
7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lewis-Webb residence is a two-story L-shaped solid brick structure. It is believed that the structure was built in either two or possibly three stages, the extreme rear (north) section of the one-story kitchen wing pre-dating the one- and two-story sections to its south by as much as fifteen to twenty years. The one-story wing to the south is thought to have been built ca. 1845. Although conclusive documentation is lacking, it should be noted that brick and bond patterns differ from section to section; inappropriate interruptions in roofline configurations and changes in interior floor elevations are also in evidence. Photographs of the structure ca. 1940 also support this contention.

Originally designed as a vernacular interpretation of late Greek Revival architecture, Eastlake detailing was added to the structure in the 1880's including an enlargement of the original porch, a canopy over the original second floor doorway, bracketry, and ornate eaveswork on the east and west ends of the main structure. The additions thus accomplished resemble closely other remodelings of similar contemporary structures built in the 1850's and "modernized" in the 1880's in Independence; namely the residence at 108 West Elizabeth and the C.C. Chiles Home at 522 West Maple in the Harry S. Truman Historic District.

The residence is sited above street grade and is located six blocks north of the public square in Independence.

EXTERIOR

The main facade, which faces to the south on West Mill Street, is five (5) bays wide and two bays deep. The main doorway is centered on the facade and is equipped with segmented sidelights and transom. A matching doorway on the second floor directly above the main doorway has been filled in with a wooden partition ca. 1882. Window lintels are of wood; some have been given cut detail additions, again, ca 1882. Walls are of masonry construction with brickwork laid in irregular bond patterns. Fireplaces and flues are carried in the wall structures of the east and west ends of the two-story section.¹

The rear kitchen wing and additional room also are equipped with fireplaces and fluework; a chimney and firebox exist between the middle section and rear room. A similar configuration is located on the extreme north wall of the northernmost brick structure. A garage has been added north of this last section ca. 1960. It would seem that the first chimney location indicates various stages or periods of construction. Brickwork on the last building section has no bond pattern and is of a slightly irregular size with a slight indentation on one side of the brick face. The bricks are of a bisque nature; bricks in the other portion of the home are similarly fired. Bond patterns in the addition south of the extreme north brick room is not entirely discernible due to painting. All exterior surfaces of the home have been painted numerous times.²

Window openings have been changed ca. 1882. Four over four light double hung windows have been replaced at an undetermined date. Matching doorways on the first and second stories on the north facade of the 1852 section of the residence mirror the original door con-

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figurations on the south; these north doors may have exited to a gallery porch originally attached to the east facade of the one story kitchen wing, a common configuration of the period in this type of regional architecture.

Cast iron bolt caps in the shape of stars are observable on the north and south facades. The roof line of the 1852 portion is gabled and low pitched with the ridge line orienting east/west. Roof lines on the one-story kitchen wing are also gabled with ridge line oriented north/south. The north/south roof ridgeline is stepped, dropping slightly about halfway to the north, indicating various stages of development. Both of these roof lines are more steeply pitched than the two-story section and are interrupted by a chimney in the center of the roof as well as one at the north end. The building appears on A. Rutgers Bird's Eye View of the City of Independence (1868). No delineation in the north wing as two separate structures shows on the map.

It is thought that the north sections of the structure may predate the ca. 1852 portion in construction; it is unclear how early these constructions may have taken place. Local historians feel that the northernmost section may be one of the only³ structures in Independence from the 1830 period still sited in its original place.

INTERIOR

The interior of the structure is typical of other antebellum construction in west central Missouri. In the main portion of the house is a center hallway. A stairway is attached to the east wall, equipped with an ornamental wooden newel post. Nosing is also in evidence on the edge of the stair treads. The stairs turn to the left as they ascend. The first floor central hallway measures 10' x 16'7". Parlours 16'5" x 17'7" are located on the east and west ends of the 1852 section. Bedrooms on the second floor adopt the same pattern. Original woodwork designs have been altered in the 1880's period, having Eastlake detailing and "faux marbre" treatment in dark greens and blacks. Fireplaces are located on the east and west walls of the parlours. Mantels on the second floor in the bedrooms are of an earlier period and possibly are original to the home. Flooring varies from area to area in the 1852 portion and is of oak. Plaster is laid directly over brick; walls are approximately 11" thick in the 1852 section of the home. The main doorway⁴ sidelights and transom seem to have been rebuilt at an undetermined date.

The kitchen wing is comprised of a room 17'6" x 15'5" with a fireplace mantel on the north wall of the room. Both firebox and mantel have been rebuilt. A doorway exists on the east from this wing to a porch and is flanked by a four over four light double hung window on the north. A matching window is found on the west wall although this window has been widened at an undetermined time. Again, plaster has been laid directly over brick; flooring has been replaced but care has been taken to retain the character and feeling of original flooring treatments. Ceilings in the center kitchen wing are noticeably higher than in other sections of the home. A change of elevation occurs between this section and the northernmost section, approximately 12", again indicating various stages of development. The northernmost brick room 15'4" x 16'5" would seem to be the oldest in the complex, having a fireplace on the north wall (box and chimney rebuilt ca. 1980) with a doorway on the west and window on the east wall. The doorway on the west exits to a porch area now enclosed as an additional room⁵ ca. 1970. A garage (ca. 1970) is located to the immediate north of the one-story wings.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration-settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Ca. 1850-1887; 1902-1920's Builder Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Lewis-Webb Home is significant according to the criteria of evaluation under B and C. It is associated with the lives and careers of John and Susan Lewis and William Larkin Webb and Mabelle Brown Webb, persons significant to the history of Independence, Missouri. John and Susan Lewis were among the earliest settlers in Jackson County and were responsible for platting Lewis' addition to the City of Independence in 1853. William Larkin Webb and Mabel Brown Webb, who were occupants of the house in the early part of the twentieth century, were prominent as a local publisher and poet. The residence is a well-preserved example of a vernacular style of late Greek Revival architecture common to west-central Missouri ca. 1845-1855, often re-interpreted in the 1870's and 1880's by the addition of decorative woodwork and carpentry. The property is significant in the areas of architecture and community planning.

History of the Property

The various owners of the property typified the many middle-class businessmen and speculators that comprised Independence's population in the nineteenth century, particularly during the pre-Civil War era.

The first owner of the property, Solomon Glover Flournoy, was born sometime before 1800 in Kentucky to Theodosia Hoy and Lawrence Flournoy. One of five brothers who moved to the Jackson County area in the early 1820's, Solomon Glover Flournoy was an early hotel and saloon keeper in Independence with a hostelry located at the corner of Maple and Main Streets. Little else is known of the family; they are traditionally listed arriving in Jackson County in the company of James Shepard of West Virginia. Jones Hoy Flournoy, brother to Solomon, sold the sixty-three acre parcel known locally as the "Temple Lot" to representatives of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in 1831.⁶

Solomon Glover Flournoy died in the fall of 1833. He had purchased about eighty acres in half of the Northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 49, Range 32, in June of the same year. It is thought that Solomon Flournoy or his son, Matthew, may have built the rear section of the present building either ca. 1833 or ca. 1849.

Matthew Flournoy sold approximately 37 acres, including the nominated property, to one Nahum Roswell in July of 1849.⁷

Roswell was brought into court for non-payment of debts, losing his property to public auction March 16, 1852, at which time John Lewis and his wife Susan Houx Lewis purchased thirty acres in the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 49, Range 32, for one hundred dollars.

John and Susan Lewis platted Lewis' Addition to the City of Independence in March of 1853; it is thought that the rest of the building was constructed at this time by the Lewis family.

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In April of 1855, John and Susan Lewis sold lots 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, which included the nominated property, and an additional 18-acre tract to Samuel Mann for \$3,000.00. Nathaniel Scruggs, who acquired the home in 1857, served as a judge of the Jackson County Court in 1862; he died in 1864. Little else is at present known of his political career.

The property was acquired by Dr. John T. Brown of Independence in 1882. The additions of Eastlake gable ornamentation and porches and the alteration of interior woodwork treatments took place under this ownership.

Upon Dr. Brown's death in 1887, the property passed to his heirs, finally coming into the possession of his daughter, Mabelle Brown Webb, in 1902. She retained ownership of the home until her death in 1939 at which time the property passed to her heirs, listed as the Brown-Alling Corporation of Independence, Missouri. The property was purchased in 1944 by Mr. and Mrs. Garret Hobart Tjemby. After another interim ownership, it was acquired by the present owners in 1978.

ARCHITECTURE

The Lewis-Webb Home is a good example of the evolution of nineteenth century Midwestern residential architecture; it also illustrates the habit of re-interpretation of earlier residences by later owners, a practice common throughout nineteenth century America. Many early homes were added to as time and money allowed and few structures built before 1865 escaped "modernization" in the years immediately following the Civil War in west-central Missouri, particularly if they existed in an urban environment where social pressures and concerns were more readily acknowledged. As a consequence, many found their pristine classical revival designs compromised by convolutions of ornate decoration. In the case of the Lewis-Webb Home, the porches of the main facade and east gallery were altered during the 1880's. Other examples of 1880 re-interpretations of antebellum structures having similar stylistic characteristics are located at 522 West Maple and 108 West Elizabeth.¹⁰ The Lewis-Webb home derives importance from the fact that, aside from woodwork additions, the structure remains in its original siting and configuration.¹¹

COMMUNITY PLANNING

John and Susan Houx Lewis purchased a thirty acre tract of land at public sale at the court house door in Independence on March 16, 1852. Lewis retained lots 27 through 36. Lewis' Addition to the City of Independence was platted and filed March 14, 1853. In April of 1855, John and Susan Lewis sold their house, lots, and other properties in this subdivision. John Lewis' Addition to the City of Independence is a typical example of early planning and development in the history of the City of Independence during its period as an outfitting post and trail head. Additions such as this were for the most part speculative in nature; attorneys, merchants, promoters--the mid-nineteenth century pioneer on the make--used real estate investment vehicles to more quickly realize financial profit from speculative investments. These additions also represented a change in the civic tenor of the community as property owners began to divide lots for

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residential use as well as commercial purposes. Residential zoning did not evolve in the Midwest for another one hundred years; however, the platting of residential additions and the clustering of developments were evidenced by developments such as these. The Lewis Addition also reflected a change in direction in the development of Independence. Platted on the north side of the public square compound toward the river, it complemented the Jones Addition (1851) and was soon followed by other developments such as Gilpin's Addition (1859). Such plattings evolved due to interests in river traffic and other port developments north of Independence, contrasting with the previous south/southwest focus of the original town and its earlier subdivisions and additions.¹²

OTHER INFORMATION

John Lewis was among the first pioneers to settle in Jackson County. He and his wife are traditionally listed as having arrived in Independence in 1830. There is some reason to believe, however, that like Flournoy, Lewis may have been on the town site before its platting. One reference places Lewis in Independence in 1825 as the proprietor of a saddlery. There is little doubt that the town site of Independence was already inhabited by settlers involved in the fur trade before its formal platting. John Lewis was typical of many early settlers. He belonged to a skilled fraternity of craftsmen who supplied fur trappers, explorers, and other adventurers with riding equipment for the trek west. Although documentation is scanty, Lewis is mentioned in many general references made regarding merchants and craftsmen serving the area's inhabitants in its early days.¹³ At least one reference is made to his ownership of a saddlery at present day 214 West Lexington as early as 1825. John Lewis appears consistently in general regional sourceworks as a pioneer saddle maker.¹⁴ Little else is known of his commercial interest other than real estate investments, slaveholdings (six in 1850) and a reference in the Missouri Republican in the summer of 1851 that a wagon train belonging to "McCaughey and Lewis" of Independence was eight miles west of Walnut Creek on its way to Santa Fe. In the 1840 Census, John Lewis was listed as being involved in commerce. In 1850, he is listed as a merchant. By 1860, his listing changes to that of farmer--the listing remains the same for 1870. Therefore, the progress of his career in Independence may have been typical of many early settlers involved in early day commercial interests. Tradesmen, plying their respective talents, amassed enough capital to finance an expedition (usually a wagon or two) to Santa Fe. Upon successful completion of the trip they then either continued in that vein until enough capital was realized to acquire a farmstead or landholding. (See National Register of Historic Places nomination: 115 East Walnut, Independence, Missouri, Kritser Home.)¹⁵

John and Susan Lewis were founding members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. John Lewis acted as a trustee in 1838, along with Lewis Jones and Samuel D. Lucas, also an early settler, best known for his part in the Mormon conflict in Independence in the 1830's and his order to Alexander Doniphan for the execution of the Mormon prophet Joseph Smith.

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Mabelle Brown Webb, daughter of Dr. James T. Brown, owner of the property from 1882 to 1887, herself owner of the property from 1902 to 1939, was a local author and poet. She served as the poet laureate and historian for the Missouri organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She also served as poet laureate of the Daughters of the War of 1812 and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She was a member of the Kansas City Chapter of the League of American Pen Women.¹⁶

Her husband, William Larkin Webb, was active in publications such as the Independence Progress, a local newspaper at the turn of the century. He published such works as Battles and Biographies of Missourians of the Civil War Period of our State (1900); a biography of Senator Champ Clark of Missouri entitled Champ Clark (1912); a centennial history of the City of Independence by the same name (1927) in addition to a prospectus for a work on the history of Kansas City. Webb also contributed to other local publications over the years such as the Jackson Examiner. Local history was his main field of inquiry.

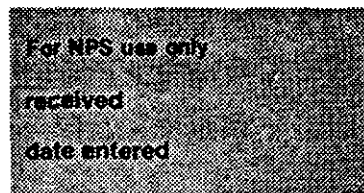
Mabelle Brown Webb's involvement with other interested parties resulted in the adoption of the hawthorne as the State Flower of Missouri under the governorship of Arthur M. Hyde in 1923 under the 52nd General Assembly by Sarah Lucille Turner, one of the first women elected to state office in Missouri.¹⁷

Final Comment

The Lewis Webb Home is a structure important to the interpretation of Independence and its place in the expansion and western movement of the United States in the nineteenth century. Solomon Flournoy's and John Lewis's status as early pioneers and businessmen of Independence and their involvement in the social, governmental and economic development of west central Missouri follow a pattern typical to many of the trans-Appalachian settlers that developed and organized the territory in those thirty years before the Civil War. Its remodeling from a late Greek Revival structure to an updated version of Midwestern Victoriana with its elaborate exterior trim and woodwork reflects an evolution typical of many regional pre-Civil War structures. The structure's state of preservation and its associations with persons active in the development of Independence during the town's years as a supply and embarkation point to the west represent tangible links to an important era of nineteenth century American history and development. As both home and work environment for Mabelle and W. L. Webb, two regional political advocates and local authors interested in the history of their town and the preservation and interpretation of its heritage, the residence reflects important local and regional historical associations. This application is submitted in recognition of that significance.

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FOOTNOTES

- ¹City of Independence, Missouri. "1976 Architectural and Historical Survey": 302 West Mill. Planning Department, hereafter referred to as "1976 AHS"; William Patrick O'Brien - Field Survey - February 22, 1984 for AMERIFAX Research; Photograph Lewis-Webb Home - 302 West Mill ca. 1940 (B-W).
- ²Ibid; William Patrick O'Brien - Field Survey - March 4/10 (30 x Microscopic Examination: masonry/paint surfaces) for AMERIFAX Research.
- ³Ibid; Conversations/Interview; with Mr. William Curtis, March 12, 1985; with Ms. Pauline Fowler, Corpus Christi, Texas, March 16, 1985; George Ehrlich, Kansas City, Missouri: An Architectural History 1826-1976 (Kansas City: Lowell Press, 1979), p. 12; Bernd Foerster, Independence, Missouri (Independence: Independence Press, 1978) pp. 36-37; Landmarks Commission of Kansas City, Missouri; Kansas City: A Place in Time (Kansas City: Privately published; 1979) pp. 220, 259; A. Ruger, Bird's Eye View of the City of Independence, Missouri (1868).
- ⁴William Patrick O'Brien - Field Survey - March 4/10 for AMERIFAX Research.
- ⁵Ibid.
- ⁶"Dr. Lawrence Flournoy Genealogy", Passim; Jackson County Pioneers, p. 181; Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, p. 13; The Beginning of the West, p. 119; Jackson County Pioneers, p. 121; "1976 AHS" Temple Lot, River and Lexington.
- ⁷Abstract: JLA, p. 4, Passim.
- ⁸Ibid; "1976 AHS", 304 West Mill, N.P.
- ⁹Abstract: JLA, Passim; "1976 AHS", 302 West Mill, N.P.; Probate Court, Jackson County, Missouri; Last Will and Testament - John Lewis. File 1178 - Will Record 0, page 76, General Index 3, page 36.
- ¹⁰Ibid; "1976 AHS".
- ¹¹Kansas City, Missouri: An Architectural History 1826-1976 pp 38-39. One of the best examples of the post-Civil War remodeling craze of antebellum structures in the Kansas City area is Asa B. Cross's Adaptation of the Seth E. Ward Residence at 1032 W. 55th in Kansas City.

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- ¹² Jackson County Records Office. Plat Book One: Jones Addition to the Town of Independence, Missouri (1851); Gilpin's Addition to the City of Independence (18--) N.P.
- ¹³ History of Jackson County, p. 105; Jackson County Pioneers, p. 121; Beginning of the West, p. 202, 245.
- ¹⁴ Centennial Greetings - Independence, Missouri 1827-1927, N.P.
- ¹⁵ Application: National Register of Historic Places 1984, Martin Kritser Residence, 115 East Walnut, Independence, Missouri, N.P.; United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census, Sixth Census of the United States, 1840 (Mrs. H. E. Poppino, Abstractor) p. 29; Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, (Mrs. H. E. Poppino, Abstractor) p. 75; Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, (Mrs. H. E. Poppino, Abstractor) p. 144; Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, (Mrs. H. E. Poppino, Abstractor) p. 276; Beginning of the West, p. 1026; History of Jackson County, p. 213. Lewis also evidently invested in municipal bonds known as "Bridge Bonds" in the 1870's.
- ¹⁶ Blanche Leach, Missouri State History of the Daughters of the American Revolution (Sedalia; By author, 1929), pp. 332-333.
- ¹⁷ Missouri Civil Officers Register: Officials of Jackson County 1825-1865 (Photostat), N.P.; Alberta Wilson Constant, "Webb Family Settled at Oak Grove in 1836", Jackson County Historical Society Journal (Summer, 1979) p. 10-11; The Daily Sentinel Monday, June 22, 1908; p. 1; Missouri State History of the Daughters of the American Revolution, p. 332-333; Floyd Calvin Shoemaker, Missouri and Missourians, 2 vols., (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1943) p. 24; "1976 AHS", 302 West Mill; W. L. Webb, Battles and Biographies of Missouri of the Civil War Period of our State (Kansas City: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company, 1900); W. L. Webb, Champ Clark (New York: The Neale Publishing Company, 1912); The Centennial History of Independence, Missouri (Independence: by author, 1927); The History of Greater Kansas City (Old Settlers Publishing Company, no date). "An Interesting Continued Story of Local Happenings In and About Welsh Touching Personal Mention..." Rice Belt Journal (Louisiana) December 13, 1913, N.P. Webb is referred to as "Dr." Webb in this article; however, documentation of a formal degree has not as yet been found.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See attached Continuation sheets).

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property .25 acre

Quadrangle name "INDEPENDENCE, MO."

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A 1 5 | 3 7 7 | 3 6 0 | 4 3 2 8 | 6 2 0
Zone Easting Northing

B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing

C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

G | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification

John Lewis Addition: All of Lot 27 and all except north 41.5 feet and south 10 feet of north 51.5 feet of east 100 feet of Lot 28.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1. William Patrick O'Brien, Managing Agent

organization Amerifax date 20 March 1985

street & number 627 North Delaware telephone (816) 461-9270

city or town Independence state Missouri 64050

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Frederick A. Brunner*
Frederick A. Brunner, Ph. D., P. E., Director, Department of Natural Resources, and
title State Historic Preservation Officer date 12/24/85

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

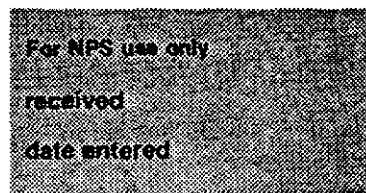
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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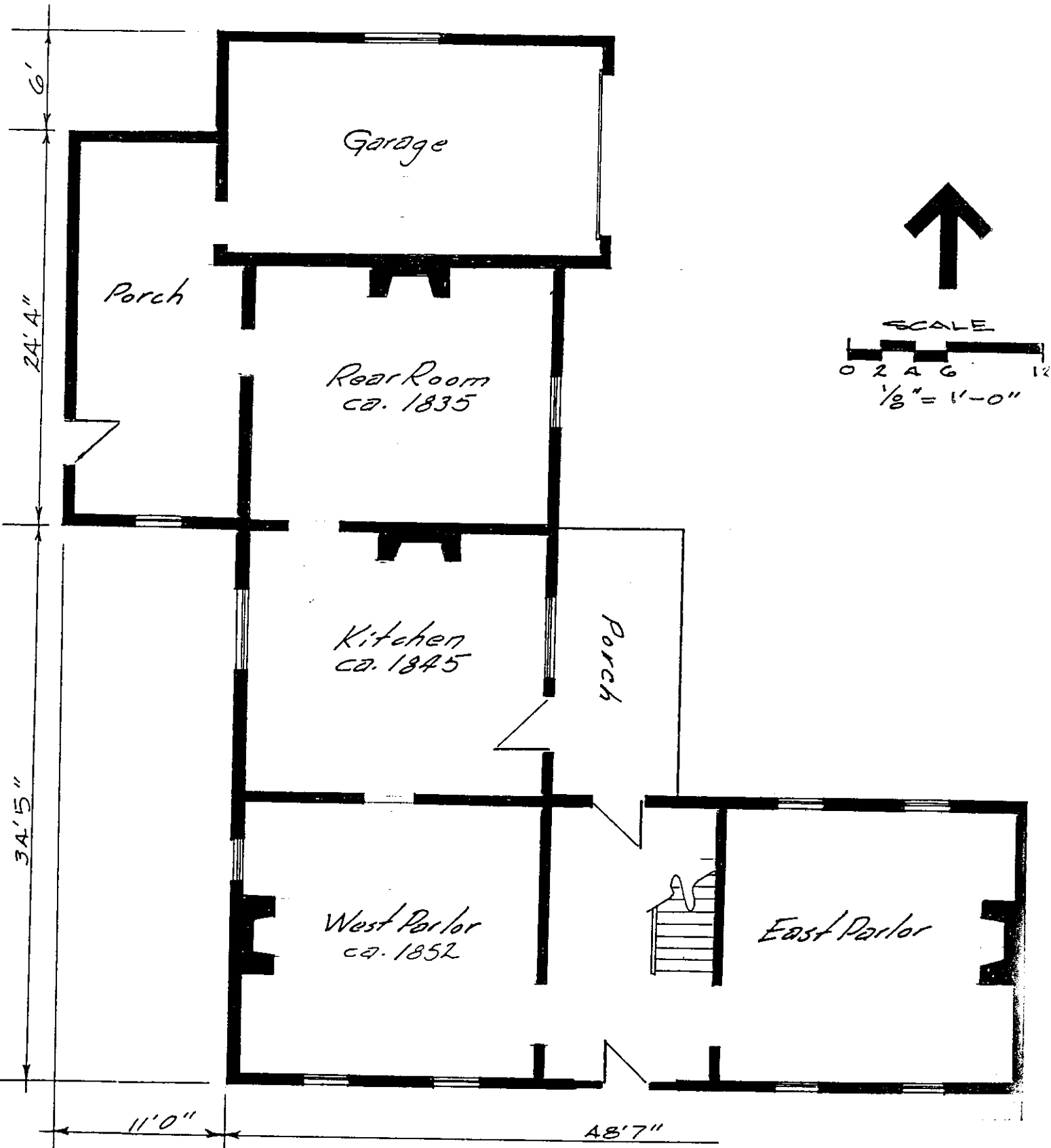
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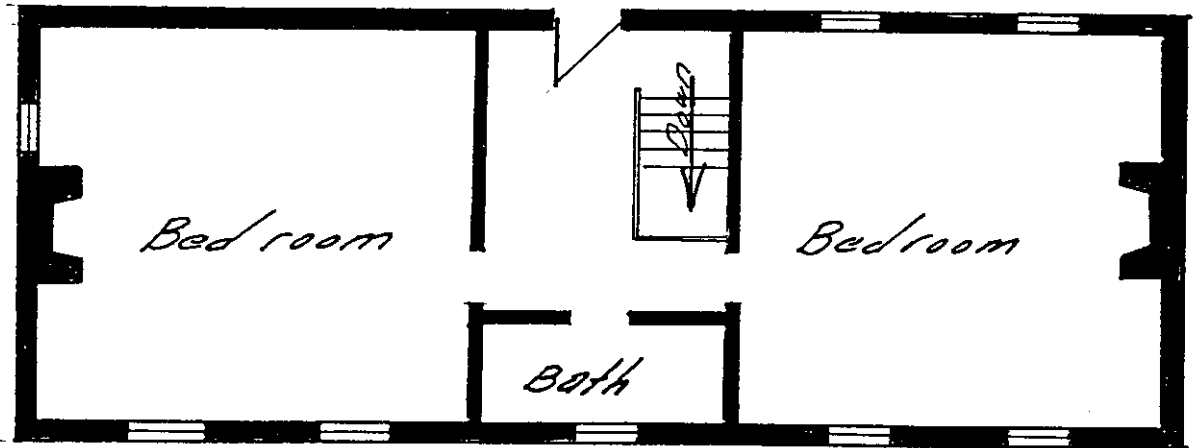
2. James M. Denny
Chief, Survey & Registration
and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Date: October 18, 1985
Telephone: (314) 751-4096

Lewis-Webb Home
Independence, Missouri

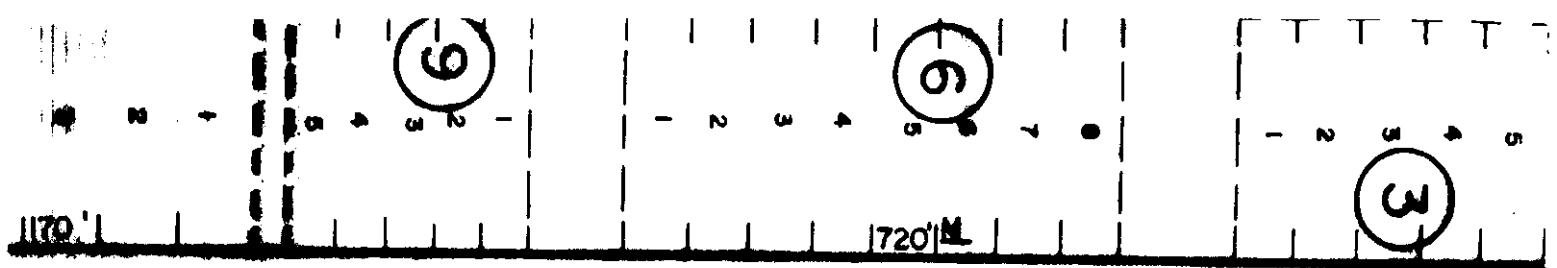


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Lewis-Webb Home
Independence, Missouri



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

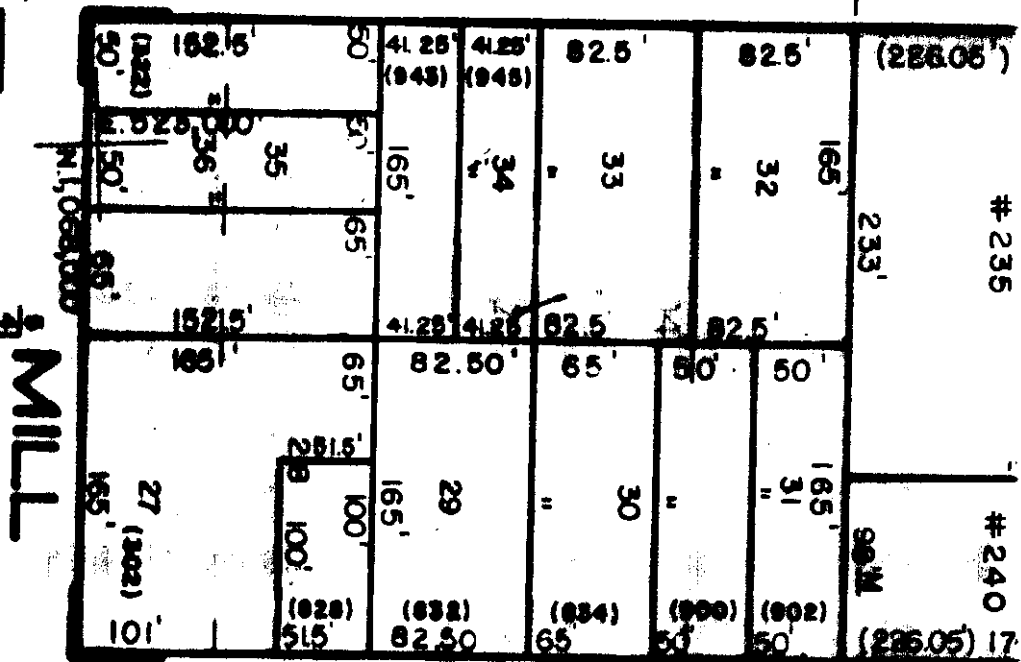
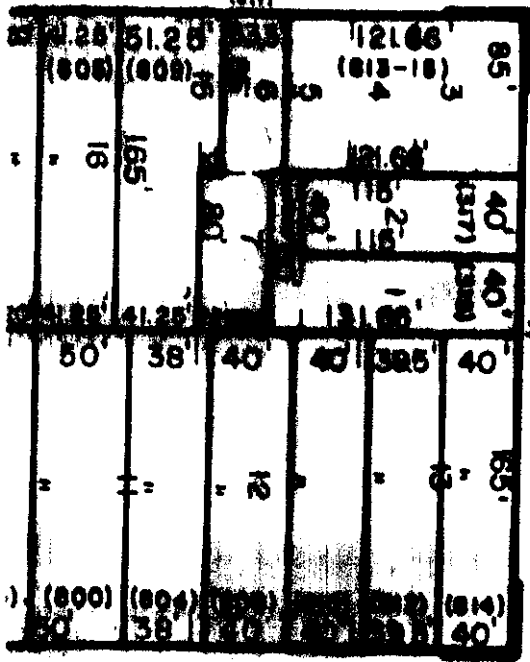


9

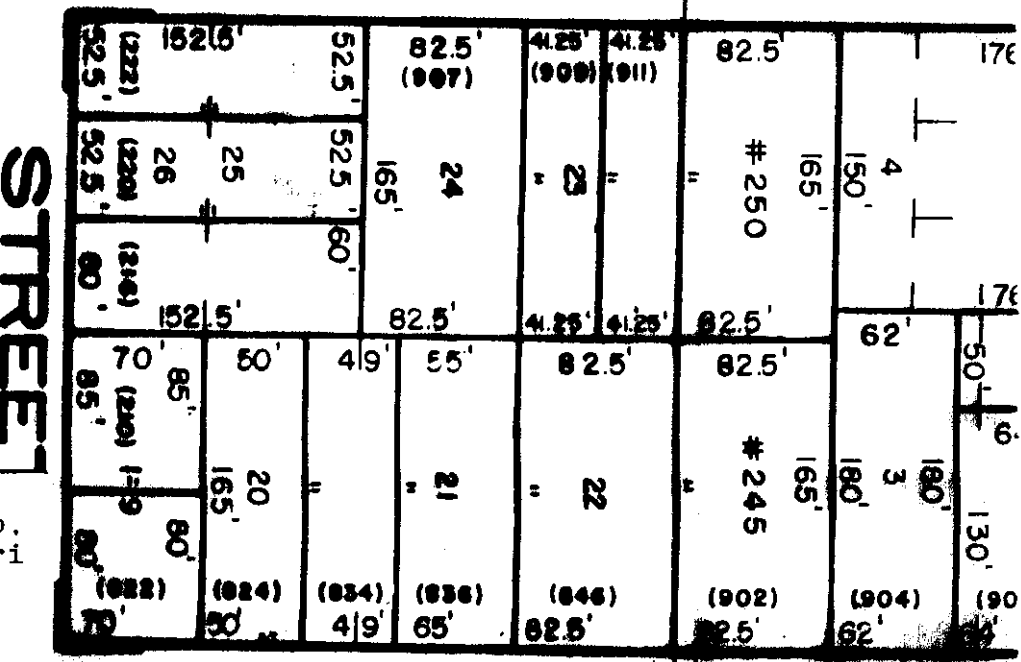
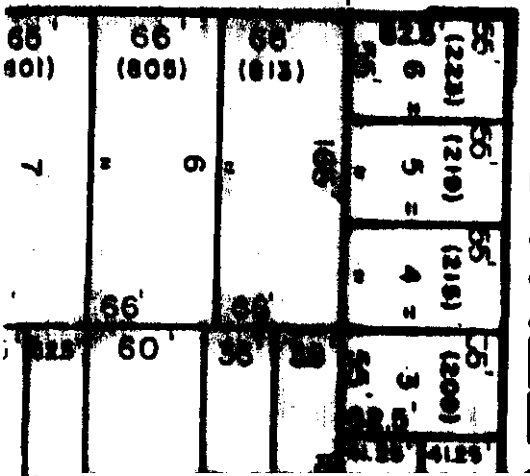
6

3

STREET



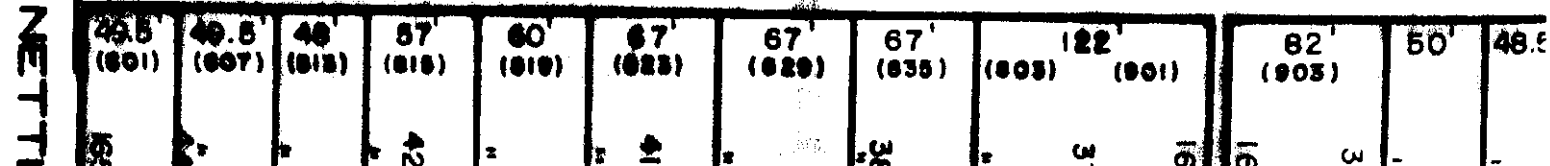
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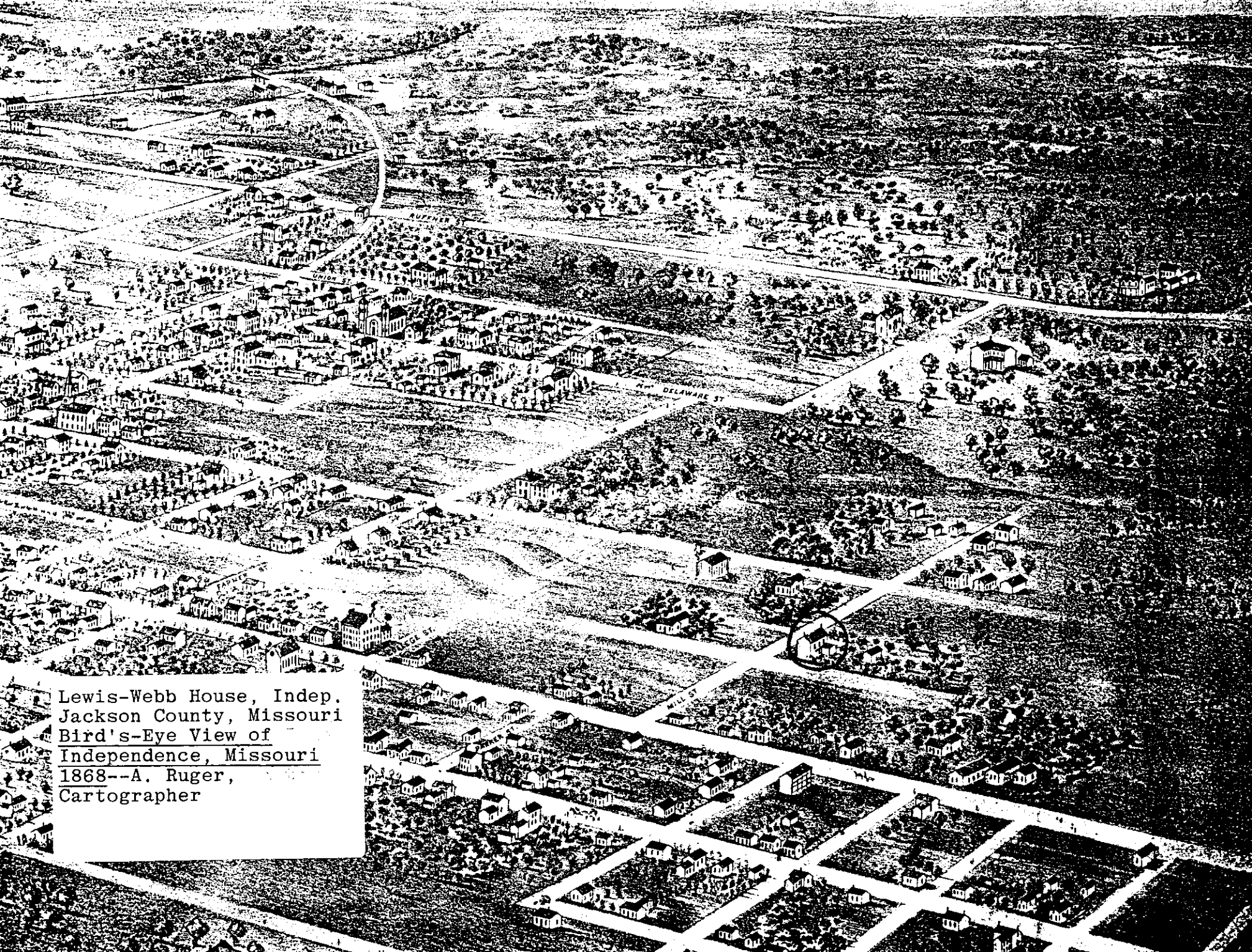
STREET

Lewis-Webb House, Indep.
 Jackson County, Missouri
 Subdivision Map
 Scale: 1:100
 City of Independence,
 Missouri

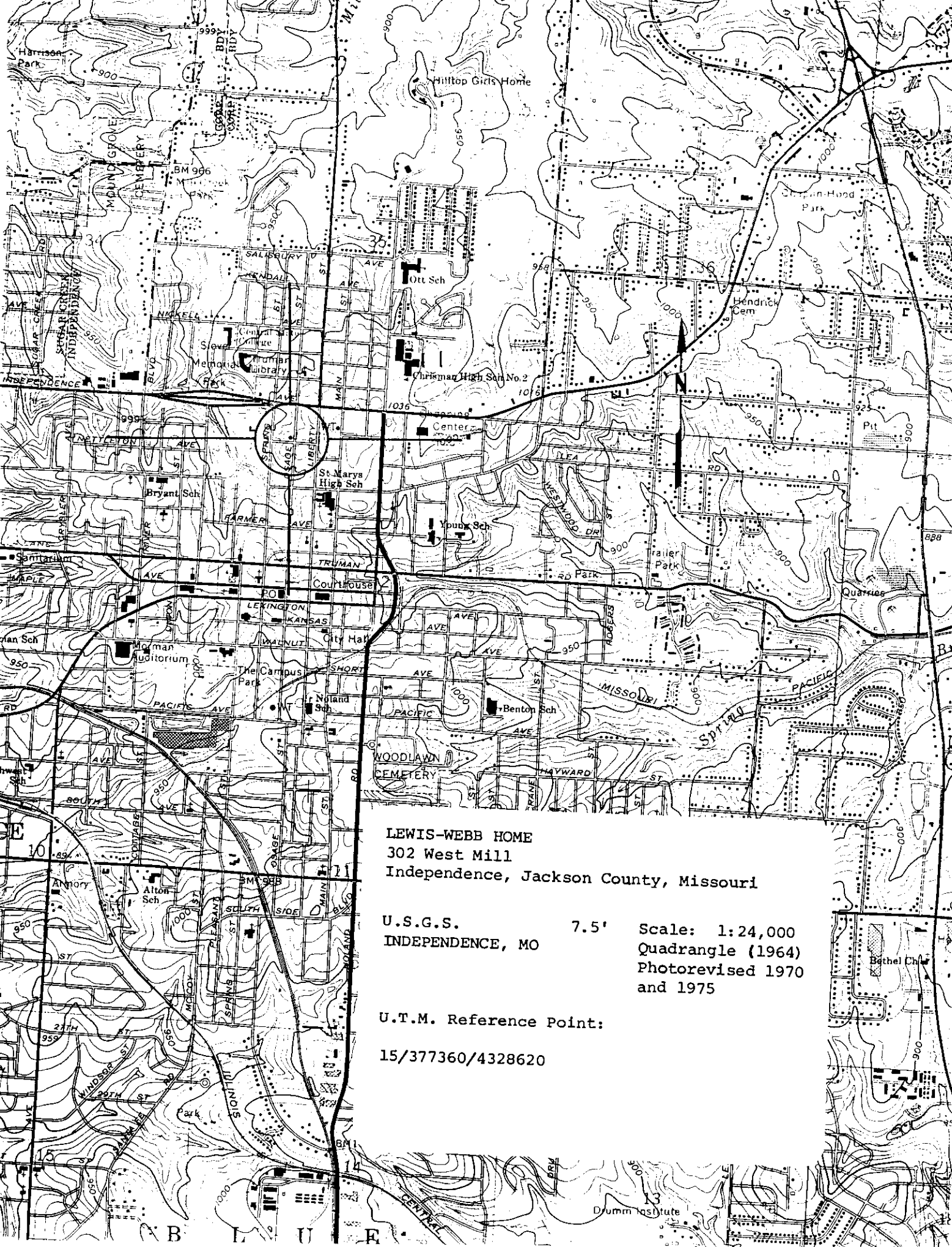
STREET



NETT



Lewis-Webb House, Indep.
Jackson County, Missouri
Bird's-Eye View of
Independence, Missouri
1868--A. Ruger,
Cartographer



LEWIS-WEBB HOME
302 West Mill
Independence, Jackson County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale: 1:24,000
INDEPENDENCE, MO Quadrangle (1964)
Photorevised 1970
and 1975

U.T.M. Reference Point:
15/377360/4328620

A B L U E

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Lewis-Webb Home**

City or Vicinity: **Independence**

County: **Jackson County** State: **MO**

Photographer: **Gerhig Fry**

Date

Photographed: **Mar. 1985**

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

- 1 of 17. Main façade, looking N.
- 2 of 17. Rear facade, looking SW.
- 3 of 17. Main and rear facades, looking NE.
- 4 of 17. Main façade, from NE, ca. 1945.
- 5 of 17. Detail of W façade.
- 6 of 17. S and W facades, ca. 1945.
- 7 of 17. N and E facades, ca. 1945.
- 8 of 17. Porch detail, main façade looking NW.
- 9 of 17. Canopy, main façade.
- 10 of 17. Detail of eaves, fascia and brackets, main façade.
- 11 of 17. Gable ornament, W façade.
- 12 of 17. Main stairway, first floor.
- 13 of 17. Main stairway, nosing detail.
- 14 of 17. Fireplace mantel, W parlor, first floor.
- 15 of 17. Fireplace mantel, E parlor, first floor.
- 16 of 17. Interior woodwork detail, first floor.
- 17 of 17. Elevation change, kitchen and N room, first floor.



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