NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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: Washington, William B. and Julia, House

Other names/site number: KHRI # 203-15

Name of related Multiple Property Listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 112 North 3rd Street ☐ not for publication

City or town: Leoti ☐ vicinity

State: Kansas Code: KS County: Wichita Code: 203 Zip code: 67861

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide x local Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A ___ B x C ___ D

Patrick Zollner 5-8-14

Signature of certifying official/Title: Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

x entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) ___

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 6/27/14

Washington, W. B. and Julia, House
Name of Property

Wichita County, 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	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		**Total**

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.)

Recreation and Culture: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete
walls: Wood: Weatherboard
roof: Asphalt shingle
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary

The William B. and Julia Washington House is located at 112 North 3rd Street in Leoti, Wichita County, Kansas. The house was built in 1892 in the Queen Anne-style and includes a wood-frame outbuilding in the rear yard. The house is situated on a corner lot at the southwest corner of the intersection of 3rd and J streets one block west of downtown Leoti. Downtown commercial buildings line the two state highways (25 and 96) that intersect one block southeast of the Washington House. North and west of the house is a residential neighborhood consisting of early and mid-20th century single-family residences.

Elaboration

House Exterior

As is typical of Queen Anne residences, the exterior of the Washington House is generally characterized by an irregular footprint and asymmetrically placed features. However, the horizontal emphasis of the massing is not typical of the average Queen Anne. The house exhibits its original configuration with the exception of a historic (1940s) shed roof porch enclosure on the rear. The exterior of the house is clad in a combination of clapboards with decorative fish scale wood shingles in some gable ends. The roof features a complex gable-and-hip configuration and it is covered with asphalt shingles. There are several different types of windows: one-light casement, one-light fixed, one-over-one double-hung, and three-over-one double-hung (porch). The windows generally feature flat trim, simple wood sills and are topped with a small cornice. Corner boards are extant where wall planes meet at an angle. A plain frieze decorates the eaves and cornice returns decorate the gable ends of the roof. Several of the gable ends feature decorative jig sawn trim installed during the renovation. Original trim can be seen in historic photographs, but it was no longer extant. There are three small brick chimneys that penetrate the roof and feature brick corbeling at the top. The foundation is concrete.

The east front elevation features two distinct sections: a one-story gable front porch on the south one-third and a two-story gable front projecting bay on the north two-thirds. The porch projects from the southeast corner of the two-story main mass of the house and has a generally rectangular footprint. The front door is on the north wall of the porch and a large double-hung window is on the west wall. The porch is open on the south and east sides. The steps are on the east side. The porch features a pedimented roof with decorative fish scale wood shingles within the gable end. The roof is supported by simple round classical columns that sit on short plinth bases and are topped with a simple frieze. The balusters are simple square pickets and the newel posts are topped with large round finials. The floor of the porch is tongue-and-groove wood. The ceiling of the porch is bead board.

The north two-thirds is a two-story gable-front mass with chamfered corners on the first level. The chamfered corners create a half hexagon shaped floor plan on the interior. There is a single double-hung window in each of the chamfers and a fixed picture window in the center of the first story. On the second floor of this portion of the façade is a shallow projecting bay that features a pedimented gable over a tripartite set of tall, thin, double-hung windows. The pediment is filled with decorative fish scale shingles.

The north (side) elevation is divided into three bays: a side gable section on the east, a central front-gable section, and a side gable section on the west. The east side gable section features a small rectangular fixed window on the first story and a diamond shaped window directly above it on the second story. The centered projecting gable features five windows total: a matching pair of double-hung windows flanking a

smaller casement window on the first story and a single double-hung window centered within the gable on the second story. The west side gable section features a pair of casement windows on the first story.

The south (side) elevation features a large center gable end flanked by the side gable of the one-story front porch on the east and the one-story shed roof enclosed porch on the west. There are two double-hung windows on the porch and seven windows total on the center section: a set of three casements and a single double-hung on the first story and a pair of double-hung and a single casement on the second story.

The west (rear) elevation consists of a narrow gable end on the north from which a long side gable stretches south. There are three windows total on the gable end: a double-hung on the first story and two casements on the second story. Much of the rest of the first floor is consumed by the enclosed porch addition, which projects forward. There are four three-over-one windows and an entry door with twelve lights on the west-facing wall of the porch. The north side wall of the enclosed porch features a single three-over-one window. There are two three-over-one windows on the south side wall of the porch. Above the porch, the second story on the west elevation includes three windows: a pair of double-hung windows and one small casement.

House Interior

The 2,100 square foot home has a center hall floor plan. There are four large rooms on the main floor, a parlor, a sitting room, dining room, and kitchen. There is also a bathroom and a small maid's quarter at the southwest corner of the building. The house retains much of its original fabric including the wood floors, trim, and baseboards, lathe-and-plaster walls and ceilings, wood-panel doors, radiators, some fixtures, built-in features in the dining room, the parlor fireplace, and wood banister and staircase. Woodwork throughout the house, which has never been painted, features an egg-and-dart motif. The ceilings on the main floor are 9 ½ feet tall; they are 7 ½ feet on the second floor.

The building's primary entrance on the east leads into a central corridor that bisects the first floor. Along the south wall of the corridor is the staircase leading to the second floor. To the left of the front entrance is the doorway into the **sitting room** at the southeast corner of the building. This room has two windows, one each on the east and south walls. There is a wood-panel door on the west wall of the sitting room that leads to the maid's quarters.

To the right of the front entrance is the doorway into the **parlor** at the northeast corner of the building. There is a large picture window on the east wall of the parlor. On the angled south wall of the parlor is a fireplace with a green-and-white tile surround and elaborate Classical Revival-inspired wood mantelpiece with a mirror. There is a fixed casement window on the north wall of the parlor, and a double-hung window on the angled wall opposite the fireplace. During a recent wall-paper project, volunteers removed six layers of wallpaper and found a face painted on the plaster that was likely done when the house was constructed. The face has remained exposed and a picture frame has been placed over it. There is a set of French doors on the west wall of the parlor that leads into the home's **dining room**. (The dining room is also accessed through a wood door on the north wall of the central corridor.) This room features a coffered ceiling. The north wall of the dining room features a matching pair of double-hung windows flanking a smaller casement window. There is a built-in, pass-through cabinet on the west wall next to a door leading into the kitchen at the home's northwest corner. (The kitchen is also accessed through a doorway on the north wall of the central corridor.)

The **kitchen** retains a high degree of integrity. On the north wall of the kitchen, beneath a pair of casement windows, is a wall-mounted cast-iron sink supported by iron legs. It has a drain board that is mounted with support brackets. A small enclosed **pantry** is off the northeast corner of the kitchen. On the south wall of the kitchen is a double-hung window that looks out onto the enclosed back porch. Adjacent

to this window is a doorway leading into a small hall that is perpendicular to the home's central corridor. There is a door to the basement and to the bathroom. The full-height **basement** is unfinished and features the steam boiler system, laundry area, and storage spaces. There is a crawlspace area beneath the dining room where there is a very large storage tank (likely for water). The basement floor and walls are concrete.

The staircase to the **second floor** has a landing measuring 6 x 8 feet. It then turns with three more steps to the second floor. There is a wood banister all around the staircase, which is centered on the second floor. There are four bedrooms accessed off this central hall. Each bedroom has a closet. The second floor ceiling in the hall and bedrooms conforms to the gabled roof. The picture railing is intact in all of the rooms on the second floor. There is a bathroom at the southwest corner that includes a small claw-foot tub, sink, and a toilet with a wooden water closet and toilet seat. This bathroom is believed to be an original feature of the house because the house was plumbed, it included an expansion tank for condensation from the steam boiler and radiators, and a windmill behind the house pumped water.

The home initially had gas lights. The community built an electricity plant in 1912, and it is possible Washington converted the home to electricity around that time. The house was first heated with steam heat, but it was changed to natural gas at an unknown date. The old coal bin in the basement was cleaned out and concrete steps were added with a wooden door opening to the back porch. This was probably done when the back porch was added to the home in the 1940s. Two new gas furnaces were installed in the home in 2011. There are two air conditioners outside on the south side of the house. A small air conditioner window unit was added to the rear porch. The first floor bathroom is not an original feature, but rather was converted to a bathroom when the home became a boarding house many years ago.

Outbuilding (circa 1892, contributing building)

The outbuilding is believed to be a summer kitchen, though no primary source documentation verifies this. It is located behind the house at the west edge of the property. The wood-frame building has a front-gable roof, is clad in horizontal drop siding, and measures 12 x 16 feet. It has an interior brick chimney at the crest of the gable near the west end of the building. The roof had wood shingles, but these were replaced with asphalt shingles in 2011. There is a single double-hung wood window on each of the north and south walls. There is a 3-pane glass and wood door on the east wall.

The interior is finished. The chimney is on the top half of the west wall to accommodate a stove, though no vent pipe opening remains. The wood floor was recently replaced because it was in such poor condition. When the floor boards were removed, a crude staircase was discovered leading into a dirt cellar containing a carbide generator. Over time, the earthen cellar walls had mostly caved in, and the generator was found partially covered with dirt. Some of the joists were removed to gain access to the generator, water and gas pipes were cut, and the machine was raised out and removed. After removing it, the hole was filled with sand to keep any further collapsing and damage to the building. The generator is currently stored in an adjacent shed.

Underground pipes that once connected the generator to a windmill remain buried. The carbide generator provided gas to the residence. Carbide granules were occasionally manually added into a small tank, and when water mixed with the granules gas was produced. There are underground gas pipes to the house and throughout the walls and ceiling of the house to provide lighting to the gas light fixtures. It is not known when this system was installed, but it appears to have occurred early in the home's history.

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
Architecture

Period of Significance
1892

Significant Dates
1892

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Robison, Samuel A.; Robison, Fred (builders)

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance is 1892, the year the house was constructed.

Criteria Considerations (justification)
N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary

The William B. and Julia Washington House in Leoti, Wichita County, Kansas is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its local significance in the area of architecture. The house was built in 1892 by Samuel A. Robison and his son Winfred (Fred) Robison of Wichita County, during a period of rapid growth and development in this small western Kansas county seat community. The house is a late Victorian-era Queen Anne-style house with Free Classic elements, and is one of the best remaining examples of this style in Wichita County.

Elaboration

The Kansas Legislature created Wichita County in 1873, and it was organized on December 24, 1886 when Leoti became the temporary county seat. An election for county officers was scheduled for February 8, 1887, but it was postponed to allow for more voters to register. A rivalry quickly developed between Leoti and Coronado for the permanent county seat location. Violence broke out between the two factions, leaving several men dead or wounded.[1] The ordeal made news across the country with references in the *San Francisco Examiner* and *New York Times*.[2]

The area's earliest settlers were primarily cattlemen and land speculators. Other early settlers came to homestead land, particularly Civil War veterans, who were allotted 160 acres of bounty land, which had just opened up in western Kansas. The earliest settlements were temporary, and residents lived in temporary dwellings until more permanent accommodations could be built. Few building materials were available beyond what came via the Union Pacific Railroad from Wallace, 40 miles north of Leoti. Homesteaders were known to have built dwellings out of sod or any native material available, though most early homes were wood frame. (Figure 5)

William Browning Washington (1853 - 1934), an attorney, came to Wichita County in 1886, before the county seat fight in February 1887 and the later coming of the railroad. Washington, a native of Hopkins County, Kentucky, grew up in the pre-Civil War South[3] and was educated at Christian College in Princeton, Kentucky. His father, George T. Washington, was a slave-owning farmer.[4] W.B. was admitted to the bar in Henderson, Kentucky on April 6, 1873 and came to Kansas with his family in 1883.[5] His mother and father settled in Sumner County, where they remained until their deaths. W.B. spent two years in Meade and Sumner counties where he worked in the cattle business before returning to Kentucky in 1885 to marry Julia Held (-1926). The

[1] Frank Blackmar, "Wichita County" In *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, vol. 2* (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912), 914-916.

[2] For more on the Wichita County Seat war, see these sources: *A Deadly Feud: The Fierce Warfare Between Coronado and Leoti, Kansas*. San Francisco, CA: 1987; O.A. Triplett, *Newspaper Accounts of the Coronado-Leoti County Seat Fight in Wichita County, Kansas, in the Spring of 1887* (Enis, OK: Author, n.d.). (KSHS Archives: K/978.1/-W63/T737).

[3] Ancestry.com. *1860 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

[4] William E. Connelley, "William Browning Washington" In *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans, revised edition, vol. 4* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1919). George T. Washington's ownership of slaves is noted in Connelley's history, but has not been verified through federal census schedules.

[5] W. B. Washington Obituary, *Leoti Standard*, 27 September 1934.

two then moved to Wichita County, where in 1886 W.B. set up practice as the pioneer attorney in Leoti.[6] He served as county attorney during a period the early period of rapid growth and development related to the cattle and railroad industries. As county attorney, he successfully defended Wichita County in front of the Kansas Supreme Court in Waters, Chase & Tillotson v. H. T. Trovillo (chairman of the Board of County Commissioners) in 1891.[7] His son Herschel Washington joined his law practice in Leoti, and together they practiced law until W.B.'s death in 1934. Hershel continued this law practice until his retirement in 1972, making this the oldest and longest continuous business in Leoti.[8]

Washington's civic-minded character extended beyond his service as county attorney. He donated 200 research and historical volumes to the high school library,[9] donated land south of the nominated house for the construction of a Methodist Church, and was active in Masons and was Grand Marshall of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. The Washingtons raised four sons, all born in Leoti, and the couple lived in the nominated house until their deaths, Julia in 1926 and W.B. in 1934.[10]

Washington House

Shortly after the aforementioned Supreme Court arguments, Washington's Queen-Anne style house on 3rd Street was completed in 1892.[11] He had hired Samuel Robison and his son Winifred (Fred) to erect the structure. Robison, a Civil War veteran, moved from Iowa to Wichita County the same year as Washington's arrival – 1886 – but he moved away after his wife died in 1896. He was a contractor and carpenter by trade, but he also farmed while living in Wichita County. Robison reportedly built cabins or huts for American Indians in Oklahoma as part of a government contract.[12] He built several buildings in Wichita County, only a few of which are still extant. He built a barn on the John H. Scott farm north of Leoti (disassembled many years later) and a farmhouse for J. A. Clark northwest of Leoti. In Leoti, he built residences for W.B. Washington and Felix Jones.[13] It is not known why Washington hired Robison, but he may have been one of the only qualified carpenters in the area to erect such a residence.

The Washington House is the best known example of Samuel Robison's work in Leoti. It has withstood a tornado in 1923 that damaged or destroyed much of Leoti (figure 6) and a fire on April 30, 1932. Damage was largely limited to smoke and water damage, but still today there are charred timbers behind the fireplace in the basement.[14]

After W.B.'s death in 1934, his son Herschel rented out the house from 1934 until 1943, when Pearl and Tom Burch purchased the home and it became a boarding house.[15] They rented the four upstairs bedrooms to young girls that had finished 8th grade in country schools and needed a place to stay in town during the week,

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[6] Ibid.

[7] A.M.F. Randolph, reporter, *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, vol. XLVII* (Topeka, KS: Hamilton Printing Co., 1892), 197-201.

[8] Retirement letter from Attorney Herschel Washington in 1972. Wichita County Historical Society collections.

[9] *Leoti Standard*, 18 August 1932.

[10] *Leoti Standard*, 27 September 1934.

[11] *Leoti Standard*, 13 October 1892. "County Attorney Washington is still enhancing the value and beauty of his home, by the judicious and liberal application of fresh paint."

[12] Mildred Robison, "Samuel Anderson Robison" In *History of Wichita County Kansas Volume 1* (Wichita County History Association, 1980), 203.

[13] The former Jones residence is still extant, but has been heavily modified. In 1958, it was moved about eight blocks north of the railroad tracks in Leoti.

[14] *Leoti Standard*, 5 May 1932.

[15] Kansas State Hotel and Restaurant Board License, to Thomas Burch, 1948. Wichita County Historical Society collections.

making it possible for them to attend high school. In 1960, Oren and Margie Ames purchased the home for their residence.[16] Oren died in 1969 and Margie Ames Taggert in 2007. Their heirs donated the property to the Wichita County Historical Society in January 2010.[17]

The Washington House is an excellent local example of the Queen Anne style of architecture executed on a single-family residence. The Queen Anne style was a leading residential style in the United States from 1880 to 1910, and it was introduced to a wide audience at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. The style is commonly found in Kansas residences of this period, which happened to be a time of rapid growth and development throughout the state. Building materials were most often purchased from a mass producer and shipped via railroad to the nearest location.[18]

As is typical of Queen Anne residences, the exterior of the Washington House is characterized by an irregular footprint, asymmetrically placed features, and a variety of exterior wall surfaces. The exterior of the house is clad in a combination of clapboards with decorative fish scale wood shingles in some gable ends. Several of the gable ends feature decorative jig sawn trim installed during the recent renovation, which mimics the original trim seen in historic photographs. The porch features a pedimented roof with decorative fish scale wood shingles, which is supported by simple round classical columns that sit on short plinth bases and are topped with a simple frieze. The classical columns are more typical of later examples of Queen Anne, a subtype of the style commonly referred to as Free Classic, which gradually supplanted the earlier Gothic and Eastlake elements of the original style.[19]

Research has not revealed an architect associated with the design and construction of the Washington House, and it is possible the builder purchased plans from a catalog or trade publication. The Washington House is a high-style residence within its local context, but it would appear more modest were it situated in a larger Kansas community. Indeed, it is one of the best examples of its kind in Wichita County. It is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance in the area of architecture.

[16] Warranty Deed, Thomas Burch to Oren & Margie Ames. Wichita County Historical Society collections.
[17] Quit Claim Deed, Ames Heirs to Wichita County Historical Society. Wichita County Historical Society collections.
[18] Martha Hagedorn-Krass, "The Queen Anne: The Queen of Late-nineteenth and Early-twentieth Century Style," In *Kansas Preservation* vol. 26, no. 5 (September/October 2004): 13. Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002), 262-268.
[19] Hagedorn-Krass, 16.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Ancestry.com. *1860 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

Blackmar, Frank. "Wichita County" In *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, vol. 2.* Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912.

Connelley, William E. "William Browning Washington." In *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans, revised edition, vol. 4.* Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1919.

Hagedorn-Krass, Martha. "The Queen Anne: The Queen of Late-nineteenth and Early-twentieth Century Style." In *Kansas Preservation* vol. 26, no. 5 (September/October 2004): 13-16.

Leoti Standard, 13 October 1892; 5 May 1932; 18 August 1932; 27 September 1934.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002.

Randolph, A.M.F., reporter. *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, vol. XLVII.* Topeka, KS: Hamilton Printing Co., 1892.

Robison, Mildred. "Samuel Anderson Robison." In *History of Wichita County Kansas Volume 1.* Wichita County History Association, 1980.

Wichita County Historical Society collections:
Quit Claim Deed, Ames Heirs to Wichita County Historical Society, 2010.
Warranty Deed, Thomas Burch to Oren & Margie Ames, 1960.
Kansas State Hotel and Restaurant Board License, to Thomas Burch, 1948.
Retirement letter from Attorney Herschel Washington in 1972.

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
_x_ Other
Name of repository: **Wichita County Historical Society**

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Washington, W. B. and Julia, House
Name of Property

Wichita County, Kansas
County and State

1	38.482265	-101.359993	3		
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
2			4		
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
The North Ten (10) Feet of Lot Ten (10) and Lots Eleven (11) and Twelve (12), all in Block Thirty-Five (35) of the city of Leoti, in Wichita County, KS

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The nominated property includes the land and historic resources associated with the W.B. and Julia Washington House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karen Walk (KSHS edits)

organization Wichita County Historical Society date July 2013

street & number 201 N. 4th St. telephone 620 375-2316

city or town Leoti State KS Zip

e-mail museum@wichitacountymuseum.org

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

name Wichita County Historical Society

street & number 201 North 4th St. telephone 620 375-2316

city or town Leoti state KS zip code 67861

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

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

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

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

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Washington, W.B. & Julia House

Washington, W. B. and Julia, House
Name of Property

Wichita County, Kansas
County and State

City or Vicinity: Leoti

County: Wichita County State: KS

Photographer: Sarah J. Martin

Date Photographed: 03/14/2014

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

1 of 16: Washington house, east (primary) elevation, camera facing W
2 of 16: Washington house, east (primary) and south elevations, camera facing NW
3 of 16: Washington house, south (side) elevation, camera facing N
4 of 16: Washington house, south (side) and west (rear) elevations, camera facing NE
5 of 16: Washington house, west (rear) and north (side) elevations, camera facing SE
6 of 16: Washington house, north (side) elevation, camera facing S
7 of 16: Outbuilding, east (primary) and south (side) elevations, camera facing NW
8 of 16: Washington house, interior, central hall and staircase against south wall
9 of 16: Washington house, first floor interior, sitting room at southeast corner of house
10 of 16: Washington house, first floor interior, parlor at northeast corner of house
11 of 16: Washington house, first floor interior, dining room
12 of 16: Washington house, first floor interior, kitchen
13 of 16: Washington house, rear porch interior
14 of 16: Washington house, second floor interior, staircase and hall
15 of 16: Washington house, second floor interior, staircase and hall
16 of 16: Washington house, second floor interior, bathroom

Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

Figure 1: Contextual aerial image, Google 2014.

Figure 2: Close-in aerial image, Google 2014.

Figure 3: Washington House. East elevation. No date.

Figure 4: Washington House. No date.

Figure 5: Washington House (left). No date.

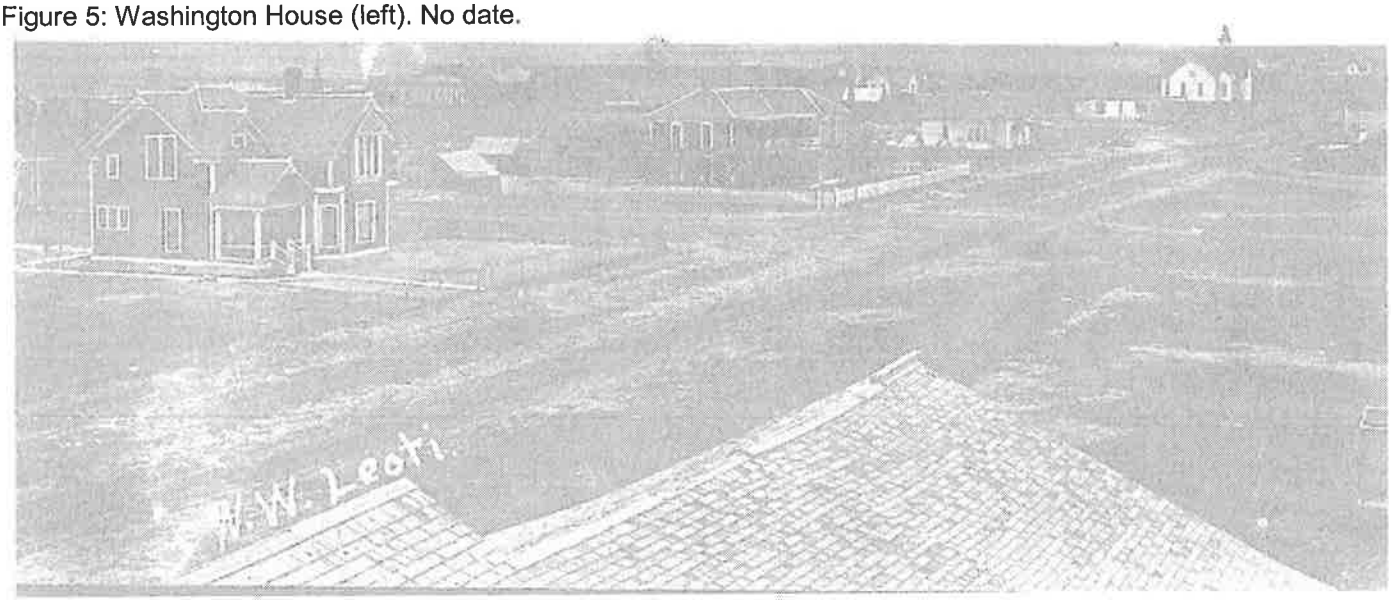

Figure 6: Washington House, 1923, shortly after tornado destroyed much of Leoti.

Washington Ames
House Museum
Est. 1892

EXIT

PLEASE
DO NOT
SIT ON
FURNITURE
THANK YOU

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