north part of this wall gives way to what was originally a butler's pantry.

The **butler's pantry** is currently under renovation due to structural issues encountered in this area of the house. This room also sustained severe water damage recently, resulting in the almost total loss of the room's historic finishes. The lath-and-plaster was removed from the walls and ceiling and the wood floor was taken up due to the damage.

To the north of the butler's pantry is the **kitchen**, which is the westernmost room of the house. The kitchen is currently under renovation due to structural issues encountered in this area of the house. No original features remain from the Reids' kitchen except a small narrow closet. Two large double hung windows are present on the north wall and a single window is present on the south wall, which overlooks a small back porch. A chimney from the basement comes up through this room on the north wall and has a finished wall around it. A 5.5' x 6.5' **mud room** is located off of the west side of the kitchen, which provides access to the back porch of the house. The original floor-to-ceiling built in cabinets are intact within the mud room.

A single door within the north portion of the kitchen's east wall leads into a small back hallway or **maid's hallway**. The south wall, which curves to become the west wall, contains a small coat closet. Due north of this closet is a simple narrow stair that curves up to the second level where it terminates outside of the west bedroom. An exterior door to the north porch and a door to the basement are both located at the north end of this hallway. Access to the reception hall is through a door in the east wall located between the stair and closet.

### Second Level

There are four bedrooms on the second floor, each retaining their original push-button light switches, hardware, woodwork, and ceiling light fixtures. The entire second floor has lath-and-plaster walls and oak floors. The bedroom and bathroom entrance doors all have transom windows. All the hinged doors on the floor retain their original ornate brass hardware.

Reid, Lyman, House

Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas

County and State

Primary access to the second level is from the grand stair, which opens into the floor's double-loaded hallway. The stair's spindles form the north wall of the hallway that overlooks the staircase. The house's **northeastern bedroom** is accessed immediately at the top of this stair through a door in the bedroom's west wall. This room is situated directly above the ladies' parlor. A single one-over-one double-hung window is situated in the north wall and another is found in the east wall, which overlooks the front porch balustrade towards Elm Street. The focal point of the room is the original fireplace in the west wall that boasts fluted Corinthian columns with carved acanthus capitals and original tilework. The subway tiles around the fireplace are white and yellow and also make up the hearth in front of the original insert. There is a walk-in closet in the south wall with built-in cupboards, shelves, and several clothes hooks. A small stained glass window with beveled jewels is situated in the east wall of the closet and is visible from Elm Street. Three original brass sconces remain within the room along with a single original hot water radiator.

At the easternmost end of the main hallway and directly above the sitting room is the **master bedroom**. A small vestibule separates the main hall from the main bedroom space. The room is the largest of the bedrooms and is connected to the enclosed sunroom situated directly over the screened-in porch on the south side of the house. Two one-over-one sash windows are located in the east wall overlooking the front yard. Another window is situated in a small extension of the room overlooking the clay tiled roof of the triangular pediment over the front door and the front porch balustrade to the north. The focal point of the room is the south wall's original fireplace, which boasts fluted Corinthian columns with carved acanthus capitals and original tilework. The subway tiles around the fireplace are light green in color and also make up the hearth in front of the original insert. Access to the sunroom is through a door to the east of the fireplace. There is a walk-in closet on the north wall with built-in cupboards, shelves, and several clothes hooks. A small stain glass window with beveled jewels is situated on the east wall of the closet and is visible from Elm Street. Two original hot water radiators remain within the room.

Through a hinged five-panel door in the master bedroom's west wall is the **southwest bedroom** directly above the dining room. Three one-over-one sash windows run along the south side of the room. There is a walk-in closet on the north wall with built-in cupboards, shelves, and several clothes hooks. An original hot water radiator remains within the room. A second hinged door is located in the northwest corner of the room, providing access to the main hallway of the second floor. To the north of this bedroom, and accessed through a door in the south wall of the hallway, is a large walk-in **linen closet** with built-in cupboards and shelves.

The **second floor bathroom** is located to the immediate west of the southwest bedroom and directly above the butler's pantry. The most noticeable aspect of the room is its original tile work which adorns the walls and floors. White subway tiles cover the lower part of the walls extending up to a height of approximately five feet. Two narrow lines of blue accent tiles sandwiching a single row of subway tile create a pleasant border. The wall tiles are capped with a decorative molding tile accented with gold paint that extends out over the subway tiles about one inch from the wall adding extra depth. Honeycomb-shaped white porcelain tiles cover the floor. The original claw foot tub, toilet, and marble sink remain intact and in excellent working condition. All the original nickel plated fixtures to the tub, toilet, and sink are also present as well as the original toilet paper dispenser, towel rack, and medicine cabinet. Water damage and structural issues also led to the removal of the room's lath-and-plaster. The room is currently under renovation.

A small service shaft at the rear of the hallway is enclosed behind a five-panel hinged door. The shaft connects to the kitchen and likely once served as a laundry chute.

A five-panel door at the northwest portion of the main hall leads to the **servant's quarters**.<sup>3</sup> A small landing is immediately accessed through this door onto which the back stair opens. A five-panel door in the west wall of this landing leads into the maid's bedroom directly above the kitchen. There is a walk-in closet on the south wall with built-in cupboards, shelves, and several clothes hooks. A chimney from the kitchen comes up through this room and has a finished wall around it. An ornate 6-light brass light fixture is flush mounted to the ceiling and is decorated in brass leaves. Two original brass sconces also remain within the room along with a single original hot water radiator.

#### Attic Level

A narrow winding stair provides access to the house's finished third level (attic). This stairway is to the west of the main staircase and is accessed through a five-panel wood door in the north wall of the second level hallway. The east wall of the stair is open to the main stair with the alternating spindles of the main stairway acting as a screen. The stairway leads up to a small landing where there is a small unfinished space to the west. On the south end of the landing is a **small room**

<sup>3</sup> Census records indicate the Reids had at least one hired housekeeper.

Reid, Lyman, House

Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas

County and State

that contains an enclosed workspace with a sink. Research indicates this room was originally used a dark room for photography.

Two wide steps on the east side of the landing rise up to a set of double doors that provide access to the large **ballroom** that measures 35 feet by 28 feet. The north, east, and south walls of the large room conform to the pitch of the roof. Two rectangular window bay extensions on the east wall, and a singular extension on the south, provide additional nooks around the perimeter of the room. A chimney from the sitting room and master bedroom extends through this room and has a finished wall around it. The finished attic spaces have lath-and plaster walls and ceilings and pine flooring.

### Basement

The basement is accessed through a door on the south side of the house and through the back hall on the main level. Simple winding steps lead down from the back hall to the concrete slab floor that runs throughout the entire basement. The basement walls are laid limestone and follow the same general first floor floorplan. Arched stone entranceways provide access to rooms located under the ladies' and sitting rooms off of the central hallway. A boiler room is located off the south side of the main hallway under the main stairs. A small room adjacent to the boiler room is positioned along the outer stone foundation that may have served as a coal storage area to fuel the original boiler. A large laundry room is located under the kitchen; it retains its original three-basin wash sink. A small bathroom is located in the southwest corner of the basement at the bottom of the south exterior steps. None of the original fixtures in the bathroom are still intact.

### **Condition and Restoration**

Until recently, the house was in a state of disrepair and heavy vegetation covered several exterior walls. The front porch suffered from wood rot and had settled in the northeast corner. Much of the floor joists and flooring of the front porch were also deteriorated and structurally compromised. Some of the exterior brick walls were failing due to water damage created by faulty gutters and an incorrect and leaky modern composite shingle roof. Several windows were also broken.

The interior of the house also showed the effects of recent neglect. Beveled glass inserts in the double doors connecting the vestibule to the central first floor hall were severely damaged. Massive amounts of debris and trash littered every room of the house. Animals, both living and dead, were present. A portion of the house, which included the kitchen, butler's pantry, and second floor bathroom, displayed severe water damage that had compromised the flooring in each room.

Despite the property's difficult recent history the house retains the vast majority of its original features and design elements. Recent efforts are underway to restore the property. A massive cleanup effort was made on the exterior and interior of the house to remove the unwanted debris and health hazards. Removal of approximately 11 tons of trash revealed that all original woodwork, lighting, fireplaces, stained glass, bathroom fixtures, and tilework are still intact within the house. With the majority of the work to date targeting restoring the structural integrity of the house, several projects around the exterior of the house have been undertaken or are currently underway. Those projects include: cutting away overgrown foliage, re-setting and leveling the front steps, leveling the front porch columns with one column undergoing complete dismantling and reconstruction, removing and replacing rotted porch floor joists, rebuilding settled brick walls on portions of the south side of the house, restoring the original box gutters (built in gutter system), and the removal of the composite shingle roof to replace it with the original Ludowici clay tile roof.<sup>4</sup>

### **Former Garage**

A single-story, two-car garage was formerly located at the southwest corner of the parcel. It had wood lap siding and a salt-box roof. A large single overhead door faced the driveway with two smaller overhead doors facing the alley. The structure was in disrepair and leaning to the north and was removed in the fall of 2016. Although a rectangular wooden garage first appears at this location in circa 1912, the form of the removed garage indicated it was likely enlarged sometime after 1949 (*Figures 6 through 9*).

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<sup>4</sup> Examples of the original tiles were found in the basement and matched to available tiles removed from a house in Iowa.

Reid, Lyman, House  
Name of Property

Franklin 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 listing.)

- 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 is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1898-1899

**Significant Dates**

1899

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Washburn, Clarence, architect (attr.)

Uhrich, Oscar W., builder

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance is 1898-1899, the years the house was constructed.

**Criteria Considerations (justification)**

N/A



Reid, Lyman, House  
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas  
County and State

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

### Summary

The Lyman Reid House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance in the area of architecture. Completed in 1899 for Ottawa businessman Lyman Reid, the house is an outstanding local example of the Italian Renaissance revival style. Several characteristics exhibit this style: massive and grandiose stature, the use of stone, columns, cornices, triangular pediments, pilasters, balconies, balustrades, a grand stairway, and lavish decorations (swags, medallions, flowers, and shields). It includes a combination of stone, brick, and lap siding. Despite some alterations in the 1950s, the house retains an excellent degree of integrity from its original construction.

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### Elaboration

Franklin County, named for Benjamin Franklin, was one of 33 original counties of Kansas Territory organized in 1854, and the county's borders remain the same today as originally laid out. The area is rich in history. A Santa Fe Trail cutoff angles across the northern part of the county, and it is said that more Native American tribes were in Franklin County at one time or another than any other county in Kansas; many of the geographical names in the county, including Ottawa, reflect this. Now part of the Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area, Franklin County was a hotbed of pre-Civil War tension in the late 1850s as proslavery proponents and freestaters settled in the Territory.<sup>5</sup> In 1864, three years after Kansas statehood, Ottawa was platted and chosen as the county seat. It quickly became the largest town in Franklin County. By 1880, the town had a population of 4032; in 1890, the year after the completion of the Reid House, Ottawa's population was 6934.

Railroad activity in Ottawa encouraged the town's growth and prosperity beginning in 1868 when the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad arrived. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railroads soon followed and became major employers. Between the 1870s and 1890s Ottawa saw major growth in its population, economy, and land area, and this translated into a building boom. In the central business district alone, approximately 75 buildings were constructed during this time frame.<sup>6</sup>

One of Ottawa's early prominent families during the town's boom years was the Reid family. A citizen of Ottawa since October 1, 1875, Lyman Reid (1852-1923) came west from Ohio hoping some travel to visit his sister might prove beneficial after several years of poor health. Upon his arrival to Ottawa he gained in health so rapidly that he decided to remain in the city. Upon his decision to remain in Ottawa, he accepted a position as a bookkeeper for Forest Mills, where he was put in charge of the purchase and shipment of the local castor bean crop, which was the banner crop for all of the United States at the time. After having remained in the same position for two years, he engaged in a hardware business on Main Street, eventually selling his interest in the store. In 1884 he became bookkeeper at the Excelsior Mills and continued in that capacity until June 1, 1898. He was known to favor the Republican Party and was a member of the Odd Fellow Lodge. He was married to Miss Ida M. Warden, of Freeport, Pennsylvania, whose family was associated with William Rockefeller in the starting of the Standard Oil Company. Together Mr. and Mrs. Reid had two children; although, only their son, Joseph, lived into adulthood.<sup>7</sup>

The Reids' activities were closely followed in the town papers as they became highly regarded members of the community. Mrs. Reid was a proficient musician, whose vocal performances frequented the town's newspapers' social columns. Soon after the house was finished, Mr. Reid purchased "one of the finest grand mahogany Steinway pianos...that there is in the state of Kansas;" this piano was kept in the parlor for Mrs. Reid.<sup>8</sup> In January 1909 the city started requiring automobiles to be registered; the first registered car was owned by Lyman Reid, and that news made the front page of the *Ottawa Daily Republican*.<sup>9</sup> Between 1909 and 1910, Mr. Reid's vehicle excursions were closely documented in the papers.

Also of interest to the town's citizens were the various dwellings the Reids inhabited in Ottawa. For a number of years in the 1890s, they resided at 7<sup>th</sup> and Main streets, but in 1896, they sold that house and moved into an apartment downtown in the Pickrell Block before briefly relocating to Chicago in 1897 – a move the newspaper editors lamented. By 1898 the Reids had returned, intending to build a new house in south Ottawa. Instead, in June 1898, they purchased five lots – and

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<sup>5</sup> Information from the Franklin County Historical Society web site, <http://www.franklincokshistory.org> (accessed 09/02/2016).

<sup>6</sup> Elizabeth Rosin, "Historic Ottawa Central Business District" National Register nomination form (Topeka: KSHS, 2008).

<sup>7</sup> *Portrait and Biographical Record of Leavenworth, Douglas, and Franklin County, Kansas* (Chicago: Chapman Publishing Co. 1899), 318-319.

<sup>8</sup> *The (Ottawa) Evening Herald* (04/26/1899): 2 & (05/02/1899): 2.

<sup>9</sup> *The Ottawa Daily Republican* (01/02/1909): 1.

Reid, Lyman, House

Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas

County and State

a house – at the corner of 3<sup>rd</sup> and Elm streets with the intention of building a “fine residence upon the property.”<sup>10</sup> Ground was broken at the beginning of August.<sup>11</sup>

The newspapers continued to report on the construction of the property at 3<sup>rd</sup> and Elm streets. These excerpts speak to the quality and grandness of the property and the resulting intrigue it has generated with the people of Ottawa from the beginning of its existence. Atchison, Kansas, builder O.W. (Oscar) Uhrich received the contract to erect the house.<sup>12</sup> Uhrich owned a planing mill and stair factory in Atchison before relocating to Independence, Kansas in 1909.<sup>13</sup> Other contributors to the house’s construction included: Charley Rowland, plasterer; A. O’House, frescoer; Aldamar P. Elder, plumber; and William Broderick, painter.<sup>14</sup> The following is an example of the attention paid the property during its construction:

[Aldamar Elder] has had the contracts for the finest plumbing, steam and gas-fitting in Ottawa, including...Lyman Reid and others. The contract for the residence of Lyman Reid is one of his latest and most important. In it the plumbing is complete and modern in every detail. A water motor in the basement, operated by city water pressure, forces soft cistern water automatically to the various fixtures throughout the house. Two lavatories, enameled laundry tubs, bath room with tiled floor, enameled sink in photographer’s dark room, etc., render the house perfect as to plumbing; while the heating is by the hot water single pipe system, with large boiler and Zenith radiator of ornamental design. No residence in Kansas is more complete as to plumbing and heating than this, and Mr. Elder received numerous congratulations upon the success of his work.<sup>15</sup>

Work continued on the house until the Reids were able to move into it on Monday, April 24, 1899.<sup>16</sup> Summing up a visit to the new house in May 1899, *The Evening Herald* exclaimed, “There is not a criticism to be made in the arrangement of this beautiful home. The architect was a genius; Mr. Broderick was perfect in his department, and Mr. and Mrs. Reid are to be congratulated on their magnificent home.”<sup>17</sup> In total, the Reids spent \$18,000 on the house – an equivalent of over \$516,000 in 2016.<sup>18</sup>

The acknowledgment of an architect in the May 1899 article is the only mention in available sources until 1910 to one having been involved in this project. The Reids’ son, Joseph, and his family had relocated to Kansas City, Missouri, and Lyman and Ida decided in 1910 to do the same. In an effort to sell their property in Ottawa, Lyman inserted an advertisement in the February 15, 1910 *Evening Herald* wherein he stated, “Mr. Clarence Washburn, Architect, and built under my own supervision by day labor.” Clarence Washburn was the son of prominent Kansas architect, George P. Washburn, who resided in Ottawa. While Clarence practiced architecture during his adult life – often with his father – at the time the Reid House was built, he would have been 16 or 17 years old.<sup>19</sup> The Reid House may well be Clarence’s first foray into the profession, assumedly with oversight from his father; although, more research is needed to determine the extent to which George Washburn may have been involved.

In March 1910 the Reids sold their house at 306 South Elm Street to F.H. Stannard, another local businessman, for \$10,500 – little more than half of what they paid for it. The Stannard family resided here until about 1920 when they moved to a new house also in Ottawa. Subsequent owners included the Mudrick and Koch families. It was during the Mudrick tenure that the front window was altered.

## Architecture

The Reid House is an excellent local example of the Italian Renaissance architectural style, drawing heavily from the Second Italian Renaissance (1890-1920), a Beaux Arts substyle. The concept of revival styles identifies specifically with architecture of an earlier time and place, especially those related to early American or European precedents, in an effort to

<sup>10</sup> *The (Ottawa) Evening Herald* (06/02/1898): 4.

<sup>11</sup> *The (Ottawa) Evening Herald* (08/05/1899): 3.

<sup>12</sup> *The (Ottawa) Evening Herald* (08/11/1898): 1.

<sup>13</sup> City directories and census information available from Ancestry.com.

<sup>14</sup> *The (Ottawa) Evening Herald* (09/15/1898): 3; (11/21/1898): 3; (03/16/1899): 3; & (05/02/1899): 2.

<sup>15</sup> *Portrait and Biographical Record of Leavenworth*, 561.

<sup>16</sup> *The (Ottawa) Evening Herald* (04/25/1899): 3.

<sup>17</sup> “A Magnificent Home,” *The (Ottawa) Evening Herald* (05/02/1899): 2.

<sup>18</sup> *The Ottawa Daily Republican* (03/08/1910): 1.

<sup>19</sup> Federal census records from 1910 show him as being 28, indicating he was born in 1882.

Reid, Lyman, House

Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas

County and State

romanticize the past. The trend toward revivalist architecture gained momentum from the 1893 Chicago World's Fair (Columbian Exposition) where historical interpretations of European styles were encouraged.<sup>20</sup>

The Italian Renaissance revival style refers back to the influential architecture of the Renaissance and Baroque periods of Europe. Beginning in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, Italian Renaissance was itself a revival, or "rebirth," of interest in classical Greek and Roman civilization, including their intellectual and artistic contributions. Just as the Renaissance looked to the Classical period for inspiration, so too did those promoting this Italian Renaissance in America and Europe. However, the revival was less restrained and typically included lavish and ornate features designed to impress.<sup>21</sup>

Scale and size distinguish the later revival from the earlier Italian Renaissance. Roofs can be flat or low- to medium-pitched hipped, often tiled, with wide, overhanging eaves containing large decorative brackets. The roof often is highlighted with a balustrade. Doors and windows are often framed with round arches, primarily on the first floor and vary in size from the first to upper levels. The entryway will often be framed with classical columns with occasional pediments, though more subtle than earlier Greek Revival temple fronts. The facade is usually symmetrical, but occasionally one finds asymmetrical or picturesque floor plans. Exteriors can be organized into distinct horizontal divisions by a number of building techniques and architectural treatments. The most common materials are stone and, stucco, and light-colored brick. This style capitalized on the advancements in techniques of veneering a single layer of brick or stone onto the outside of wood-framed walls, leading to smaller and less costly designs that were popular in suburban neighborhoods. The use of dentils and decorative detailing is common. A recessed entry porch flanked with columns or pilasters and occasionally elaborate, tall, narrow windows placed in a regular pattern, set symmetrically on both sides of the main entrance.<sup>22</sup>

The Reid House displays many of the aforementioned character-defining features. Most notably it has a medium pitched hipped roof with interlocking clay tiles described as Ludowici's French style. The wide overhanging eave contains large, decorative brackets. The entryway is recessed and flanked with columns and a triangular pediment with decorative swags at the gable end. Additionally, the main entrance is framed with tall, narrow windows placed in a regular pattern, set symmetrically on both sides. It is certainly grand in scale and size with distinct horizontal divisions between floors made by the use of varying building materials and architectural treatments from stone, to buff-colored brick, to wood clapboard – a material not typically seen in this style. Two flat roofs adorned with balustrades are also found at the porch roofs. A number of lavish decorations and decorative moldings true to the revival styles, including dentils, finish off the appearance.

During the period in which the Reid House was constructed, the evolving architecture turned to the past for inspiration while simultaneously looking to the future for more progressive, modernist styles and amenities. The Reid House is a product of this period of murgence; the house's interior design is Classically-inspired while the most technologically advanced plumbing and lighting systems (chandelier-gasolier hybrid fixtures) were utilized. An 1899 biographical record of the Reids articulates the charming marriage of classic forms and modernism within the house:

On the corner of Elm and Third streets stands what is without doubt the finest residence in Ottawa. It was erected by Mr. and Mrs. Reid in 1898-1899 and is constructed of buff colored brick, of a style of architecture that is modern and imposing. Within may be found every modern convenience and improvement, while the whole is furnished with an elegances and harmony that reflects the tastes of the inmates. The charming effect is heightened by well-kept grounds and the various appurtenances of a model home. Indeed, it may be safely said that few places in eastern Kansas are more beautiful than this.<sup>23</sup>

In addition to its architectural significance, the property has captivated the interest of the community even before its completion. The quality and grandness of the property have intrigued visitors and Ottawans alike who have passed down the brick-laid street upon which it sits in the heart of Ottawa's historic neighborhoods. The house retains an exceptional degree of integrity and originality on the interior and exterior, despite its more tumultuous recent history, and with recent efforts undertaken to restore the property it will once again be one of the finest houses in the community.

<sup>20</sup> *Architectural Styles of America and Europe*. [Online] Available: <https://architecturestyles.org/italian-renaissance> (accessed 09/02/2016).

<sup>21</sup> *Architectural Styles of America and Europe*.

<sup>22</sup> *Architectural Styles of America and Europe*; John J.-G. Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture* (New York: Norton, 1981), 41; and Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 497-498.

<sup>23</sup> *Portrait and Biographical Record*, 318.

Reid, Lyman, House  
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas  
County and State

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

*Architectural Styles of America and Europe*. [Online] Available: <https://architecturestyles.org/italian-renaissance/>. Accessed 09/02/2016.

Blumenson, John J.-G. *Identifying American Architecture*. New York: Norton, 1981.

Franklin County Kansas Historical Portal. [Online] Available: <http://www.franklincokshistory.org/>. Accessed 09/02/2016.

McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013.

*The (Ottawa) Evening Herald*. Available from newspapers.com.

*The Ottawa Daily Republican*. Available from newspapers.com.

*Portrait and Biographical Record of Leavenworth, Douglas, and Franklin County, Kansas*. Chicago: Chapman Publishing Co. 1899.

Rosin, Elizabeth. "Historic Ottawa Central Business District" National Register nomination form. Topeka: KSHS, 2008.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Kansas Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acree of Property** <1

**Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.**

(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 38.614060 -95.273187  
Latitude: Longitude:

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Latitude: Longitude:

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Latitude: Longitude:

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Latitude: Longitude:

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

The Reid House is located on a 0.502-acre parcel within the city limits of Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas. The parcel, which makes up the boundary of this nomination, is described as follows: Ottawa Original Town, Block 81, Lots 2, 4, 6, 8, & 10 in Section 35, Township 16 South, Range 19 East.

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

The boundary described above included the lots historically associated with the 1899 Reid House.

Reid, Lyman, House  
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas  
County and State

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Eric Duderstadt (contact information on file with SHPO) with Amanda K. Loughlin (KSHS)  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date August 2016  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_  
e-mail dude\_ottawa@yahoo.com

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

name Wayne and Cathy Duderstadt (contact information on file with SHPO)  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Reid, Lyman, House  
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas  
County and State

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### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Photographs

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

#### Photograph Log

Name of Property: Reid, Lyman, House

City or Vicinity: Ottawa

County: Franklin County State: Kansas

Photographer: Amanda K. Loughlin (KSHS)

Date  
Photographed: August 16, 2016

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

- 01 of 20: Looking SW at east and north elevations
- 02 of 20: North elevation
- 03 of 20: Looking ENE from alley at rear of house; garage partially visible at right
- 04 of 20: Partial south elevation (exterior wall of dining room)
- 05 of 20: Looking NE at screened porch, south elevation
- 06 of 20: South elevation of rear portion of house
- 07 of 20: Main level, reception hall, looking NE toward entry and showing built-in hall tree
- 08 of 20: Main level, sitting room (southeast room), looking south
- 09 of 20: Main level, parlor (northeast room), looking SW from bay window
- 10 of 20: Main level, dining room, looking south from entry
- 11 of 20: Main level, stair, looking north from entry into dining room
- 12 of 20: Main level, stair, looking up and to the south, showing spindles at second and attic levels
- 13 of 20: Main level, kitchen, looking SW from east entry
- 14 of 20: Main level, back hallway, looking south
- 15 of 20: Stair landing, looking SE; door into north east bedroom visible on upper landing
- 16 of 20: Second level, northeast bedroom, looking SW
- 17 of 20: Second level, master bedroom (southeast room), looking SW
- 18 of 20: Second level, maid's room (rear of house), looking NE
- 19 of 20: Attic level, looking west
- 20 of 20: Basement, northeast room, looking north

#### Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

Reid, Lyman, House  
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas  
County and State

**Figure 1.** 2014 Google aerial image, showing location of Reid House in Ottawa (denoted by star).



Reid, Lyman, House  
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas  
County and State

**Figure 2.** 2014 Google aerial image of Reid House.





Reid, Lyman, House  
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas  
County and State

**Figure 3.** 1900 Ottawa University Yearbook, page 144.



**RESIDENCE OF LYMAN REED.**

Reid, Lyman, House  
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas  
County and State

**Figure 4.** Early, but undated, historic image of Reid House. Franklin County Historical Society.  
J.B. Mueke Negative Collection, 2012.022.0799.



Reid, Lyman, House  
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas  
County and State

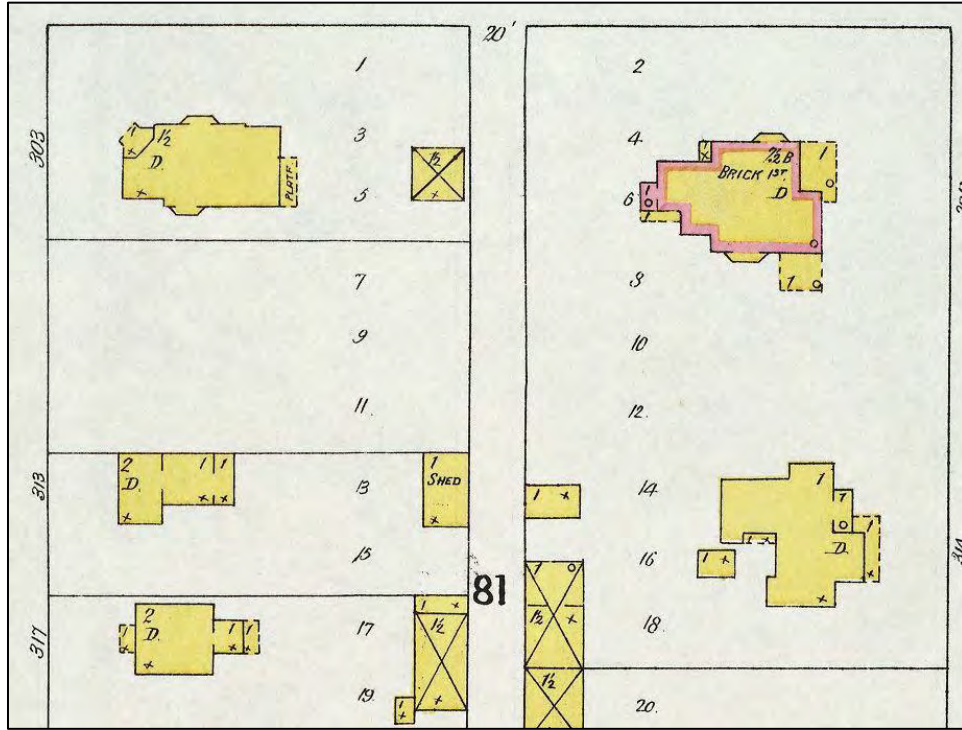
**Figure 5.** Early, but undated, historic image of Reid House. Franklin County Historical Society.  
J.B. Mueke Negative Collection, 2012.022.0299.



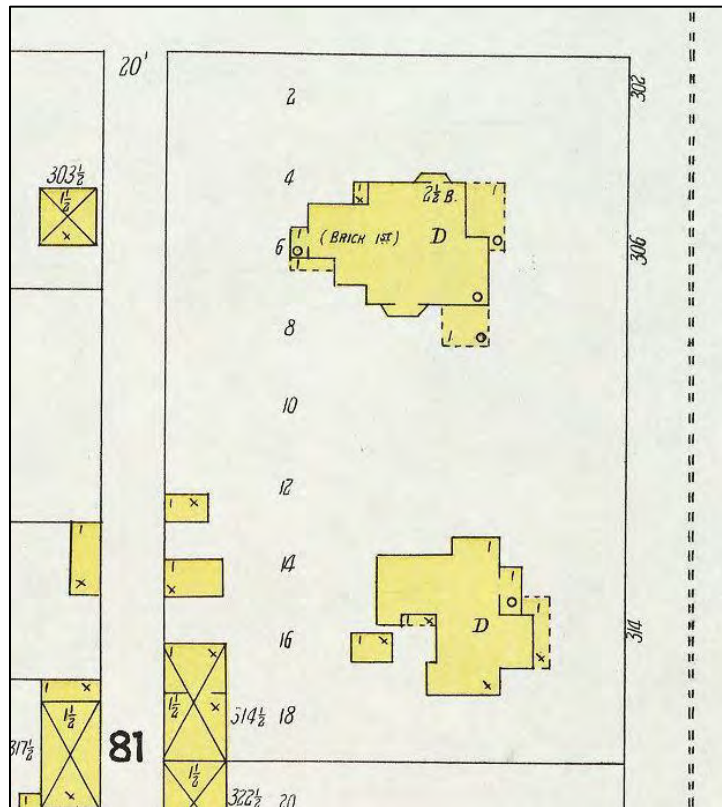
Reid, Lyman, House  
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas  
County and State

**Figure 6.** Snippet of 1899 Sanborn map, showing house without garage.



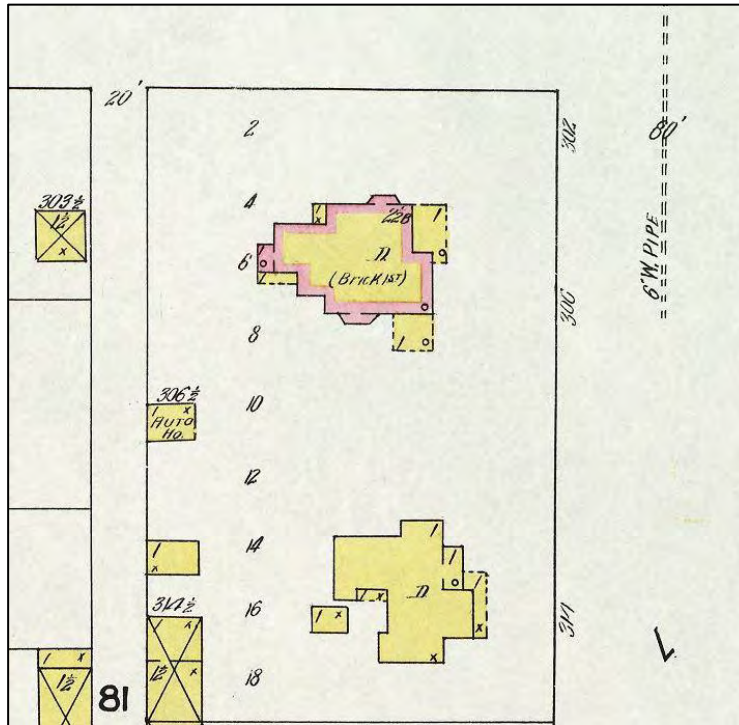
**Figure 7 (below).** Snippet of 1905 Sanborn map.



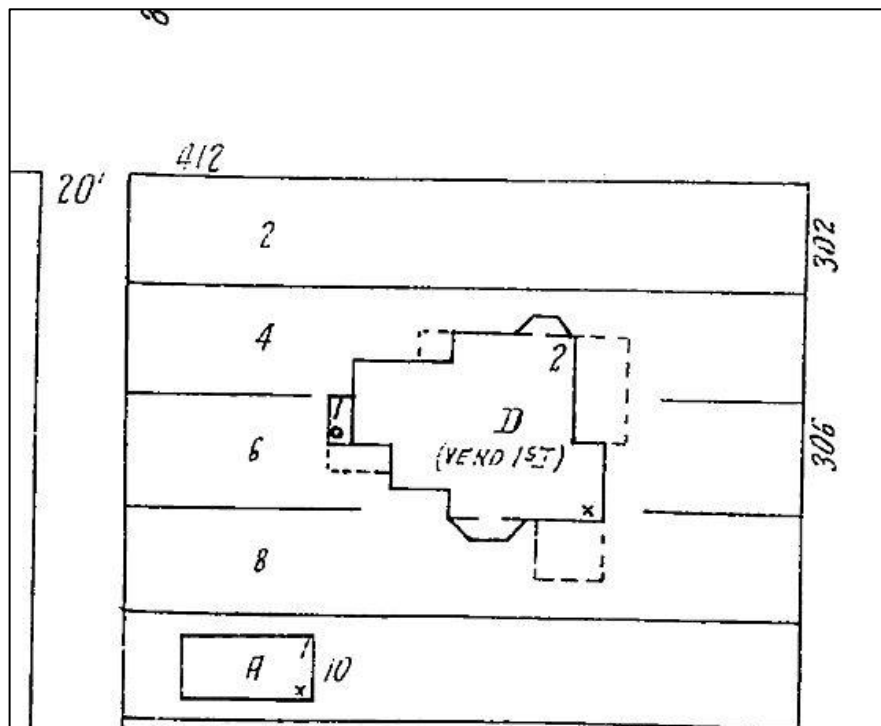
Reid, Lyman, House  
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas  
County and State

**Figure 8.** Snippet of 1912 Sanborn map, showing garage.



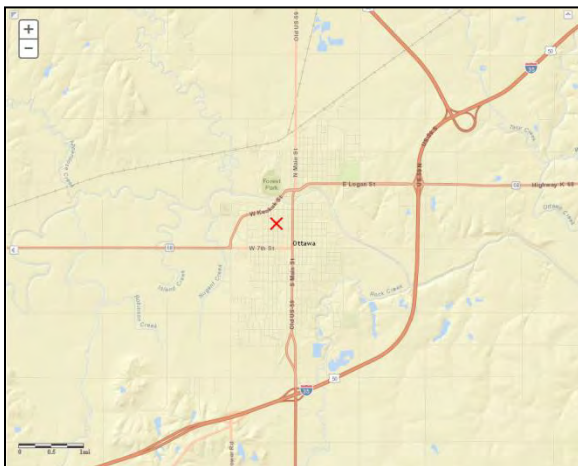
**Figure 9 (below).** Snippet of 1924 and 1949 (no change) Sanborn map.



Reid, Lyman, House  
Name of Property

Franklin County, Kansas  
County and State

**Boundary Map.** The nominated one-acre site is depicted by the outlined shape.  
Contextual map shown below with X marking location of house.





ELM 3RD ST













































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/2/2016      Date of Pending List: 12/27/2016      Date of 16th Day: 1/11/2017      Date of 45th Day: 1/17/2017      Date of Weekly List: 1/17/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      1/11/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy      Discipline Historian

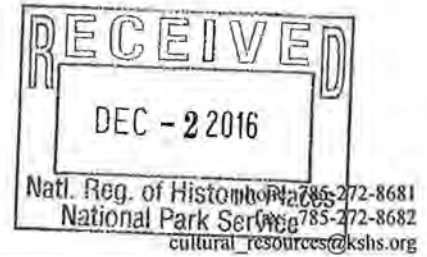
Telephone (202)354-2236      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



6425 SW 6th Avenue  
Topeka KS 66615



Sam Brownback, Governor  
Jennie Chinn, Executive Director

November 21, 2016

Paul Loether, National Register Chief  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)  
Washington, DC 20005

Re: National Register documents

Dear Mr. Loether:

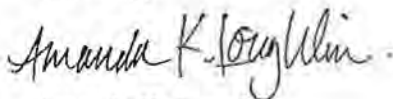
Please find enclosed the following National Register documents:

- **Arvonía Township Hall, Lebo vicinity, Osage County, Kansas (new nomination)**
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs
- **Leonard , J.T., & Anna, House; Girard, Crawford County, Kansas (new nomination)**
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination and .kmz file;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs
- **Eskridge City Park & Bandstand, Eskridge, Wabaunsee County, Kansas (resubmission)**
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination, copy of city (owner) support, copy of letter from Alexis Abernathy recommending a resubmission and .kmz file;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs
- **Olathe Cemetery, Olathe, Johnson County, Kansas (new nomination)**
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination and .kmz file;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs
- **Engle, Jacob S., House, Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas (new nomination)**
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination, copies of letters of support from the city of Abilene (2)
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs

- **Hoffman & Lamb Buildings, Enterprise, Dickinson County, Kansas (new nomination)**
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs
  
- **Lander's Wagon & Carriage Shop, Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas (new nomination)**
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs
  
- **Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) Memorial Arch, Junction City, Geary County, Kansas (new nomination)**
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs
  
- **Reid, Lyman, House; Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas (new nomination)**
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs
  
- **Kansas Route 66 Historic District – North Baxter Springs; Riverton & Baxter Springs vicinities, Cherokee County, Kansas (boundary expansion; additional documentation)**
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination and .kmz file;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs
  
- **Beckett, Charles K., House, Sterling, Rice County, Kansas (removal request)**
  - Physical, signed copy of the removal request;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the removal request;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photograph
  
- **Spring Creek School, Corbin vicinity, Sumner County, Kansas (removal request)**
  - Physical, signed copy of the removal request's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the removal request;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs

If you have any questions about these enclosed items, please contact me at 785-272-8681 ext. 216 or [aloughlin@kshs.org](mailto:aloughlin@kshs.org).

Sincerely,



Amanda K. Loughlin  
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures