Register of Historic Kansas Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property
historic name  M. W. Gilchrist House
other names/site number  Nation House, Kramm House; 111-189

2. Location
street & number  1101 W. South Avenue
not for publication
city or town  Emporia
vicinity
state  Kansas code  KS county  Lyon code  111 zip code 66801

3-4. Certification
I hereby certify that this property is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.
SEE FILE
Signature of certifying official
Date
Title
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

5. Classification
Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)
X private
public - Local
public - State
public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)
X building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)
Contributing  Noncontributing
buildings
2  1
district
site
structure
object
1  8
11  1
Total

1
6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions</th>
<th>Current Functions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic: Single Dwelling</td>
<td>Domestic: Single Dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture/Subsistence:</td>
<td>Work in Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Outbuilding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architectural Classification</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Late Victorian: Folk Victorian</td>
<td>foundation: Stone &amp; Concrete Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>walls: Wood: weatherboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roof: Asphalt Shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Narrative Description

(Describe the current physical appearance of the property.)

Summary

The M. W. Gilchrist House located at 1101 West South Avenue in Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas. The two-acre property is located on the south side of the street across from the Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad tracks and yards. A mid-twentieth century neighborhood surrounds the property to the south and east. A circular gravel driveway includes 1930s-era stone pillars at the entrance along South Avenue. The two-story cross-gabled Folk Victorian house is situated along the west end of the property and faces east. A historic wood-frame gabled barn is situated southeast of the residence. There is a non-historic metal garage adjacent to the west of the barn.

1 Primary sources conflict over the spelling of the Gilchrist name. Newspaper articles and advertisements spell it “Gilchriest” and “Gichrist,” but the 1880 federal census, the 1875 and 1885 Kansas censuses, and documents from a Kansas Supreme Court case spell it Gilchrist.
Elaboration

Marlin W. Gilchrist and his wife Jane purchased this property, which consisted of 43 acres, and began developing it in 1876. The residence, barn, and two wells were built by the end of the summer of that same year. In subsequent years, the land was subdivided and developed, and today, the property remaining with the house two acres. The extant historic features within these two acres reflect continued development, including the 1930s when the landscape was enhanced with stone entrance piers and an outdoor stone fireplace with stone picnic tables. (See Figure 1 for a site plan.)

1. Stone Entrance Piers (built 1935-1938, 4 contributing objects)
There are two native stone piers flanking the driveway entrance at the northeast corner of the property. There are two native stone piers flanking a sidewalk entrance directly north of the house along the road.

2. Stone Fireplace and Picnic Tables (built 1935-1938, three contributing objects)
Approximately 25 feet north of the barn is an outdoor stone fireplace flanked by two picnic tables with concrete tops that are supported by stone bases. The fireplace and tables rest on a concrete pad foundation.

3. Water Well (built 1876 & 1935-38, contributing structure)
Gilchrist built two wells on the property in 1876. Approximately 100 feet southwest of the house along the west fenceline is a rock-lined well. It reportedly reached a depth of 30 to 35 feet, but has been filled in and is no longer in use. The above-ground portion is made of the same type of mortared rock as the 1930s objects on the property. Gilchrist built another well adjacent to the south side of the house, but this has been filled in and includes no visible remains.

4. Fish Pond/Pool (built 1935-1938, contributing object)
A concrete pool/fish pond is located between the house and garage. It features an irregular curved form, is made of concrete, and is generally flush with the ground. Currently, it is not functional and is filled with leaves and debris.

5. House (built 1876, contributing building)
In 1961, the house was covered with aluminum siding, but this was removed in April 2011. The newly exposed wood siding is being repaired and painted. Much of the exterior trim – particularly around the windows and doors – was removed or made flush with the siding to provide a flat surface over which to install the metal siding. Most of the two east-facing porches, which were near collapse, were removed during this process and their rebuilding is planned. The following narrative describes the house as it appears at the time of nomination. (See Figures 2-5 for floorplans.)

The two-story house features a cross-gable plan and exhibits late 19th century Folk Victorian elements with slight Italianate influences, especially visible in pedimented window trim, and a central three-sided projecting bay window. The dimensions of the house are as follows: central front-gable section is 14 x 30 feet, the north section is 16 x 18, and the south section is 14 x 20. The one-story bay window is situated on a central, front-facing gable that also features a single second-story window. Once flanking this central bay were two one-story porches that included second-story balconies, but these have been temporarily removed. Above each porch area on the second story is a gabled dormer window with a roofline mimicking that of the central, front-facing gable. The small dormer gables each feature a raised triangular decorative motif. The house includes a mix of historic wood window sashes, including one-over-one and two-over-two, with pedimented trim topping each opening on both stories. Circa 1970s aluminum storm windows protect the wood windows. The house is sided with the original beveled wood siding with a 4- to 4 ¼ -inch reveal. At each corner, there is a corner

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2 Emporia News, 21 July 1876.
3 Again, much of the protruding trim was removed or made flush to create a flat surface over which to install trim. What remains above most windows and doors is an outline of the trim.
4 There is an area at the southeast corner of the house on the south-facing elevation that has later wood siding. A window opening may have been filled in.
board that was topped by a simple stacked-block molding top, giving it the appearance of a column capital. The roof is asphalt shingle⁵ and the foundation is a mix of native stone and concrete block.⁶

There are three entrances into the house – all on the east elevation. Two entrances are accessed by the north porch with one leading into north parlor and the other leading into the central dining area. There is a third entrance into the house through a door on the south porch of the east-facing elevation, which leads into the kitchen. This south door was changed to a sliding double-door in the 1970s. The south porch has been altered over time and now features a shed roof (built 1977). A wood wheelchair ramp was recently disassembled and removed.

The north (side) elevation includes three double-hung wood windows – two on the first story (2/2) and one centered within the second-story gable. The one-over-one second-story window appears non-historic and slightly downsized.

The west (rear) elevation includes a central two-story projecting bay. The central bay has one first-story window (2/2) and one second-story window (2/2). On the north section is an exterior chimney made of round stones that mimic the rustic characteristics of the 1930s-era stone features found elsewhere on the property. The chimney certainly appears to be a later addition to the house⁷ and is flanked by two small windows that may have been added when the chimney was constructed. On the south side of this central bay is a one-story shed-roof section, comprised of what originally housed a small pantry that was converted to a bathroom in 1935. The bathroom was enlarged to its current configuration in 1980.

The south (side) elevation includes two second-story windows (2/2) and a smaller, offset first-story window (1/1). There is a basement window cut into the foundation at the southeast corner.

In 2010, the house was hooked up to city sewage. In 2011, the lower level bedroom was converted to a bathroom, and the house was upgraded to 200 amp electric box.

**Interior**

Interior finishes largely reflect later 20th century changes, including carpeting, wood paneled walls, and dropped ceilings. In most spaces, original materials remain intact beneath these later coverings. For instance, historic wood floors are retained throughout the first and second floors,⁸ all rooms retain lathe and plaster walls and ceilings, and a ceiling medallion is extant in the north parlor. Original heavy walnut woodwork can be found on parts of the first floor, while secondary spaces and second-floor bedrooms retain a simpler wood trim.

The first floor interior includes a north parlor, central dining room with bay window, a central bedroom, a south kitchen with pantry, and a bathroom at the southwest corner. The parlor features a 1930s-era brick fireplace on the west wall, but otherwise retains its original configuration. A six-foot-wide doorway connects the north parlor and central dining room. A doorway in the west wall of the dining room leads to a short hallway that access the enclosed staircase to the second floor and a first-floor bedroom. A doorway in the south wall of the dining room leads to the kitchen and pantry. The kitchen has experienced the most change and retains little visible historic integrity.

An enclosed straight-flight central staircase is topped by a balustrade with handspun spindles and opens to a large hallway that accesses the four bedrooms. Walls and ceilings are generally plaster finished, although wallboard clads the north bedroom walls. Like the first level, the second-level floors are wood with later carpet applied on top. The second-floor north bedroom has a plywood covering over the hardwood floor. Historic wood trim and baseboards throughout the second level is simple with squared edges and painted.

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⁵ In 2004, the entire roof (with 12 layers of shingles, including two layers of cedar) was removed and replaced.
⁶ The house was lifted three feet in 1928, reportedly because of concerns about termites.
⁷ An 1878 rendering of the property depicts two interior brick chimneys, but these are not extant today.
⁸ Original wide-plank wood floors are retained throughout the first and second floors, although a walnut floor with narrower planks was laid over the original on the first floor in 1929-1930 over the still-existing wide plank floors, which are visible from the basement.
second-floor bedrooms retain original closets. There is a door in the east wall of the north bedroom that provides access to the balcony atop the north porch.

There is a full-height basement beneath the center portion of the house and crawlspace beneath the north and south wings. The full-height portion has a concrete floor and the space is unfinished with exposed stone and concrete block foundation walls.

5. Barn (built 1876, contributing building)
The two-story barn measures 20 x 40 feet and includes a gable roof, hayloft, door and window openings on each elevation, and two large outward-swinging doors (one each on the east and west elevations) that allowed wagons, carriages, and automobiles, to drive in one side and out the other. The building rests on a stone foundation, the roof is asphalt shingles, and the exterior is sided with vertical board-and-battens. In 1995 the barn was renovated to within ¼” of square, with approximately 40 percent of the exterior wood replaced to match.

Wood-plank flooring covers two-thirds of the first-floor interior, and the remaining one-third where the vehicle can drive in is dirt. This wood floor was added in the 1930s when the horse stalls were removed. The barn once had a tack room, but it too was removed leaving the first floor one large open space. The hayloft makes up the entire second floor and is accessed by a narrow wood staircase up through a trap door.

6. Garage (c. 1970, non-contributing building)
A non-historic, two-car, wood-frame garage is located west of the barn.
### 8. Statement of Significance

**Applicable Criteria**
(Mark “x” in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for State Register listing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td><strong>A</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.</td>
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**Criteria Considerations**
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply)

- **Property is:**
  - Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
  - Removed from its original location.
  - A birthplace or grave.
  - A cemetery.
  - A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
  - A commemorative property.
  - Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**
(Enter categories from instructions)

- **Architecture**
- **Social History**

**Period of Significance**
1876-1946

**Significant Dates**
1876; c. 1935

**Significant Person**
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

- **N/A**

- **Cultural Affiliation**

- **Architect/Builder**
  - J. H. Holmes, architect

**Period of Significance (justification)**
The period of significance begins in 1876 with the earliest development of the property and extends to 1946 when the property was sold out of the Kramm family and was partially subdivided.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**
N/A
Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The M. W. Gilchrist House is nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places under Criterion A for its social history and Criterion C for its architecture. The property was developed in 1876 and has been the home to several locally well-known Emporia figures through the years including local businessman Marlin Gilchrist, cattleman Sylvan Nation, and railroad businessman Roy Kramm and his wife Lura, an accomplished gardener.

This residence was built on the outskirts of Emporia as it was developing into a bustling railroad town. Gilchrist had only moved to Emporia a few years earlier and had developed himself as a businessman in the local lumber and transportation industries. This suburban farmstead, with its barn and fine 2000-square-foot residence, was never a primary source of income for Gilchrist and instead reflected his wealth and standing in the developing community. The same could be said for the subsequent owner and well-known cattleman, Sylvan Nation.

Elaboration

Emporia was founded in 1857 by P. B. Plumb and a group of free-state-leaning men Lawrence including G. W. Deitzler, G. W. Brown, Lyman Allen, and Columbus Hornsby. The townsite was located near the confluence of the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers in the Flint Hills. The town developed quickly and challenged Lawrence as the location of the state’s university. Instead, in 1865, Emporia was granted the state’s Normal College. The town drew the attention of executives of the developing railroads, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad reached Emporia December 22, 1860. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad pushed through Emporia July 21, 1870 – the same year as the Gilchrist family moved to Emporia from Pennsylvania.9

Marlin W. Gilchrist arrived in Emporia with his family in February 1870. The federal census taken later that year confirms his residence in Emporia and records him as a 21-year-old carpenter living with his 52-year-old mother, seven siblings, one sister-in-law, and four unrelated people.10 The previous federal census in 1860 noted the family living in Unity, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. William Cutler’s History of the State of Kansas, includes a brief biography of Gilchrist that erroneously calls him N. W. Gilchrist and notes he was born in nearby Adamsburg, Pennsylvania on February 15, 1849. Prior to relocating to Kansas, he served a two-year apprenticeship as a carpenter in Allegheny County.11 By 1875, Gilchrist had married Jane Jay, daughter of William Jay, a former two-term Michigan state senator and mayor of Emporia.12 The 1875 Kansas Census lists Gilchrist as a 26-year-old lumber merchant living with his 21-year-old wife Jane, but by 1880 Jane had died leaving behind a small child and a widowed husband.

In partnership with his brothers William and John, M. W. Gilchrist owned and operated both the Metropolitan Stable and Gilchrist and Brothers Lumber Yard in Emporia. Advertisements for their businesses could be found in the local newspapers and directories. M. W. built a two-story brick building to house the Gilchrist brothers’ expanding stable business. A new building at the corner of Fifth and Merchant streets had a 100-stall capacity, a buggy room, and an office.13 One advertisement boasted that the Gilchrists had “the most elegant hearse in the city,” “their stock of horses is unequalled,” and they are “ever ready to convey.

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11 Cutler, History of the State of Kansas, Volume II.
12 Ibid.
13 Emporia Democrat, 18 August 1886.
passengers from the several depots to and from all parts of the city.”

They owned the largest “wagonette in Emporia, which carried 24 passengers...and was drawn by four horses.” (Interestingly, this building, and a dispute about sidewalks and street access, caused M. W. to take the matter to court. Eventually, the Supreme Court of Kansas heard arguments between the City of Emporia and M. W. Gilchrist in July 1887.) Given Gilchrist’s association with local transportation, it is not surprising he paid a $100 subscription to improve the road across the Cottonwood bottom.

M. W. Gilchrist and his wife Jane built a residence on the southwest outskirts of Emporia. According to the property abstract, Jane L. (Jay) Gilchrist purchased 43 acres of land southwest of Emporia from her sister Mary H. Jay in May 1876. Previously, the property had been part of a larger tract purchased in 1868 by William and Hattie Young. By the summer of 1876, over 600 fruit trees had been planted in the vicinity of the Gilchrist property.

A detailed account published in the Emporia News on July 21, 1876, attributed the development of the property to M. W. Gilchrist [sic] noting that J. H. Holmes had produced the drawings and specifications. It attributed construction of the residence and barn to O. Douglas (stonework); carpentry work by J. W. Yeaman, Mr. Russell, S. Carter, R. Thomas, Mr. Murray, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Stuckey, Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Henick; and painting by McConnell and Hail. The house was painted white and the blinds or shutters a green. Work on the property was nearing completion when this account was published, and it describes the house as a “desirable suburban villa” with a “splendid view either of Emporia from the east windows, and of the cottonwood valley and the upland, on the south, west and north.”

Following the death of his son, and then his wife Jane in August 1877, M.W. remarried Hattie Shaw. He then sold the property in 1883 to Sylvan and Sarah Nation. Mr. Nation was, according to his obituary, “a pioneer among pioneers” in the cattle industry and was a well-known cattleman in 19th and early 20th century Kansas. He first ran cattle through states south and west of Kansas to Dodge City and Caldwell, Kansas. He lived in Emporia, but operated a ranch in Greenwood County, where he owned more than 2500 acres, which he gradually sold off – first to fellow Emporia resident H.C. Cross beginning in 1884 and ending in 1894 with sales to H.C.’s son C.S. Cross. Nation sold the old Gilchrist property in 1899, due to the poor health of his wife Sarah who died in 1903. His sons, once residing in the home, went on to become cattlemen as well. Pet Nation was a cattlemann and banker in Hutchison, Kansas, and served as a director of the Kansas Livestock Association. His brothers Fred and Carl also were in the cattle business.

The property was again sold three months later in 1899, and came under ownership of Washington and Alzina Dunkerly. Cutler’s 1883 History of the State of Kansas described Dunkerly as a prosperous farmer in Greenwood County with 100 acres of good bottomland along the Verdigris River in Section 11, Township 22, Range 11. A widowed Washington lived at the home with his daughter Lura and son-in-law J. M. Price, who had left Lura widowed in 1916. The 1925 state census noted Lura as remarried to Roy Kramm and living at

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15 Emporia Times, 3 July 1950.
16 The City of Emporia v. M. W. Gilchrist, July 1887.
17 Emporia News, 13 December 1877.
18 Emporia News, 21 July 1876.
19 Emporia News, 21 July 1876.
21 Obituary, Emporia Weekly Gazette, 16 March 1916.
22 In Township 23, Range 9, he owned 320 acres in Section 7, 640 acres in Section 8, 480 acres in Section 17, 240 acres in Section 18, 320 acres in Section 19, and 620 acres in Section 20. Information gathered from the Greenwood County Historical Society, Eureka, KS.
23 Property abstract; Emporia Weekly Gazette, 24 September 1903.
the residence with her husband, her 91-year-old father Washington, and a young nephew. At Washington’s death in 1926, the old Gilchrist property was briefly transferred to his wife’s son, William H. Duncan, but the court determined his daughter, Lura Kramm, to be the owner, and the property was deeded to her and Roy.\(^{25}\)

Mr. Kramm was a conductor for Sante Fe Railroad and a local school board member. Lura was an avid garden club member and gardener, and this began a beautiful period of time for the property. An article published in the July 4, 1935 issue of the *Emporia News* notes the Kramms’ many improvements to the property – both the landscape and inside the house. In all, they were responsible for the various stone features on the property, creating underground water system for the gardens they created, and elevating the house onto a taller foundation. They installed a modern kitchen with a pantry and flushing toilets with private waste and water systems. The tract included fruit trees, a vegetable garden, a formal rose garden west of the house, and evergreen, elm, and poplar trees.\(^{26}\) Most work on the grounds and property was completed before the Kramms moved into the home, nearly a decade after acquiring it.\(^{27}\)

After the death of Mrs. Kramm, Roy sold the property in 1946 to Gottlieb Sattler, and his wife Sally. In 1947, the Sattler’s began leasing part of their property to the City of Emporia for use as the Riverside Golf Course. This lease continued for approximately 20 years. The golf course property began about 125 feet south of the house, and continued south and east, ending at the west border of Peter Pan Park.\(^{28}\)

Today, the property includes two acres and a rehabilitation of the residence is underway.

**Architecture**

The Gilchrist House is a unique example of Folk Victorian architecture exhibited both in its form and stylistic elements. As Virginia and Lee McAlester note in their book *A Field Guide to American Houses*, the National Folk form preceded the Victorian style. During the 1850s when Kansas Territory was opened to settlement, builders relied on locally available materials, such as logs, hand hewn heavy timbers, stone, or sod. Sawmills and brick-making facilities sprung up where there was demand and materials were available. The buildings of that earliest period of development in Kansas exhibited locally identifiable National Folk forms such as the I-house, central hall, or bent house, all of which are based on the rectangle with simple gable or pyramidal roofs.\(^{29}\)

In Kansas, railroads spread westward after the Civil War making available all types of building materials including dimensional lumber, siding, and sawn wood stylistic elements. Of course Gilchrist was in the lumber business, and, with the arrival of two railroad lines in Emporia by 1870, he certainly had access to the all types of materials. House forms, however, did not change, and new stylistic elements were merely applied to old forms. It was during the last three decades of the 19th century that the Folk Victorian house was commonly built in Kansas.

Houses often exhibit characteristics of different forms and styles of architecture, depending on the needs of the property owner and the level of experience of the builder. The Gilchrist House features a cross plan with a central gabled rectangular unit joined at right angles to two gabled rectangular wings. Historian Fred W. Peterson describes this house form in a study of farmhouses in the upper Midwest as having “ample proportions and commodious interior spaces” that were “built to impress the viewer.”\(^{30}\) Peterson notes these cross-plan houses were somewhat less common in the upper Midwest than the simpler T-plan or rectangular-plan residences. Nevertheless, he notes that cross-plan houses generally were built with one-and-a-half stories or two stories, often to accommodate large farm families. The Gilchrist House, like the examples

\(^{25}\) Property abstract; *Emporia Gazette*, September 11, 1926.

\(^{26}\) *Emporia News*, 4 July 1935; 12 July 1938.

\(^{27}\) Laura M. French, *History of Emporia and Lyon County* (Emporia, KS: Emporia Gazette Print, 1929).

\(^{28}\) *Emporia Gazette*, 1 July 1944.


Peterson cites, exhibits symmetry and balance whose “principal façade was designed to impress the visitor” approaching from the lane or road.\(^{31}\) Moreover, the interior floorplan illustrates the need for “practical domestic operations with an emphasis on the social functions of the home.” Indeed, half of the first floor is occupied by a parlor and dining room with an impressive bay window.

**Summary**

This residence was built on the outskirts of Emporia as it was developing into a bustling railroad town. Gilchrist had only moved to Emporia a few years earlier and had developed himself as a businessman in the local lumber and transportation industries. This suburban farmstead, with its barn and fine 2000-square-foot residence, was never a primary source of income for Gilchrist and instead reflected his wealth and standing in the developing community. The same could be said for the subsequent owner and well-known cattleman, Sylvan Nation. The house is nominated for its local social history and its architecture.

\(^{31}\) Peterson, 138.
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Abstract of Title  (1101 W. South Ave)


Emporia (KS) Democrat. 18 August 1886.

Emporia, Kansas, City Directory. 1877 & 1883.

Emporia News. 21 July 1876; 13 December 1877; 5 January 1877; 4 July 1935; 12 July 1938.

Emporia Times. 3 July 1950.

Emporia Gazette. 1 July 1944.

Emporia Weekly Gazette. 24 September 1903; 16 March 1916.


Lyon County Court Records. July-Sept 1926.


Topeka (KS) Daily Capital. 13 March 1930.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

X State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Lyon County Historical Society
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  2 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

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

1  14  745000  4253440  3  Zone  Easting  Northing
2                Zone  Easting  Northing
4                Zone  Easting  Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The property is located at 1101 W South Avenue and is described as follows: BEG NW COR BLK 4 S345 W231.85 N345 E231.85 TO POB. SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 19, RANGE 11E.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nomination boundary includes the property that was historically and is currently associated with Gilchrist house.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Marcia Canaday
organization  
street & number  1101 W. South Ave  telephone 620 341-2743
city or town  Emporia  Ks  zip code 66801
e-mail  martyscakes@yahoo.com

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

name  Marcia Canaday
street & number  1101 W. South Ave  telephone 620 341-2743
city or town  Emporia  Ks  zip code 66801
**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:**

Please check with SHPO staff before completing photographs.

Name of Property: Gilchrist House
City or Vicinity: Emporia
County/State: Lyon County, KS
Photographer: Sarah Martin

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 12 Primary (east) elevation of house, facing W (October 4, 2011)
2 of 12 Primary (east) and side (north) elevations, facing SW (October 4, 2011)
3 of 12 Side (north) and rear (west) elevations, facing SE (October 4, 2011)
4 of 12 Rear (west) elevation, facing E (October 4, 2011)
5 of 12 Side (south) and primary (east) elevations, facing NW (October 4, 2011)
6 of 12 Primary (east) elevation showing bay window, facing NW (October 4, 2011)
7 of 12 Primary (east) elevation showing dormer window detail, facing W (October 4, 2011)
8 of 12 Barn – north and west elevations, facing SE (February 16, 2011)
9 of 12 Picnic area, facing SE (October 4, 2011)
10 of 12 Stone pillars at sidewalk entrance to property, facing W
11 of 12 Stone pillars at driveway entrance to property, facing SE
12 of 12 Stone well located SW of house along fenceline
Figure 1: Site Plan
Figure 2: Main Level Floorplan
Figure 3: Second Level Floorplan

Figure 4: Basement Floorplan
Figure 5: Roof Plan