NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name William A. Quayle House

other names/site number 045-0340-0128

2. Location

street & number 210 N. 6th Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Baldwin ☐ vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Douglas code ____ zip code 66006

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Raymond P. Owen SHPO, 12-14-94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) ____

William A. Quayle House
Name of Property

Douglas 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	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
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 19th & Early 20th Century American
Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: Limestone
walls Wood: Weatherboard, Shingles
roof Other: Composition
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Education

Period of Significance

1913-1925

Significant Dates

1913-1921

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

William A. Quayle

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Spurgeon, Joseph W. - Architect

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibilography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Baker University, Baldwin, Ks

William A. Quayle House
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.46 ACRES

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	310180	4294920
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joseph Anderson, Consultant

organization _____ date 12-12-94

street & number 1627 New Hampshire telephone _____

city or town Lawrence state Kansas zip code 66044

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Peter Houston and Mary Morningstar

street & number 210 N. 6th Street telephone _____

city or town Lawrence state KS zip code 66006

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

In the center of the south face of the addition are French doors that open onto a balconied portico. The balcony is accessible from the second floor master bedroom on the second floor through French doors. Three of the windows have four square lights in the upper sash over a single light in the lower sash, characteristic of Colonial Revival styles. Much of the first and second story fenstration throughout the house consists of multiple light upper sashes over single light lower sashes. Five knee braces are spaced symmetrically under the eaves on both the south and north gables.

The entry onto the porch of the bungalow may have been the front door to the home. Shed dormers protrude from the roof on the south and north sides of the bungalow.

One door on the east side of the house enters onto a small mudporch. Four windows on this side have a single light sash over another single light sash.

The north side of the addition is dominated by the brick chimney. A door opens into the bungalow portion of the house opposite of the front door on the south side. A new window over the kitch sink is, as far as can be ascertained, the one non-period window in the house.

The west side faces the road and the door near the southwest corner probably served as the main entrance to the house. The narrow lights on either side of the door are characteristic of the Colonial Revival. The first floor library windows on the west as well as the the north and south are closer to the second story to allow for the bookcases Quayle installed to house his extensive bible collection and other volumes.

The interior of Dream Haven retains much of the integrity it had during the few years Quayle lived there. Quayle, like many Americans who built homes during this time, selected hand finished wood for the house. The oak floors, oak wainscoting in the entry, and upstairs doors, including the glass doorknobs are original to the house. The most notable alteration to the interior is the absence of the library bookcases, which were removed at an unknown date.

The light fixtures in the library and entry, the latter a Grecian urn, characterize Quayle's interest in the classics.

The William A. Quayle House, 210 N. 6th Street, Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kansas consists of a 1913 bungalow with a 1921 addition that incorporates elements of the Colonial Revival style. The structure is constructed of wood and the entire house probably rested on a stone foundation. The bungalow portion of the house currently sits on a cinderblock foundation while the addition is on stone. The house remains on the tract where it was built, although much of William Quayle's 1921-23 landscaping is gone.

A writer for the Baker University *Orange* provided a brief description of the house as it appeared at the time of Quayle's death in 1925:

"For a good many years the Baldwin City home consisted of a bungalow; but about 1920 the new Library annex, the pricipal portion of the building was erected. This part is two-storied with Colonial effect weatherboard to the gables, shingled with stained shingles, the whole color being an olive brown with white trimmings...The house stands well back, slightly north and east of the center of the block and commands the view of the condensed landscape lying to the south."[1]

The Quayle House has a Western orientation, measuring 40 feet from North to South. The bunglow, or rear portion of the house, is 32 1/2 feet North to South. The house is 59 feet from east to west. The addition comprises thirty feet of the southern facade and the bungalow comprises the balance.

The house has eight rooms with large attics in both the bungalow and the addition. Three of the rooms are bedrooms, the remainder include the library, office, dining room, living room and kitchen.

☒ See continuation sheet

1 Baker *Orange*, April, 1925.

The oaken doric columns on either side of the door from the entry to the library further emphaisize the classical theme.

Quayle used a small room off the library as his office. In contrast to the cluttered library, the office was relatively spare. Quayle placed his desk against the north wall and stacked books against the west wall. Quayle decorated his office with two photographs of his parents, two church related wall hangings, his consecration, a photo of the "board of bishops," a corn stalk hanging over the photo of his mother, and a Native American stone axe.[2]

The layout of the bungalow portion of the house is straightforward and functional. The entryway/sunporch, opens into the living room, which has a large portal into the dining room. The kitchen was remodeled sometime during the years the Harold and Wanda Myers owned the house. The kitchen leads out of the house through a small back porch.

Quayle carefully landscaped the property as a pastoral microcosim of the wilderness. The Baker *Orange* described the grounds in 1925:

"As age narrowed down his [Quayle's] activities, here were miniature representations of the natural world he so loved...Stumps, dead trees, and rotting logs became picturesque...he left the great sprawling hedge trees to the north and west. And he allowed the asters and the buckberry brush to grow in the nooks and the corners and where there were no fences the gaps were filled with stone walls over which climbing vines of ivy and wild grape cling...At the east entrance is the rustic archway above the stile where vines clamber overhead...Here is a little artificial hill with a rockery on the north side of which grow the woodland flowers of spring time...Even the mosses have been brought...A stream, too, has been shaped, which spanned by a rustic bridge, leads to a miniature lake..."[3]

Quayle conveyed the title of the land to his wife, Allie H. Quayle after he retired and suffered a breakdown in 1923. In December, 1931 Allie H. Quayle conveyed the land to her daughter, Allie Quayle Wilcox. Allie Wilcox and her husband Warren W. Wilcox sold the property in 1940 to E. V. Wood of

2 Baker *Orange*, April, 1925.
3 Baker *Orange*, April, 1925.

Emporia. In 1950 Wood sold the land to Hazel McFarland Nelson who owned the property until her death in 1976. Harold and Wanda Myers purchased the property and owned the house until Mary Morningstar and Peter Houston bought it in 1993.[4]

4 Abstract of Title, 1279-A, Douglas County, Kansas.

The William Alfred Quayle House is being nominated to the National Register under criteria B and C. William Quayle (1860-1925), educator, President of Baker University, Methodist minister and bishop, was a significant person in his community, Eastern Kansas and the Midwest. Quayle began his career in Baldwin City, Kansas as a student at Baker University and retired to Baldwin in 1923. He built his home on a three acres on the North edge of Baldwin in 1913 and constructed a larger addition in 1921. Quayle's social conscience and reform impulse were the distinguishing features of his career, while his house, a Bungalow with a Colonial Revival addition, represents important architectural and design trends in United States history.

William Quayle's parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Gale Quayle, lived in Parkville, Missouri when their son was born on 25 June, 1860. The Quayle family moved across the Missouri River to Leavenworth, Kansas, sometime in 1860-61, possibly because Thomas' pro-Union sentiments were unpopular in his neighborhood. Shortly after the move to Kansas, the Quayle family moved to Colorado where they resided until until Elizabeth died in 1863. Thomas and William returned to Leavenworth where Thomas left William to stay with an uncle, Edward Gill.

After the Civil War, Gill and young Quayle moved to Auburn, Kansas to farm. Sometime in the 1870s Thomas Quayle returned to Kansas and took up farming. In 1877-78 Quayle attended the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas and Kansas University at Lawrence. In 1881 Quayle matriculated at Baker University, completing his degree in 1885 as valedictorian of a class of six.

[x] See continuation sheet

Quayle married Allie Davis, daughter of the first president of Baker University, in 1886. That same year, Quayle began to preach at Osage City and received an honorary D.D. from Allegheny College. In 1887 Quayle returned to Baker as professor of Ancient Languages.

In 1890 the Baker University Board of Trustees asked Quayle to serve as President of the University. Quayle pursued a progressive program of reform during his administration, including an evaluation of intercollegiate athletics and the promotion of military education. Quayle's interests as President of Baker University were common concerns of many well-educated civic and religious leaders in the 1890s. The tensions of a rapidly expanding urban, industrial, and materialistic society were exacerbated by new waves of immigration of people from Asia, Eastern Europe, and the Mediterranean. Social critics recommended a program of outdoor activity and exercise to instill a renewed sense of leadership, morals, and committment to the common good in America's young men.[1]

Some of these social critics suggested that football could play a role in reinvigorating Americans, but the health risks of football were problematic. In 1893 the ministers of the Kansas Conference advised the Baker Trustees that intercollegiate athletics, especially football, were "detrimental to the best interests of higher education," and recommended that members of the Kansas Conference "do all in their power to discourage" intercollegiate games.[2]

Quayle took the call to action seriously enough to solicit opinions from at least nine other colleges and universities, including Syracuse University, Cornell College (Iowa), and the University of Denver. Quayle wanted to know "the view you entertain concerning inter-collegiate games and the practice in your University." Replies to Quayle's inquiry

1 Michael D. Pearlman, *To Make Democracy Safe For America: Patricians and Preparedness in the Progressive Era*, (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1984), 2-6.
2 The value of intercollegiate athletics, in particular the merits of football, was a national issue in the early 1890s. In the January 1894 issue of *Forum*, Jacob Gould Schurman addressed the issue in his article "Are Football Games Educative or Brutalizing?," cited in Pearlman, *To Make Democracy Safe*, 96; Kansas Conference Minutes, 1893.

varied, including those who felt that intercollegiate games should be discouraged and others who believed that there was no particular harm in the way games were conducted, although they conceded that they could forsee a day when some regulation would be necessary.[3]

In 1894 the Kansas Conference again urged reform of intercollegiate football. The executive committee of the Conference argued that the risks to individuals and the univerisity outweighed any potential social benefits of the sport.

"The physical risk of the participants in the game, as now played, the danger is greater than should be, and that the game should not be permitted hereafter at Baker, unless the rules of the game be so changed and modified as to prevent what is usually called "mass plays" or "flying wedges," wherein most of the serious accidents to member of other clubs have occurred."[4]
In 1894 the Kansas Conference prohibited football at Baker until changes could be made in the sport to insure the safety of the players.[5]

As reformers grew frustrated with football's potential for curing society they turned to the military for new ways to deal with social problems. Military structure and discipline provided an attractive model for inculcating America's young men with strong moral values and leadership skills. Americans embraced programs such as Boy Scouting, Lord Baden-Powell's para-military organization for teenagers, and, at the University level, military education.

Quayle inaugurated military instruction at Baker University in 1894. The Kansas Conference enthusiastically endorsed Quayle's initiative. "We are pleased to know that a military department, through the wisdom of the president, has finally been established at Baker," noted the committee. Baker's new military department, led by Lieutenant E.V. Smith, undoubtedly included training in close order drill and manual exercise with martial weapons, as indicated in remarks of the Kansas Conference executive committee. "We

3 W. A. Quayle to President Bashford, Delaware, Ohio, 5 May, 1893.
4 Kansas Conference Minutes, 1894.
5 Homer Kingsley Ebright, *The History of Baker University*, (Baldwin, KS, 1951), 130, 137.

consider it a healthy and gentlemanly excercise for the young men of the institution."[6]

James Thurber reflected on his experience with military training at Ohio State University during World War I, gently mocking the type of "gentlemanly excercise" that the Kansas Conference probably had in mind for the young men at Baker. "We drilled with old Springfield rifles and studied the tactics of the Civil War...At 11 o'clock each morning thousands of freshmen and sophomores used to deploy all over campus, moodily creeping up on the old chemistry building."[7]

Quayle believed in the importance of rural living for maintaining a healthy nation and that the continued migration of Americans from farms to the cities threatened American security and social stability. The Country Life Movement, which advocated improvements in the rural standard of living and production techniques to keep farmers on their farms, attracted widespread support from reformers, including such notables as Theodore Roosevelt.[8] Although it is unclear if Quayle formally joined such an organization, he held many views in common with the Country Life Movement and publicly voiced his support of those views. In a 1903 interview, Quayle complained about the problems of American society. "We don't get enough of country life, we Americans," Quayle maintained. "We ought to have more of it. We haven't in the United States that sturdy yeomanry that has been the backbone of England, and we will suffer for its lack some day."[9]

Quayle purchased a farm between Baldwin and Vinland in Douglas County, Kansas that provided an outlet for his energy and inspiration for the writing endeavors he pursued in later years. He viewed the farm as an escape from the pressures of urban life. "I think every man ought to own a farm," Quayle remarked. "So I have my farm, and I go out there every time I get a day off. I can reach there at

6 Kansas Conference Minutes, 1894.
7 James Thurber, "University Days," *The Thurber Carnival*, (New York, 1964), 127.
8 David Danbom addresses the efforts of the Country Life Movement to "reform" rural life in *The Resisted Revolution: Urban America and the Industrialization of Agriculture, 1900-1930*, (Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1979).
9 Kansas City *Journal*, 4 January, 1904.

10:30 o'clock in the morning and have four or five hours there, and I try to go every week."[10]

After Quayle left Baker University in 1894 he held numerous positions at Methodist churches throughout the Midwest. In 1894 he became pastor at the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Kansas City, Missouri; then to Indianapolis, Indiana in 1897 at Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal; back to Kansas City at Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal in 1900; and to St. James Methodist Episcopal in Chicago, Illinois in 1904. In 1908 Quayle was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church and resided in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1908-1912; St. Paul, Minnesota, 1912-1916; and St. Louis, Missouri, 1916-1923.

Quayle was a prolific writer during his years as a clergyman. He published the first of his twenty-five books in 1897, three years after he left Baker University. Most of Quayle's books focused on the relationship between God, humanity, and nature. As Quayle said in 1904, "The hand of man or landscape gardener never could fashion a forest with that of God." Similarly, God's expressions in nature could not be truly appreciated by the scientists or those who did not recognize God's work in everyday life. For Quayle, nature was an opportunity for humanity to come closer to God. "God didn't give them [the flora and fauna] to us to analyze; who cares for their great long Latin names?" Quayle believed that people do not need "to be told the details of what to see, but that he should be told how to see what is everywhere about him."[11]

Quayle used his pulpit and his connection with Baker University to support the Allied War effort during World War I. In a speech at Baker University Devotional Excercises in April, 1917, Quayle excoriated Germany as "the nurture ground of unfaith," and argued that the war was a "fight for the maintenence of humanity." Quayle spoke in favor of the Liberty Bond Drive, calling the war a "fight for the planet," framing the war as a contest between morality and evil. "We are fighting for the rights of civilized man," he asserted, "the right of every man to have his man's rights, and every woman to have her woman's rights," regardless of race or color.[12]

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10 Kansas City *Journal*, 4 Januray, 1904.
11 Kansas City *Journal*, 4 January, 1904.
12 Baker *Orange*, April, 1917; Baker *Orange*, October, 1917.

Quayle indicted Germany as an outlaw nation populated by people who had been misguided by philosophers from the path of faith to a course of lust and moral decay. Furthermore, Quayle believed, excessive beer drinking had "coarsened the fibre of the Germans." Quayle alluded to the claims that German soldiers had engaged in wholesale rape of Belgian women under orders from their officers and decried those acts. Germany, according to Quayle, "must be innculated with the germ of ethical decency."[13]

Quayle hoped the war would bring moral regeneration in the United States as well as purge the world of an immoral cancer in Europe. German-Americans posed a threat to American security because he considered them to be especially susceptible to moral decay. Quayle argued that German-Americans should be compelled to renounce their homeland and that the German language should not be used in the United States. Victory over the "beer drinking" Germans would further the cause of prohibition in the United States and it would "give to womankind the right to go anywhere without a chaperone." Quayle encouraged the churches in his diocese to petition President Wilson to suspend the manufacture of alcoholic beverages during the war as part of his campaign for moral renewal on the home front.[14]

Quayle hoped for an end to racial prejudice, although there is no record that he belonged to any organization dedicated to the amelioration of racism. Nonetheless, Quayle's writings during World War I and his personal conduct show that he was dedicated to social equality for African-Americans. Quayle believed that Allied victory would bring about "the extinction of race prejudice," although he did not discuss exactly how that would occur. In a story related after Quayle's death, a fellow minister described how a young African-American couple came to one of Quayle's services and asked to have their child baptised. Quayle baptised the child, kissed it, and handed the child back to it's mother. After the service a member of the congregation accosted Quayle, stating, "Why Bishop Quayle, you kissed that nigger baby!" Quayle, unfazed, replied, "Well, did you notice? The color held."[15]

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13 Baker *Orange*, October, 1917.
14 Baker *Orange*, October, 1917.
15 William C. Hodgson, "Bishop Quayle-Our Methodist Genius," 12 September, 1948.

Quayle retired to "Dream Haven" in 1923 after his health began to fail. He had a heart attack and surgery in 1921 and a nervous breakdown in late 1922. Word of Quayle's retirement evoked an outpouring of sentiment from across Kansas. A notice in the Wichita *Beacon* sang Quayle's praises as a moral leader and also remarked that Quayle had "gone thru life boosting Kansas, just as Kansas consistently worshipped at his shrine, substituting no other Methodist idol."[16]

When Quayle died, friends, acquaintances, and students mourned and eulogized him. The *Kansas City Times* noted the "End to Famous Minister and Orator at Baldwin, KAS: Heart Attack leaves Retired Prelate Unconscious, and life Ebbs Out Thirty Minutes Later." A former student recalled that Quayle "brought to the professor's chair all the wit, humor, sympathy and friendliness that made him famous on the lecture platform, pulpit, and in literature."[17]

The Quayle House, a combination of a single story bungalow and a two story addition dominated by Colonial Revival elements, is an expression of contemporary trends in design and architecture, just as Quayle was the archetype of late nineteenth and early twentieth century trends in social reform.

According to the Abstract of Title, Quayle purchased the three acre lot from Mabel Parmenter in September, 1911, although Parmenter paid the taxes on the property through 1916. In 1913 the taxable value of the property was listed at $450. By 1914, the year after Quayle built the bungalow, the appraised value of the property increased to $1,405. The taxable value increased in small increments over the next seven years, reaching $1,700 in 1921. In 1922 the taxable value soared to $3,145, reflecting the construction of the large two story addition in 1921.[18]

The Quayle house is representative of two distinct types, the Bungalow style and Colonial Revival style. Both the single story bungalow and the two story Colonial Revival addition are wood frame structures that originally rested on

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16 The Kansas City Times, Tuesday, 10 March, 1925;
17 The Kansas City *Times*, Tuesday, 10 March, 1925; Bessie A. Broughton, Letter, March, 1925.
18 Abstract of Title, No. 1279-A, Douglas County, Kansas; Real Estate Tax Roll, Palmyra Township, Douglas County, 1913-1922.

a native stone foundation. The addition is dominated by a 20'x40' library on the first floor and a spacious entry where the bungalow meets the addition. The original three acre tract is intact, although Quayle's landscaping no longer remains.

The Bungalow style was an attractive housing option for middle class Americans, particularly from 1900-1925. Bungalow plans were inexpensive and a floor plan that emphasized "living" space made it an extremely popular style. While certain traits characterize bungalows, they were often adapted to the natural setting at the construction site. Gustav Stickley wrote in 1909 that the bungalow "never fails to harmonize with its surroundings, because its low broad proportions and absolute lack of ornamentation give it a character so natural and unaffected that it seems to sing into and blend with any landscape."[19]

The bungalow portion of the Quayle House typifies many elements of that style. The single story with a low pitched roof, dormer windows on the south and north, the screened in front porch on the south face, and the large "living room" are key characteristics of bungalows.

The larger 1921 addition is an eclectic expression of the Colonial Revival style. As John Blumenson has noted, "The Colonial Revival house is often a comnbination of various Colonial styles and contemporary elemnts." The addition combines the board siding associated with the revival with the shingle siding of the bungalow.[20]

Interior elements of both portions of the house typify the Arts and Crafts movement. According to Carole Rifkind, the Arts and Crafts movement emphasized "unpainted hand-carved and hand finished wood" and was a pervasive influence in

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19 Clay Lancaster, *The American Bungalow, 1880-1930*, (New York: Abbeville Press, 1985), 15; Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*, (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1992), 220-221; John C. Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, Jr., Nancy B. Schwartz, *What Style Is It?: A Guide to American Architecture*, (Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1983), 76-77.

20 John J. G. Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*, (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1977), 25.

period revivals and bungalow structures. The early years of the twentieth century were marked by "nostalgia for a pre-machine age and a revived and refreshed handicraft and decorative-arts traditions." The south entry's oak wainscoting, stairway, newel post, banister, and doric columns at the entry to the library all display Quayle's concern for craftsmanship.[21]

Quayle landscaped the grounds to reflect the natural world he loved. Restricted to his home by illness, Quayle created a microcosim of the farm he once roamed. Although Quayle had once stated that the hand of man could not reproduce God's natural expression, Quayle went to great lengths to create a landscape that reflected the beauty of "God's Out of Doors."

Although the architect who designed Quayle's house is unknown, it is possible that the noted Baldwin architect Joseph W. Spurgeon (1864-1940) drafted the plans for Quayle. Spurgeon designed many buildings in Baldwin, including private residences, businesses, and university structures. Quayle and Spurgeon were undergraduates together at Baker and Quayle later contracted with Spurgeon to work on the home he owned before the construction of "Dream Haven." Sometime between 1904 and 1908 Quayle wrote to Spurgeon inquiring about the cost of repairs and cautioning him that "any improvements or repairs to be put upon the house, the order must come from me."[22]

Quayle conveyed the title of the property to his wife, Allie Quayle, in 1923. In December, 1931 Allie Quayle left the house and grounds to her daughter, Allie Quayle Wilcox, who sold the property to E. V. Wood of Emporia in 1940. Wood sold the property to Hazel McFarland Nelson in 1950. Harold and Wanda Myers purchased the house in 1976 and sold it to the current owners, Peter Houston and Mary Morningstar, in 1993.[23]

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21 Carole Rifkind, *A Field Guide to American Architecture*, (New York: New American Library, 1980), 98-99.
22 W. A. Quayle to J. W. Spurgeon, c1904-1908.
23 Abstract of Title, No. 1279-A, Douglas County, Kansas.

Bibliography

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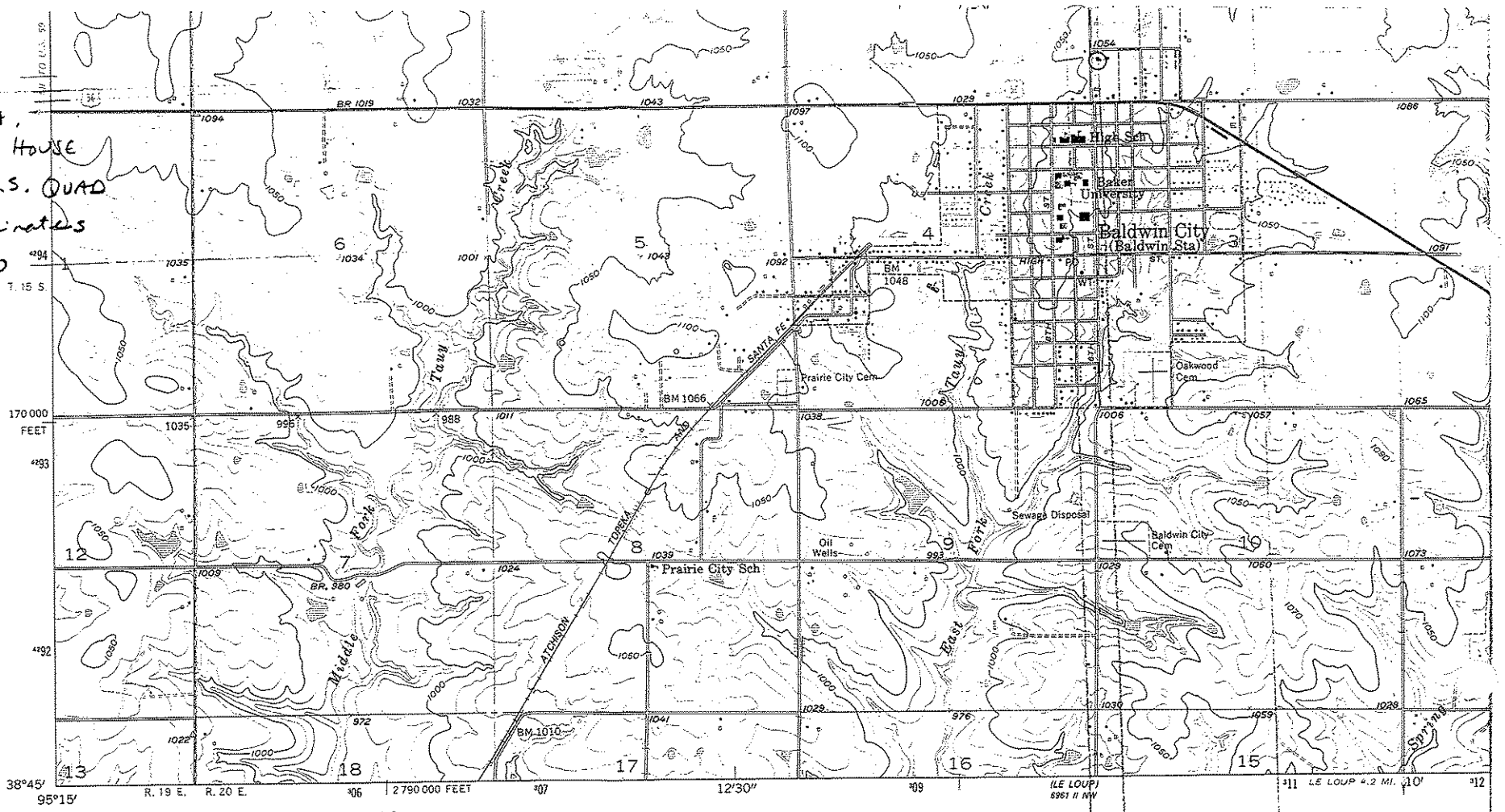
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property stands on S. 34- T. 14- R. 20, beginning 430 feet north and 40 feet east of the southwest corner of section 34, then north 430 feet, east 250 feet, south 430 feet, and west 250 feet to point of beginning in the City of Baldwin, 2.46 acres. The property is bounded to the west by North 6th Street, to the north by Quayle Street, and to the east and south by adjacent property lines.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the entire parcel that is historically associated with the property.

WILLIAM A.
QUAYLE HOUSE
BALDWIN, KS. QUAD
UTM Coordinates
15 310180
4294920



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with State of Kansas agencies

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1948. Field check 1957

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10 000-foot grid based on Kansas coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only
landmark buildings are shown

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
State of Kansas agencies from aerial photographs taken
1977. Map edited 1978. This information not field checked

MN
GN
1°22'
24 MILS
7°
124 MILS

UTM GRID AND 1978 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044
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