NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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 Wayland, John F., House

other names/site number KHRI 201-85

2. Location

street & number 317 E 6th Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Washington ☐ vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Washington code 201 zip code 66968

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide _x_ local

Patrick Zollner DSHPO 3-8-13
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:) _____

Jon Edson H. Beall 5.1.13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Wayland, John Faris, House
Name of Property

Washington Co., Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

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

- [X] Private
- [ ] public – Local
- [ ] public – State
- [ ] public – Federal

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

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone: Limestone
walls: Wood: Weatherboard, Shingle
roof: Wood/Asphalt
other:

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 Paragraph

The John F. Wayland House is located in rural Washington, Kansas (population 1131), the county seat of Washington County, in a residential neighborhood three blocks southeast of downtown Washington. The rear of the property abuts Highway 36, the major east/west thoroughfare through town. The nominated property includes a contributing 2 ½-story Queen Anne residence and a non-contributing garage. Two cisterns are evidenced by metal man-hole covers near the kitchen porch near the southwest corner of the house. The house is a wood-framed Queen Anne structure with limestone foundation whose footprint measures roughly 30' X 50'. The home features a complex roof with a high-pitched hipped element with lower cross gables, including a prominent front gable, clad with asphalt shingles. Prominent exterior elements include a 40' X 24' wrap-around porch with turned posts and a west-projecting bay. The design incorporates a wide variety of wood features, which include narrow clapboard, board-and-batten, patterned wood shingles, eave brackets, tongue-and-groove eaves and porch ceiling, decorative vergeboards, and simple fascia. Three non-historic additions project from the south (rear) elevation. These include a one-story shallow-gabled kitchen addition, partially submerged concrete block garage, and sunroom.

Narrative Description

Exterior, Front (North) Elevation

A one-story porch, supported by turned posts spans the full width of the north elevation and wraps around the north ends of the east and west elevations. The porch shields two large picture windows with multi-paned polychrome Queen Anne transoms and the home's double-door main entrance. The lower façade windows, which light the parlor, are covered with aluminum storm windows – the doors with aluminum storm doors. The aluminum storm doors conceal original wood entry doors with polychrome glazed upper panels over lower two panels. The exterior walls are clad in narrow clapboard. The entry doors, which occupy a slightly projecting gabled bay, and the lower-façade windows are surrounded by wood trim topped by pediments. Because the porch has a decked roof, the roofing material, asphalt shingles, is clearly visible. Above the porch, the upper façade, both the main gable and slightly projecting bay, features decorative wood shingles in square coursed, diamond and fishscale patterns. The main gable houses a double window. The projecting gable features a single window with Queen Anne polychrome upper sash.[1] A horizontal trim piece forms a continuous lintel. Above this in the main gable are more decorative shingles in diamond and fishscale patterns; a single Queen Anne window; decorative vergeboards; and a projecting triangular board-and-batten gable piece supported by eave brackets. Decorative vergeboards and a small grid pattern with turned medallions embellish the smaller gable. The main gable extends west past the projecting gable, covering a recessed second-floor balcony whose roof is supported by a turned post. The porch features a sunburst ornament, decorative rafter tails and decorative shingle cladding. The only known changes to this façade are the installation of clear aluminum storm windows and doors, replacement of wood porch floor with a concrete slab, and installation of asphalt shingles over fishscale shingles on the porch roof.

Exterior, Side (East) Elevation

The east elevation is divided into three bays: the kitchen bay on the south, the living room bay in the middle, and the parlor bay on the north. Like the front elevation, the east elevation is clad with clapboard on the lower façade and decorative shingles on the upper facades. The lower façade of the kitchen bay is concealed by an east-projecting sunroom. A window on the upper façade lights the maid's stair. The lower façade of the living room bay features two single windows with Queen Anne upper sash and pediments. The upper façade of the center bay features a double window, which lights the southeast bedroom. This window stretches from the porch roof to a fascia that delineates the second level and the gable. A Queen Anne window embellishes the gable. The lower façade of the parlor bay features two pedimented single windows with Queen Anne upper sash. Windows on the upper façade of the parlor bay fill the space between the porch roof and fascia. In addition to the construction of the sunroom, changes on this elevation include installation of clear aluminum storm windows.

[1] Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors 1870-1960* (New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 2009), 73.

Exterior, Side (West) Elevation
The west elevation is divided into five principal bays. Like the North and East Elevations, the lower façade is clad with clapboard and upper façade is clad with decorative shingles. The first bay houses the second-floor balcony, accessible via a door on the West Elevation. On the lower level, protected by the porch roof, is a single pedimented window with a Queen Anne upper sash, which lights the main foyer. The second bay houses a single pedimented window that lights the landing between the first and second floors. The lower level of the third bay has a one-story projecting bay with wood-shingled deck roof and three double-hung windows with Queen Anne upper sashes. These bay windows light the dining room. The upper level houses a double window. There is a small Queen Anne window in the gable. The fourth bay houses a small porch on the lower façade and bedroom on upper façade. The fifth bay has a small fixed-in-place pedimented window on the lower façade and single window on the upper façade. Beyond these five principal bays are the west elevations of the one-story kitchen addition, with a window and door, and the concrete-block garage, with a man door and overhead door on this elevation. Changes on this elevation include installation of clear aluminum storm windows.

Exterior, Rear (South) Elevation
From the south, the south elevation of the non-historic concrete-block garage is visible. Above is the one-story kitchen addition with five-part ribbon window and shallow-gabled roof above. This addition occupies the space formerly occupied by a porch and sleeping porch. Above this is the second floor of the original home. There is a double window opening with non-historic windows here, likely historically occupied by the sleeping porch entrance. A single window occupies the gable. The gable has patterned wood shingles and is accentuated by decorative vergeboards. This elevation is the most significantly altered, with modifications including the removal of a back porch with early twentieth-century sleeping porch above and construction of kitchen and concrete block garage additions.

Interior, First Floor
Foyer - The main double entry doors, each with arched Queen Anne glazing over two wood panels, open to an elaborate wood-paneled foyer. Foyer woodwork includes paneled ceiling and walls, fluted window and door trim, bulls-eye corner blocks and framed hardwood floors. Two paneled man doors on the south wall open to the dining room and living room. The dog-legged main stair, with closet niche below, occupies the southeast corner.

Parlor - Large paneled pocket doors on the east wall of the foyer open to the parlor. The parlor walls and ceilings are plaster. Floors are wood covered with carpet. Wood trim includes original baseboards, fluted window and door trim with Eastlake corner blocks. Windows sit atop wood panels that span from the sills to the baseboards.

Living Room – On the south wall of the parlor, non-original (ca. 1920s) French Doors, which occupy a cased opening likely historically surrounding a second set of pocket doors, open to the living room. The living room has carpeted floors and plaster walls and ceiling. Wood trim includes baseboards and fluted door, window and cabinet trim with Eastlake corner blocks. A built-in bookcase, with two glazed and paneled doors, occupies the south wall. The fireplace, in the southwest corner, has an early Colonial Revival wood surround, cast-iron fireplace with mottled brown tile apron and surround, and wood mantel topped with a mirror.

Dining Room – A pocket door on the west wall of the living room opens to the dining room. The dining room has hardwood floors in alternating species, plaster walls, and gypsum board or plaster ceilings with a non-historic popcorn finish. The room's two principal features are its three-sided west-projecting bay with three single windows and fireplace with cast-iron firebox, tile apron and surround and elaborately carved mantel and mirror frame. The tiles that surround the firebox are molded. Windows and doors in this space feature fluted wood trim and Eastlake corner blocks.

Kitchen – A door on the south wall of the dining room opens to the kitchen. The kitchen, which has been remodeled extensively, is broken into four spaces. A restroom, with finishes dating to the ca. 1970s, occupies the northwest corner. A maid's stair occupies the northeast corner. The main kitchen, with non-historic finishes that include ca. 1950s cabinets and ca. 1980s fluorescent lighting and acoustical tile suspended ceilings, spans the space between the stair and bathroom. This part of the kitchen is housed in the original building. The south wall opens to the non-historic one-story kitchen addition, which occupies space that formerly housed a porch with sleeping porch above. A double door on the east wall of this space opens to the non-historic greenhouse. A small historic paneled door north of this door provides access to the historic straight maid's stair to the second floor. The south wall has a ribbon of five windows.

Interior, Second Floor
The second floor is accessible via the main stair off the foyer and a maid's stair off the kitchen. The main stair opens to a large corridor. To the north of the landing, an arched cased opening with spindlework supported by Tuscan columns opens to an alcove/sitting room in the northwest corner. A door on the west wall of the alcove opens to the balcony. Trim

in the north/south corridor, which provides access to the home's three bedrooms, is fluted with bullseye corner blocks. Doors are five-panel. The three bedrooms occupy the northeast, southeast and southwest corners. The master bedroom, in the northeast corner, features trim to match that in the corridor. Trim elsewhere is less detailed. A small bathroom occupies the southwest corner, above the original kitchen. Finishes include hexagonal tile floors, mottled turquoise subway tile with turquoise base and cap tiles, and historic toilet, tub and sink. This is likely the home's original bathroom. According to local lore, the home had the town's first indoor plumbing and bathtub. A small room east of this bathroom, may have been designed as a maid's quarters. A small door in the back hall opens to a stair that rises to the attic.

Garage (Non-Contributing)

The non-contributing garage is an L-shaped one-story wood-framed garage with east/west and north/south gables. An overhead door on the garage's north elevation opens to an unpaved driveway.

Wayland, John Faris, House | Washington Co., Kansas
Name of Property

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.
- [x] 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

Ca. 1888

Significant Dates

Ca. 1888

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Undetermined

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the John F. Wayland House is ca. 1888, the approximate year of construction. This is appropriate for a property being nominated for its architectural significance.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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

The John F. Wayland House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion C for architectural significance as an excellent example of a Queen Anne residence.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

A Brief History of Washington City

Present-day Washington County and its surrounding region was the traditional home of the Pawnee Indians. Western pioneers passed through the area as early as the 1840s when the first of an estimated 300,000 traversed the Oregon Trail. Washington County was one of the original thirty-three counties organized by the Kansas Territorial Legislature in 1855; and Washington Town Company was chartered in August 1860. In November 1861, voters chose Washington, the county's only town, as county seat. By then, the fledgling community boasted a dry goods store, grocery store, stockade house/hotel and post office.

The city's long-term survival was secured in 1877 with the arrival of the Union Pacific Railroad. Washington Township was home to 2341 citizens by 1880.[2] By the turn of the century, Washington boasted a blacksmith shop, livery barn, opera house, law office, grocery store, hotel, dress shop, general store, hardware store, real estate offices, and saloon/pool hall. Washington's early settlers overcame a series of tragedies. Many businesses were lost in a devastating fire in June 1900. The town rebuilt, and by 1912 it boasted a population of 1547, a municipal waterworks, electric lights, high school, library, three banks, two weekly newspapers, and first-class hotels.[3] The population continued to grow during the second decade of the twentieth century, reaching 1965 by 1920.[4]

The community managed to maintain its status as county seat despite multiple assaults on the county courthouse. Fire had destroyed the first three courthouses. The fourth courthouse was among the many buildings destroyed in 1932, when a tornado wreaked havoc on the town, seriously damaging or destroying an estimated fifty business buildings and seventy-five residences.[5]

Today, Washington is known as the home of MarCon Pies, designated as one of the Eight Wonders of Kansas Commerce and KSDS (founded as Kansas Specialty Dog Service), a non-profit that trains guide and service dogs. The town's current population is 1131.

The Waylands

The Wayland House was commissioned in ca. 1888 by John Faris Wayland (1851-1916).[6] Wayland was born in Williamstown, Kentucky on April 26, 1851 to Israel Wayland and Mary Hutchinson Wayland. In 1872, he married Nannie Collins (1855-1895), with whom he had two children, Fred and William Claude (1873-1944). In 1882, Wayland married Maine native Adelaide Schmidt (1863-1954), with whom he had three additional children, two of whom, Beatrice (1885-1978) and Ethel (1889-unknown), survived to adulthood. The family moved to Washington in 1885, after which J F Wayland was active in the bridge-building business.[7]

[2] Ancestry.com, *1880 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010). Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

[3] Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, Embracing Events, Institutions, Industries, Counties, Cities, Towns, Prominent Persons, Etc.*(Chicago: Standard Publishing Company, 1912).

[4] Ancestry.com, *1920 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010). Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

[5] *Appleton (Wisconsin) Post Crescent,* 5 July 1932. The story was picked up by the Associated Press.

[6] Wayland purchased the property in 1888 and likely began construction soon thereafter, prior to the economic bust that affected Kansas beginning ca. 1890. Although some anecdotal evidence suggests that Wayland, a bridge builder, may have constructed the house using bridge-building techniques such as metal rods to bolster the structural integrity of walls, this has not been confirmed.

[7] *Washington County News*, 25 December 1964. The 1885 date was according to Wayland's daughter who is quoted in the article.

Adelaide was known for her social prowess, hosting dinner parties with "six or eight tables." She also participated in many organizations both at the community and statewide levels. As Vice President of the Washington Equal Suffrage

Association, Adelaide gave the welcome address at the Equal Suffrage Convention in February 1892. In 1894, she was named president of the state assembly of Rebekah, the Oddfellows auxiliary.[8]

In 1900, the household included John, Adelaide, their daughters Beatrice and Ethel, and Adelaide's brother William Schmidt, who listed his profession as "contractor." John's only surviving son from his first marriage, William Claude Wayland, known as Claude, had married and was living in Washington with his wife Belle and son John Fay Wayland. He identified his occupation as "bridge laborer," indicating that the 26-year-old was already employed in his father's bridge business. Within a decade, Claude would be running the Wayland Bridge Company.[9]

John Faris Wayland was known as "a very energetic man" who "carried on a big business." Wayland was revered in the community not only for his bridge-building business, but also as a major stockholder and manager in the local electric light company. But by 1910, a mental illness left John Faris Wayland "totally unfit for business."[10] He had apparently been institutionalized by 1910, when the household included only Adelaide and the couple's youngest daughter Ethel, then twenty-one. Adelaide identified her occupations as "Writer" and "Life Insurance" in the 1910 Census.[11] Although she was known to write poetry, it is unclear what was meant by the "Life Insurance" listing. It is not likely that she was in the insurance business; perhaps she was living on insurance proceeds.

After a "long mental illness" John Faris Wayland died in the Osawatomie State Mental Asylum in 1916. He was buried in St. Joseph, Missouri.[12] By then, Adelaide had left Washington. Although she cannot be found in the 1920 US Census, by 1930, she was living in Eureka Springs, Arkansas where she was a Dean at Crescent College.[13] Claude Wayland remained in Washington, where he continued his work as a cement contractor and bridge builder.[14] His son, John Fay Wayland (1899-1967), continued the family construction business until at least 1940, when the U. S. Census identified his occupation as "Contractor, Building Construction."[15]

Other Owners

In 1917, the year following her husband's death, Adelaide Wayland sold the home to Jennie Shaw, who sold it to farmer Robert Cozine in 1920. Robert Cozine was born in Iowa in 1864 and married his wife Effie in 1883. The Cozines were living in Washington County by 1900.[16] In 1910, the Cozines were farming in Washington County's Coleman Township,

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[8] *Washington County News*, 15 August 1985; *Washington County News*, 20 September 1963. Although her daughters later recalled "fabulous formal parties of those early days when colored servants ministered to the wants of the owners," census records document no live-in servants. In fact, there was only one black family (the Finns) living in Washington in 1910 – and one black live-in servant (Betty Stockton, who worked for the Walkers).

[9] Ancestry.com, *1900 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010). Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

[10] *Washington Republican-Register*, 3 March 1916.

[11] Ancestry.com, *1910 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010). Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

[12] *Washington Republican-Register*, 3 March 1916.

[13] Ancestry.com, *1930 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010). Images reproduced by FamilySearch. Crescent College was a women's college devised in the early twentieth century to fill the rooms at Eureka Springs' elaborate boom-time hotel, the Crescent Hotel. It opened in 1908, closed in 1924, then was re-constituted as a junior college from 1930 to 1934. Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture, http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=5618.

[14] Ancestry.com, *1920 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010). Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

[15] The Wayland Bridge Company is identified as the builder on six bridges in the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory, http://khri.kansasgis.org/. These are all metal truss bridges. Ancestry.com, *1940 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010). Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

[16] Ancestry.com, *1900 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010). Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

where they lived with their five children.[17] They also listed Coleman Township as their place of residence in 1920, 1930 and 1940.[18]

Robert Cozine sold the home to Adolph Hanni (1889-1969) in 1930. Hanni was born in Thun, Switzerland in 1889 and in 1910 came to Washington where he attended high school. In 1916, he married Belle Stanton, with whom he had three children, Marie, Louis and Philip. Hanni worked at the Washington National Bank for 49 years. On the occasion of their sale of the house in 1963, the *Washington County News* reported that "With their family grown and away, Mr. and Mrs. Hanni find the house too big for their needs and too much of a care to maintain."[19] Both Robert and Belle Hanni died in 1969.

Simon and Evelyn Fulton bought the house in 1963. Simon Fulton (1934-2012) was born June 23, 1934 in Indianhead, Pennsylvania to George and Louella (Sanders) Fulton. In 1955, he married Evelyn Turinsky (1934-), the daughter of Washington County farmers Mary and Frank Turinsky. The couple lived in Salina, where Simon served at the Smoky Hill Air Force Base. In 1959, they moved to Washington where Evelyn worked as a registered nurse and Simon worked as a welder, power plant worker and hospital maintenance man. Simon was an avid outdoorsman who enjoyed hunting and fishing. He died in 2012.[20] After retiring from nursing, Evelyn Fulton worked at MarCon Pies in Washington.[21]

The current owner, Celeste Edgar, purchased the property in 2011.

The Queen Anne Style

The John F. Wayland House is a significant example balloon-frame Queen Anne residential architecture. The Queen Anne style became the dominant residential style in America from 1880 until 1910. Known for its asymmetry and rich surface textures, the style provided an opportunity for both high-style designers and vernacular builders to incorporate some or all elements of the Queen Anne in residential architecture. Defined by large turrets, front porches and large decorated gables, Queen Anne became the first uniquely American style.

Introduced to this country at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, the Queen Anne style had its roots in the designs of English architect Norman Shaw. Shaw blended Classical and medieval ideas, using tile, half-timbering, stucco and brick to create manor houses and urban dwellings. Shaw was a leader in the search for a new architectural expression that would capture picturesque qualities of Gothic style and compete with the romantic Italianate style.

Eminent American architect Henry Hobson Richardson translated Shaw's interpretation, substituting shingles for tiles as facing on the upper walls and stone for brick on the ground story. Richardson designed the Watts-Sherman House (c. 1874-1876) at Newport, Rhode Island in 1874, regarded as the first American Queen Anne house. As the style evolved in America, only a small percentage of English style masonry and half-timbered designs were built.

Like the John F. Wayland House, the vast majority of American Queen Anne houses were built of wood around a balloon frame. Balloon frame examples relied upon inexpensive applied ornament to create architectural interest. Fishscale shingles, sunburst panels, spindlework, window frames, porches, and stairs from architectural supply companies or ordered from catalogues. On the interiors, Queen Anne homes generally featured manufactured stock woodwork on doors and door frames.

The style lent itself to an eclectic mix of highly decorated surfaces and asymmetrical proportions. Plain wall surfaces were avoided through such devices as towers, turrets, tall ribbed and molded chimneys, projecting pavilions, porches, balconies, jettied second floors, and chamfered or canted bays. Clapboarding integrated with fishscale shingling, pebble dash, spindlework and sunburst panels were widely used to break up the horizontal wall plane. Steeply pitched hipped roofs with cross gables and bracketed eaves defined most house types. Like most Queen Anne houses, the John F.

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[17] Ancestry.com, *1910 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010). Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

[18] Ancestry.com, *1920, 1930, 1940 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010). Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

[19] *Washington County News*?, 20 September 1963.

[20] Obituary, Ward Funeral Home, http://www.wardfuneralhomekansas.com/fh/obituaries/obituary.cfm?o_id=1438451&fh_id=10337, accessed online 20 November 2012.

[21] *Salina Journal*, 21 November 2010.

Wayland House features a steep hipped roof with lower cross gables, multiple projecting bays, a variety of wall planes and details from fishscale shingles to eave brackets.

Fenestration added an important element to the Queen Anne style's vocabulary. In addition to frequent bay windows that might contain curved glass, swinging casement windows with small, diamond-shaped panes; stained, leaded and etched glass windows; colored glass panels; and sash windows decorated with small colored glass panes provided typical fenestration options for house designers. Like many features associated with the Queen Anne style, the latter window treatment was introduced to the American public through a popular building catalogue of the day, the 1876 edition of Palliser's. Like most Queen Anne houses, the John F. Wayland House has a series of window sizes and designs, including stained glass windows on the front elevation, portal windows in gables, and narrow windows in the various bays.

Pattern book and builder's catalogues, such as George Barber's *Cottage Souvenir* (1887) which offered twenty-five designs for $.85, provided an opportunity for vast dissemination of Queen Anne designs. These publications encouraged the mixing and integration of various stylistic elements.[22] No similarly scaled Queen Anne homes remain in Washington. It is unclear if similar homes were constructed. If they were, they were likely to have been built near the central business district and may have been among the seventy-five homes destroyed by the 1932 tornado.

[22] Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998), 262-287.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Ancestry.com. *1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

Appleton (Wisconsin) Post Crescent.

Blackmar, Frank. *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, Embracing Events, Institutions, Industries, Counties, Cities, Towns, Prominent Persons, Etc.* Chicago: Standard Publishing Company, 1912.

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Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors 1870-1960.* New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 2009.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998.

Obituary, Ward Funeral Home, http://www.wardfuneralhomekansas.com/fh/obituaries/obituary.cfm?o_id=1438451&fh_id=10337, accessed online 20 November 2012.

Washington County News.

Salina Journal.

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:

__X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	667390	4408700	3			
2				4			

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

The John F. Wayland Home occupies the following lot: ORIGINAL TOWN OF WASHINGTON , LT 1-2 & E2 LT 3 BLK 37 SEC TION 01 TOWNSHIP 03 RANGE 03.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The above is the legal description for the property on which the John F. Wayland House sits.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christy Davis
organization Davis Preservation date 11/20/2012
street & number 909 ½ Kansas Ave, Suite 7 telephone 785-234-5053
city or town Topeka state KS zip code 66612
e-mail cdavis@davispreservation.com

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. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: **Wayland, John Faris, House**
City or Vicinity: **Washington**
County: **Washington** State: **Kansas**
Photographer: **Tom Parker**
Date Photographed: **September 2012**

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 16. Exterior, North Elevation, Looking South.
2 of 16. Exterior, North and East Elevations, Looking Southwest.
3 of 16. Exterior, South Elevation, Looking Northwest.
4 of 16. Exterior, West Elevation, Looking Southeast.
5 of 16. Interior, First Floor, Foyer, Looking North.

Wayland, John Faris, House — Washington Co., Kansas
Name of Property

6 of 16. Interior, First Floor, Parlor, Looking Northeast.
7 of 16. Interior, First Floor, Living Room, Looking Southwest.
8 of 16. Interior, First Floor, Close-up of Fireplace in Living Room.
9 of 16. Interior, First Floor, Close-up of Fireplace in Dining Room.
10 of 16. Interior, First Floor, Dining Room, Looking West.
11 of 16. Interior, First Floor, Kitchen, Looking Southeast.
12 of 16. Interior, Second Floor, Alcove, Looking Southwest.
13 of 16. Interior, Second Floor, Northeast Bedroom, Looking Southwest.
14 of 16. Interior, Second Floor, Bathroom, Looking North.
15 of 16. Interior, Second Floor, Close-up of Eastlake Hardware (typical).
16 of 16. Interior, First Floor, Close-up of Stair Railing.

Property Owner:

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

name Celeste Edgar
street & number 315 W. 3rd telephone 785-325-3273
city or town Washington state KS zip code 66968

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.

Hamilton Hotel
Washington, DC

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON WEST QUADRANGLE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—MARYLAND—VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
(TOPOGRAPHIC—BATHYMETRIC)

5562 I I SW (ROCKVILLE) | 5562 III SW (BELTSVILLE)

77°07'30" | 39°00' | 77°00'

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey and the National Ocean Service

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, NCPS, and WSSC

Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1955. Field checked 1956. Revised 1965

Bathymetry compiled by the National Ocean Service from tide-coordinated hydrographic surveys. This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Mean low water (dotted) line and mean high water (heavy solid) line compiled by NOS from tide-coordinated aerial photographs. Apparent shoreline (outer edge of vegetation) shown by light solid line

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Maryland coordinate system, and Virginia coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 8 meters south and 26 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

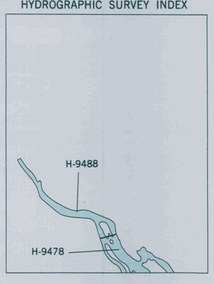
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1981 and other sources. This information not field checked
Map edited 1983

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX



HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INFORMATION

Survey Number	Survey Date	Survey Scale	Survey Line spacing (Nautical Miles)
H-9478	1977	1:5,000	.01–.08
H-9488	1976	1:5,000	.01–.05

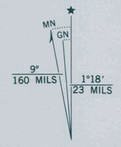
SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 METER WITH SUPPLEMENTARY 0.5 METER CONTOURS—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 0.4 METER

BASE MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
BATHYMETRIC SURVEY DATA COMPLIES WITH INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION (IHO) SPECIAL PUBLICATION 44 ACCURACY STANDARDS AND/OR STANDARDS USED AT THE DATE OF THE SURVEY
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22903
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION



UTM GRID AND 1983 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty | Light-duty
Medium-duty | Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route | U.S. Route | State Route

WASHINGTON WEST, D. C.—MD.—VA.
38077-H1-TB-024

1965

PHOTOREVISED 1983
BATHYMETRY ADDED 1982

DMA 5561 I NE—SERIES V833

ISBN 0-607-71454-2
9780607134544

CONVERSION SCALES

Feet	Meters
15000	4500
14000	4000
13000	4000
12000	3500
11000	3000
10000	3000
9000	2500
8000	2000
7000	2000
6000	1500
5000	1500
4000	1000
3000	1000
2000	600
1000	300
0	0

Feet	Meters
1	.3048
2	.6096
3	.9144
4	1.2192
5	1.5240
6	1.8288
7	2.1336
8	2.4384
9	2.7432
10	3.0480

To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

Hamilton Hotel UTMs
18 43 07 724 N
3 23 789 E

DEPTH GRADIENT

Meters	Feet
0	0
5	16.4
10	32.8
15	49.2
20	65.6
25	82.0

Exposed at low tide
Maximum depth

380 000 FEET (MD.) | 38°52'30" | 77°07'30" | 770 000 FEET (MD.) | 2 400 000 FEET (VA.) | 77°00' | 450 000 FEET (VA.) | 420 000 FEET (MD.) | 480 000 FEET (VA.)

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1983