

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register Listed
4-15-2011

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 Wilson-Boyle House
other names/site number 173-5880-00362

2. Location

street & number 225 N. Roosevelt not for publication
city or town Wichita vicinity
state Kansas code KS county Sedgwick code 173 zip code 67218

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 at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide local

SEE FILE

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
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:

- 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Wilson-Boyle House
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
2		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Residential Resources of Wichita, KS 1870-1957

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Family dwelling

Domestic: Single Family Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals:
Neo-Classical; Colonial Revival

foundation: Brick
walls: Brick
roof: Composite slate
other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary

The Wilson-Boyle House is a two-and-one-half story Neoclassical and Colonial Revival brick structure located at 225 N Roosevelt in Wichita's College Hill neighborhood. It is situated in the middle of the 200 block of North Roosevelt on the west side of the street. It is immediately south of the National Register-listed H.N. Roberts House (235 N. Roosevelt) and the Henry J. Allen House (255 N. Roosevelt). Developed between 1912 and 1935, this established neighborhood features uniform building setbacks, mature trees, sidewalks and the original brick street. The nominated property includes a contributing two-story brick carriage house that sits behind the residence.

Narrative Description

Site

The Wilson-Boyle House faces east and is accessed by a concrete driveway off of North Roosevelt, which has its original brick pavers and is a character-defining attribute of the property's historic context. The driveway runs along the south side of the house and terminates behind the residence at a freestanding carriage house.

Exterior

Overall

The two- and-one-half-story Wilson-Boyle House features a raised basement and a brick veneer exterior. The principal exterior material is tan brick laid in a running bond with V-shaped, colored mortar joints. The corners are accented by raised blond brick quoining. There is a cast stone belt-course at grade and another that demarcates the foundation from the first story. The foundation is red brick laid in a running bond pattern with raked, colored mortar joints. Window and door lintels are cast stone with Greek key and gutta ornamentation, typical of a Doric entablature, at either end of the lintel. Most windows have their original wood screens intact. The scroll modillion cornice at the eave creates a strong horizontal band. The roof is a hipped, with gabled dormers on the front and rear, and is clad in synthetic slate, which replaced asphalt shingles in 2009. The quoining is four courses wide and projects from the wall plane.

East (Front) Elevation

The front elevation, which is symmetrical on a north/south axis, is three bays wide. The center bay is projected and culminates in a front-gable dormer with Greek Revival-style cornice returns and a ribbon of four sashes with diamond-patterned glazing. The tympanum is Flemish bond with tan stretchers and blond headers. The one-story, full-width front porch wraps around on the south elevation to the second bay. Tuscan columns are in symmetry with vertical demarcation of the bays and the porch extends the width of a bay on the south end. The columns sit atop short brick piers that are connected with a curved wrought iron balustrade. The porch ceiling is original bead board. The main entrance to the porch and front door is visually fortified with brick cheek walls capped with cast stone tablets. The scroll modillion cornice is replicated on the porch eave. The rake of the pediment is without ornamentation; however, the underneath side of the soffit has a panel design. Windows in the first story are one-over-one wood sash. The main entrance has a leaded, beveled glass and panel door with leaded, beveled glass sidelights. The second story windows are one-over-one wood sash. The window in the center bay of the second floor is a tripartite window with a fixed center window with a bell-curved muntin separating a single pane of glass from the top third of the window. The top third is comprised of small rectangles of clear, beveled-leaded glass set in a radiating pattern to match the bell-curved muntin. This window is flanked by narrow, one-over-one wood sash windows.

West (Rear) Elevation

The rear elevation is not strictly symmetrical. It is divided into three bays, differentiated by the varying window sizes and placement. The first bay at the north end of the house contains a projecting one-story, wood-sided, enclosed porch with a shed roof and a modern wood stair and deck. Above the porch, the second floor has a single one-over-one sash window. The center bay first floor contains a pass-through window into the butler's pantry with a lug sill and a one-over-one sash window. The second floor has a small single-pane window that provides light to the servant staircase and a stained glass double-hung sash window that provides light for the bathroom. The center bay has a gable-roof dormer with a central chimney flue, flush with the façade, flanked by two windows with multi-light upper sashes and single-pane bottom sashes.

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The dormer has blond brick quoining laid in single courses that match the quoining pattern at the four corners of the house. The cast stone window lintels are inverted trapezoids, and the chimney has a stepped corbel at its base. The flue services a fireplace in a second story bedroom. The third bay at the south end has a single sash, diamond-paned, leaded-beveled glass triple window in the first floor and a large one-over-one double-hung sash window in the second floor. It is important to note that the high-style details found on the front façade are also exhibited on the rear elevation.

North Elevation

The north elevation is two bays wide. The first bay at the east end contains two double-paned, hopper windows with original wood screens in the basement level, a ribbon of four beveled-leaded glass windows in the first story and two one-over-one sash windows in the second story. The second bay contains three double-paned, hopper windows with original wood screens in the basement level, paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows in the first story and a small single-sash fixed window and a one-over-one double-hung sash window. A double-flue chimney that services the parlor fireplace is located in the north slope of the hipped roof.

South Elevation

The south elevation is three bays wide with a center bay created by a side door that opens into a living room. The first bay at the east end contains the extension of the wrap-around front porch. It has a one-over-one double-sash window in both the first and second stories. A one-story gable with a Greek Revival cornice return marks the side entrance in the center bay. This side entrance is accessed by the driveway that passes along the south side of the house. The entrance is a glass and sunken-panel door with its original screen door. The second floor of the center bay has a small single sash window. The window in the third bay of the first floor is a tripartite window of the same configuration as the tripartite window on the front of the house. It has a fixed center window with a bell-curved muntin separating a single pane of glass from the top third of the window. The top third is comprised of small rectangles of clear, beveled-leaded glass set in a radiating pattern to match the bell-curved muntin. This window is flanked by one-over-one wood sash windows. This window is located in the formal dining room. The second story of the third bay contains a one-over-one sash window with its original screen.

Interior

Overall

Like the exterior, the interior has a high degree of architectural integrity. Among the historic finishes are mitered hardwood floors, quarter-sawn and plain-sawn white oak baseboard, panel doors, door and window trim and wood paneling between the window sills and baseboard. The rooms retain their original ceiling height, wood beams and some of the rooms have their original light fixtures.

First Floor

The first floor consists of the foyer, parlor, living room, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen. Original light fixtures remain in the parlor, foyer, living room and pantry. The distinctive attribute of the foyer is the ornate dogleg stairway to the second floor. The closed string stairway has three landings with the second landing having a swinging door that opens into a stairway down into the kitchen, sunken panel wainscoting, canted square newel post, a Tuscan column, turned balusters and a built-in seat. The capital of the Tuscan column has a hollow chamfer astragal, a scotia necking with bead and reel, tablet flower and rope molding and the echinus has inverted bell flower molding. The abacus has a leaf and dart molding. The parlor features a fireplace with a glazed tile surround and mantel flanked by built-in wood seats. The living room is separated from the dining room by a pair of quarter-sawn white oak panel doors. The dining room features a plate rail, wood beam ceiling and beveled-leaded glass windows. The butler's pantry has its original painted cabinetry and the exterior pass-through opening for dairy products. The kitchen cabinets, counter and sink have been removed so the room can be updated. An original glass and panel door opens out onto the enclosed rear porch.

Second Floor

A central east-west hallway provides access to the four bedrooms and bathroom (with built-in cabinets) on the second floor. The hallway features a segmental arch. There is a sitting room/office at the top of the staircase landing. There is no separate back staircase used to access the second floor. A half-story back stairway access the main stair case at the second landing through a swinging door. Access to the attic is through a door off the east-west hallway. Excellent architectural integrity carries throughout the second floor with an intact floor plan, ceiling heights, woodwork, etc.

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Attic (Half-story)

In the early 1950s, the attic was finished with pine paneled walls and ceiling and parquet wood floor. Current owner Billy Boyle's grandfather, William C. Boyle, did the work after he purchased the house from the Lenora Wilson, widow of Joseph G. Wilson, who commissioned the house to be built.

Basement

A portion of the basement has been converted to include a one-bedroom apartment. The remainder of the space is unfinished and contains the mechanical and heating systems.

Garage (1912, c. 1930 addition, contributing)

The garage was built at the same time as the house as a one-story brick veneer structure¹. The tan brick veneer, laid in running bond pattern, is the same as the main structure. The 1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map indicates a second story with wood shingle siding had been added in the interim years. A one-story brick veneer cinder block addition was completed sometime after 1969². Stairs on the north end of the addition provide access to the garage apartment and the flat roof of the addition serves as a patio for the unit. The second story of the garage has two, eight-over-one double-hung windows in the east and west elevations.

¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1914, Vol 1, sheet 26.

² City of Wichita building permit files show no permits issued for a garage addition up through 1969 and the updated 1950 Sanborn Map has no one-story addition.

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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

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1912 - 1914

Significant Dates

1912-1914

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Parsons, Frank F. (1849-1917) architect & builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The nomination argues the property is locally significant because of its exceptional Neoclassical and Colonial Revival architecture, and therefore, the Period of Significance is limited to the years that the building was being constructed (1912-1914).

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Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Wilson-Boyle House is an excellent example of an architect-designed residence with Neoclassical and Colonial Revival influences and is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It is nominated as part of the "Residential Resources of Wichita, Kansas, 1870-1957" multiple property nomination as an example of the single-family residence property type outlined in the MPDF.

Elaboration

Wichita's College Hill neighborhood consists of one square mile bounded by Hillside Avenue on the west, Central Avenue on the north, Oliver Street on the east, and Kellogg Avenue on the south. The Wilson-Boyle House is more or less centrally located within the neighborhood. College Hill is densely populated and boasts over 1,800 residential and commercial buildings. The neighborhood contains a variety of architectural styles including Art Deco, Queen Anne, eclectic styles, Tudor, Colonial and Classical Revivals, and Craftsman to name a few. But above all, it is a diverse collection of buildings ranging from modest bungalows to extravagant mansions.³

Many of the subdivisions were marketed to wealthy homebuyers who were the prominent business people of the time, the founders of modern Wichita. Through the formative years of the neighborhood these individuals included businessmen, bankers, speculators, builders, architects, oilmen, merchants, physicians, educators, attorneys, and legislators (including at least two former Kansas governors). Nineteen top executives and family members from one company alone, the Coleman Lamp and Stove Company, were identified with the College Hill Neighborhood.⁴

In order to achieve the air of exclusivity that the developers intended, they attached restrictions to the deeds in the form of covenants. Roughly half of the one square acre area was developed with varying degrees of restrictions such as minimum lot sizes, setbacks, orientation, minimum building cost, number of stories, and type of landscaping.⁵ Many of the restricted subdivisions also excluded African-American residents or lessees.⁶ The other half of the College Hill development had no restrictions at all.

The College Hill neighborhood was developed primarily between 1884 and 1935. In 1884 the first plat of the College Hill Addition was filed and by 1935 the area was entirely developed. There were six phases of development defined by residential and commercial construction and the development of infrastructure: prior to 1884; 1884 to 1889; 1889 to 1907; 1907 to 1914; 1914 to 1917 and 1917 to 1935.

Real estate development in Wichita, as in most other developing cities was characterized and shaped by the "boom and bust" economy of a growing region. These cyclical bouts of financial instability led to highs and lows in patterns of construction of both buildings and infrastructure and College Hill was no exception. Generally, the early neighborhoods of Wichita developed simultaneously and in all directions from the city center.⁷

During the period 1907-1914 – when the Wilson-Boyle House was built – construction in College Hill focused on the western portion of the northwest quadrant, with a lower density of development in the southwest quadrant and scattered development in the central portion of the northwest quadrant. At least 21 additions were platted during this time, created in all but the southeast quadrant. A total of 210 buildings, 205 of which were single-family dwellings, appeared on the 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map in the segments of the neighborhood that were illustrated (Sanborn maps of this date did not

³ *Draft College Hill Survey Region IV*, Cost of residences appear to have varied widely from \$3,500 to well over \$50,000. The Van Arsdale House was near the top of this range at approximately \$50,000.

⁴ White, Sheryll and Terry Ward, *College Hill III Local Historic Resource Survey Report*, 29 June 1989, 31, On file at the Kansas Historical Society, Cultural Resources Division, 105.

⁵ *Draft College Hill Survey Region IV*, 63, Restrictions were placed on lots in Central Avenue Subdivision of Prospect Place Addition; East Lawn Addition; Hagny's Replat of Capital Hill Addition; Lincoln Heights Addition; Merriman Park Place Addition; Wasson Manor Addition. These areas were predominantly in the southeast, southwest, and northeast quadrants. The northwest quadrant does not appear to have had any restricted additions. The City waived many of these covenants in the early 1960s.

⁶ *Draft College Hill Survey Region IV*, 4, 75, 80. East Lawn, Hagny's, Lincoln Heights, and Merriman Park were restricted to white residents only.

⁷ Morgan, Kathy and Barbara Hammond, *Residential Resources of Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas – 1870-1957*, 2007, on file at the Kansas Historical Society, Cultural Resources Division, E-20.

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encompass the entire College Hill development). Infrastructure improvements in the College Hill neighborhood during this period included road paving, installation of water and sewer lines and the construction of a fire station. Outside of the neighborhood, a new bridge over Chisholm Creek, elevated railroad tracks, and construction of a railroad station impacted the neighborhood by improving access.

Wichita's population grew from 52,450 in 1910 to 72,217 in 1920, an increase of 37.7%. Simultaneously, Wichita's city limits expanded dramatically when the platted size of the city more than doubled between 1909 and 1919. Elite homes of impressive foursquare design drew wealthy Wichitans to the Midtown and College Hill neighborhoods. Because Wichita is located on the open plains, expansion occurred in all directions simultaneously from the center outward. Between 1910 and 1919 development continued in the College Hill, Delano, South Central, Midtown, and Kellogg School neighborhoods.⁸

Homes built in Wichita during the early twentieth century were more outfitted with more "modern" conveniences than their predecessors. Indoor plumbing, built-in gas, electricity, and central heating were all luxuries a few decades before, but were now common. Laundry facilities began to appear in basements, instead of back yards or rear porches. Coal-fired central heating systems almost entirely superseded the wood or coal-burning stoves in the post-Victorian period, even though they had been introduced in 1818.

It was during this period of rapid growth in Wichita and the College Hill Neighborhood that Joseph and Lenora Wilson commissioned local architect and builder Frank F. Parsons to build the residence and garage at 225 N. Roosevelt. The Wichita city directories show no one living at that address until the 1914 edition. The only known significant changes to the property involve the garage behind the residence. A one-story garage was built at the same time as the residence, and this is documented in the 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. By 1935, a second (wood-clad) story had been added to the garage to make room for an apartment. This is documented in the 1935 Sanborn Map. It is not known when the later brick addition was added to the garage. City of Wichita building permit files show no permits issued for a garage addition up through 1969 and the 1950 Sanborn Map shows no one-story addition.

The Wilsons lived in the home until 1945, when they sold it to William C. Boyle and his wife Marie.

Joseph G. Wilson (1865-1953), original/longtime property owner

Joseph Wilson came to Kansas with his family between 1870 and 1875 from Bloom, Cook County, Illinois. His father William was engaged in farming in Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas.⁹ By 1880, he had moved to Woodson County, Kansas, and there he married Lenora Inge. They moved to Wichita in 1911 and Joseph started the J. G. Wilson Lumber Company. They commissioned Frank Parsons to design and build the house at 225 N. Roosevelt in 1912. Joseph and Lenora (1866-1957) are interred at Wichita Park Cemetery.

Frank F. Parsons (1849-1917)¹⁰, architect and builder

Frank and Elizabeth Parsons were living in Wichita by September 1886.¹¹ F. A. North, publisher of the Wichita City Directory, commented that Wichita's population had increased to 22,000; a five thousand increase over the previous year. The building boom that Wichita experienced from 1883 through the first part of 1887 brought itinerant architects and trades people alike who sought to excel in the growing community. W. H. Sternberg and Proudfoot and Bird were two of the most notable of these itinerant architects of this period.

Prior to coming to Wichita, Parsons lived in Anamosa, Iowa, where he worked as a carpenter. The 1887 and 1889 Wichita city directories list his occupation as a carpenter. In 1888, he was listed as a foreman for architect W. H. Sternberg, and it was this association that allowed him to apprentice with an architect. The 1890 directory was the first to list him as an architect and a contractor and from that point forward he was identified in the directories as an architect. Parsons was a practicing architect until his death on July 12, 1917. His wife Elizabeth died March 6, 1921, and they are both interred in the Maple Grove Cemetery, Wichita, Kansas.

⁸ Ibid., E-21.

⁹ 1875 Kansas Census.

¹⁰ Maple Grove Cemetery records. <http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/sedgwick/cems/mapgrcem.html> accessed 12/14/2010.

¹¹ Introduction of the 1887 Wichita City Directory, dated September 1, 1886. Directory was issued in November 1886.

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A few of the buildings Parsons designed are mentioned in the Tihen Notes¹² from 1901 through 1905: the W. H. Darling house at 3755 East Douglas, an addition for the Wichita Gas Company, three houses at the corner of Patti and Prince (now English) near Hyde Park, and an addition to the west side of the Carey House Hotel.

Architecture

The Wilson-Boyle House features a blend of architectural styles popular during the early twentieth century. Its dominant features are Neoclassical and Colonial Revival, which were popular in the United States from approximately 1890 through 1955. Hints of the Prairie style are evident in the building's horizontality and broad windows.

The character-defining features include the Greek Revival-style cornice returns, window lintels, and porch columns, and pilasters or quoins at the building's corners. This house does not feature a full-height front porch with colossal columns that is so typical of Neoclassical residences. However, the central projecting bay with a gable roof certainly lends to the feeling of a dominant full-height porch. The Colonial Revival style emerged after the 1876 Centennial Exposition and influenced other popular styles of the period. According to Virginia and Lee McAlester, about one-third of Colonial Revival houses built in the United States before 1915 feature a hipped roof with a full-width porch. This subtype has a one-story full-width front porch with classical columns, which is added to a symmetrical, two-story house of square or rectangular plan. These houses have both Neoclassical and Colonial Revival influences, but lack the full-height porches of typical Neoclassical residences. The Neoclassical style gained favor after the 1893 Columbian Exposition and was a restrained version of the Early Classical Revival style popular from 1830 to 1850.¹³

The Wilson-Boyle House retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

Summary

In order to be eligible for the National Register as part of the multiple property nomination, the resource must maintain integrity of design, materials, and location. The Wilson-Boyle House meets the integrity requirements outlined in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, and is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of the Single-Family Residence property type.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Books

Baker, John Milnes. *American House Styles*. New York: WW Norton & Co. 1994.

Foster, Gerald. *American Houses, a Field Guide to the Architecture of the Home*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 2004.

Harris, Cyril M. *American Architecture: an Illustrated Encyclopedia*. New York: WW McFarland & Co. 1998.

History of Wichita Public School Buildings. Wichita, KS, United School District 259. 1997.

Maliszewski-Pickart, Margaret. *Architecture and Ornament*. North Carolina: MacFarland and Company. 1998.

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

Wichita City Directories. Wichita Kansas: Polk Publishing Co. 1887-1960.

Internet Resources

Federal and Kansas Census Records; Social Security Death Index; World War I Draft Registrations. Ancestry.com.

¹² Dr. Edward N. Tihen read and took notes from nearly every issue of Wichita's newspapers dating from 1872 to 1982. Wichita State University, Ablah Library, Special Collections maintains a searchable .pdf database available to anyone with Internet access.

¹³ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000), 320-326 and 342-346.

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Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. <http://www.kclibrary.org/research/sanborn-maps-1867-1970>.

Sedgwick County Birth, Marriage, & Death Records. <http://skyways.lib.ks.us/kansas/genweb/mhgs/>.

"The Tihen Notes of the Wichita Eagle and Wichita Beacon." Wichita State University Libraries' Department of Special Collections. <http://specialcollections.wichita.edu>.

Maple Grove Cemetery records. <http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/sedgwick/cems/mapgrcem.html>

Newspapers

Wichita Eagle; Wichita Beacon. 1872 – 1960.

Public Documents: Metropolitan Area Planning Dept, City of Wichita. 455 N. Main St., Wichita, KS 67202

Morgan, Kathy, and Barbara Hammond. "Residential Resources of Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas: 1870-1957" National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. 2007.

Sedgwick County Plat Records.

Wichita Building Permits Card File.

Private Collections

Parsons, Frank. Original blueprints for 225 N. Roosevelt, Wichita. In possession of current owner Billy Boyle.

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: City of Wichita, Historic Preservation office

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 14 650610 4172480
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property is located at 225 N Roosevelt on the west side street in the middle of the block. The property's legal description is: N 75 FT E 150 FT LOT 5 BLOCK 6 COLLEGE HILL ADD. (Parcel Id (AIN): 126230240301100)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated area includes the property historically associated with the Wilson-Boyle House and garage, which corresponds to the lots shown in the 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps on Sheet 26 Volume 2.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathy L Morgan, Senior Planner, Historic Preservation Office

organization Wichita-Sedgwick County Metro Area Planning Dept date December 10, 2010

street & number 455 N. Main, 10th Floor telephone 316-268-4421

city or town Wichita state KS zip code 67202-1688

e-mail kmorgan@wichita.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger.

Name of Property: Wilson-Boyle House
City or Vicinity: Wichita, Sedgwick County
State: Kansas
Photographer: Kathy L. Morgan
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

December 16, 2010

Photo	Camera Direction	Description
1	west	east elevation
2	southwest	east and north elevations
3	west	center bay east elevation
4	northwest	tympanum detail center bay east elevation
5	south	north elevation
6	south	leaded glass ribbon window north elevation 1 st floor
7	west	eave detail at northeast corner of house
8	northeast	west and south elevations

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9	west	south porch with garage in background
10	west	east elevation of garage

December 30, 2010

11	northwest	parlor showing fireplace and built-in seating
12	southwest	pocket door in foreground looking into dining room
13	southwest	southwest corner of dining room
14	east	capital detail on main stairway
15	northwest	main stairway
16	east	original built-in cupboards in servant's pantry
17	southeast	southeast bedroom windows
18	north	looking down from 2 nd floor landing to servant's door to pantry
19	north	2 nd floor hall
20	northeast	pine paneling in finished attic

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Billy Boylestreet & number 225 N. Roosevelttelephone 316-304-7033city or town Wichitastate Kansas zip code 67218

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 18 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.

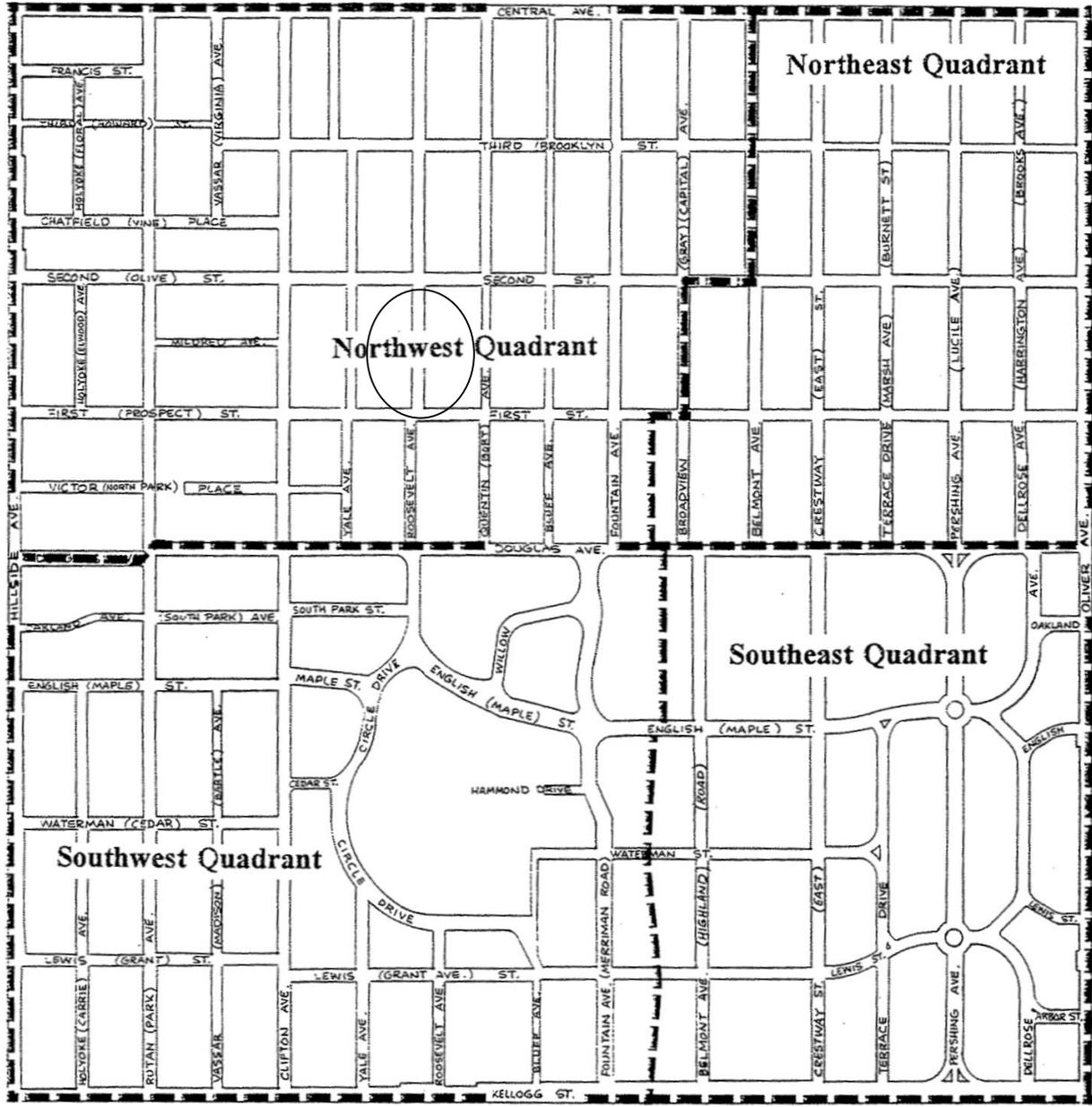
Wilson-Boyle House

Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas

County and State

Map of College Hill Neighborhood

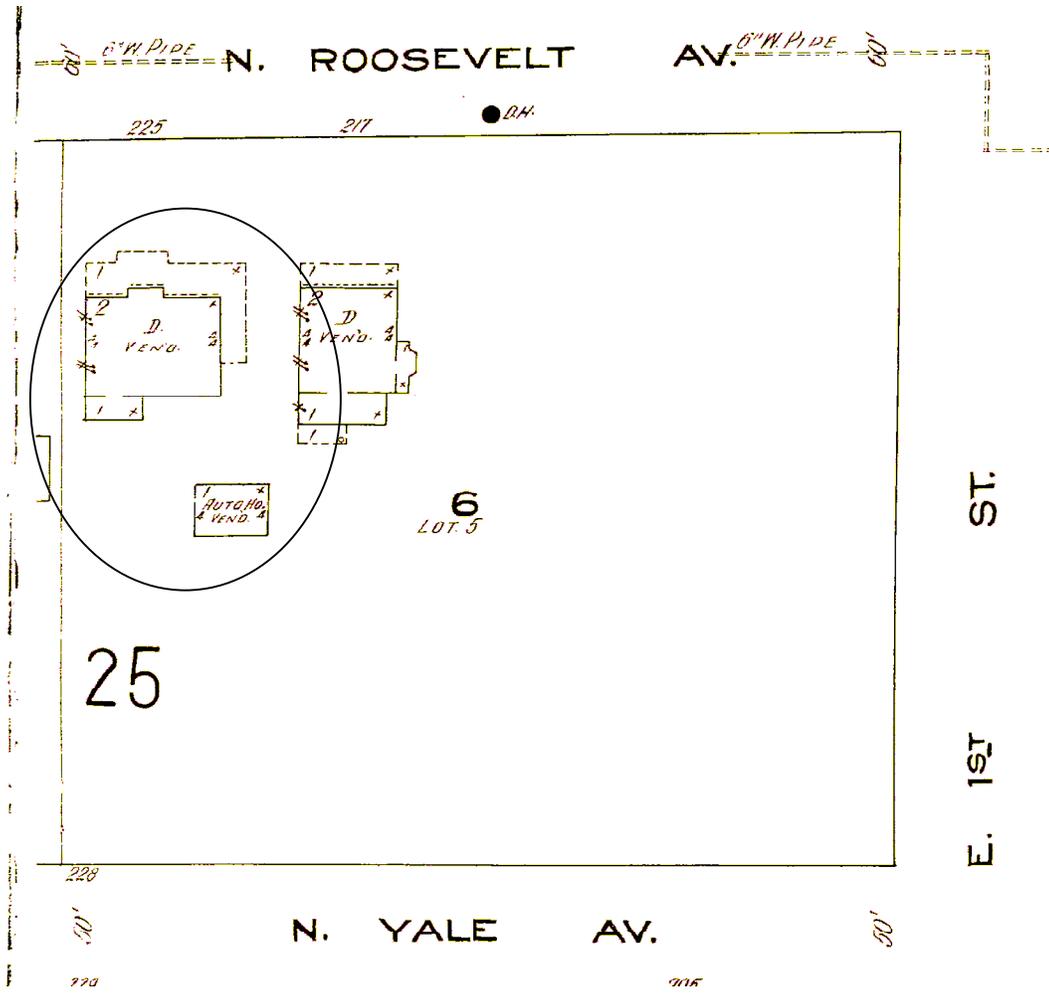


Wilson-Boyle House

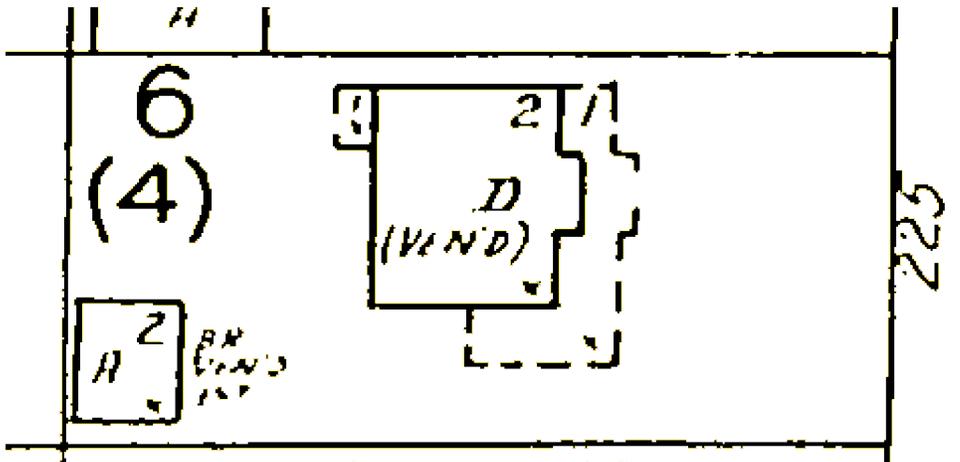
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas

County and State



1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map - vol. 1, sheet 26.



1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map - vol. 2, sheet 224.