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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name CHESTER B. WOODWARD HOUSE

other names/site number 177-5400-0561

2. Location

street & number 1272 SW FILLMORE STREET ☐ not for publication

city, town TOPEKA ☐ vicinity

state KANSAS code KS county SHAWNEE code 177 zip code 66604

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
[XX] private	[XX] building(s)	1	____ buildings
[ ] public-local	[ ] district	____	____ sites
[ ] public-State	[ ] site	____	____ structures
[ ] public-Federal	[ ] structure	____	____ objects
	[ ] object	1	____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this [XX] 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 [XX] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER — MAY 8, 1992

Signature of certifying official — Date

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[ ] 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:) ____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
HEALTH CARE: medical business/office; sanitarium, nursing home

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:
Tudor Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone
walls BRICK; STUCCO; STONE; WOOD
roof CERAMIC TILE
other GLASS

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Chester B. Woodward House (c. 1923-1924) is located at 1272 Fillmore Street in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas (pop. 115,266). The two-and-a-half-story, red brick, stone, and half-timbered, Tudor Revival house stands on a limestone rubble foundation and is surmounted by two sets of gabled, grey-blue, ceramic tile roofs.

The irregular, ell-plan building maintains a west-southwest facade orientation, and is comprised of two main units. A two-and-a-half-story unit surmounted by a side-gable, jerkinhead roof comprises the main portion of the house. A recessed bay, surmounted by a side-gable, jerkinhead roof projects from the main unit's southern wall. A one-story unit surmounted by a front gable roof stands against the northern wall of the larger unit.

The two-and-a-half-story unit maintains a north-south alignment, measuring sixty feet from north to south and thirty-five feet from east to west. The one-story unit maintains an east-west alignment, measuring twenty-four feet from north to south and sixty-five feet from east to west, and projects fourteen feet from the main unit of the building.

The building's primary elevations are brick with limestone rubble and half-timbering detailing. The east elevation is stuccoed, with some half-timbering. Each elevation presents a unique and asymmetrical appearance, recalling the additive characteristics of 16th century Tudor architecture.

The building's western facade is comprised of four distinct sections. The one-story unit's gabled face comprises the most northern bay, projecting fourteen feet from the main unit of the building. The offset and projecting nature of the bay emphasizes the unit, which historically contained the library.

The gabled unit stands on an above grade limestone rubble foundation that terminates in a poured stone watertable. Pecky cypress vergeboards with pegged decorations identify the gable's eave line. A pecky cypress king post and collar beam accentuate the gable peak. The wall plane above the foundation is red brick.

XX See continuation sheet

A single, rusticated limestone block buttress terminates each corner of the wall plane. Poured stone caps complete each buttress. A poured stone eagle or falcon stands on a post which rises from the northern buttress.

A poured stone, rectangular window bay projects from the center of the gabled face wall, the bay sits on a projecting limestone rubble foundation, a limestone rubble entablature with a poured stone cap surmounts the bay. Poured stone downspouts project from the cornice line at the external corners of the bay. The projecting bay contains six sets of fixed, stained glass windows. The west elevation contains three sets of vertically stacked, stained glass windows, the north and south elevations each contain one set of three, vertically stacked, stained glass windows.

The gable unit projects fourteen feet from the main body of the building, creating an ell-plan. The gable unit's southern wall, which is exposed through the fourteen foot projection, and is a visible part of the building's facade, contains a set of French doors surmounted by a multi-paned, tripartite transom. The doorway provides secondary access to the house through the library, and opens onto a poured concrete patio that connects this area with the front entrance.

The building's mid-section is comprised of a two-and-a-half-story unit surmounted by a side-gable, jerkinhead roof. Two visually distinct units comprise this section, dividing it almost equalling in half. The northern unit, the larger of the two units, displays a limestone rubble face on the first story, surmounted by a half-timbered second story. Pecky cypress is employed for the half-timbered members, square wooden pegs articulate each member. Yellow stucco covers the wall space between the wooden members. A poured stone stringcourse caps the limestone rubble wall, delineating the first and second stories. A corbelled brick chimney with metal strapping rises from the junction of the one-story gabled unit and the two-and-a-half-story unit.

The northern unit is divided into two almost equal parts; the northern part displays a flat roofed, two-story, angled bay which projects seven feet from the main body of the house. The first level of this bay historically contained the living room, it is fenestrated with four sets of wooden, eight-paned, segmentally arched, casement windows. A continuous, poured stone surround offsets the windows. The second level of this bay historically

contained a sitting room, it is fenestrated with two sets of wooden, six-paned, rectangular, casement windows. Double paned transoms surmount these windows. Pecky cypress surrounds, decorated with pegs, frame the windows.

A gable roof dormer projects from the main roof slope above the bay. Pecky cypress vergeboards, with vegetal carvings, pegs, and scalloped edges delineate the gable's eave line. A pegged, pecky cypress window surround accentuates the gable's six-paned casement window. Pecky cypress brackets project from the window surround to support the vergeboards.

The southern part of the northern unit stands recessed from the projecting bay and historically contained the main entry on the first level and a bathroom on the second level. A poured stone, Tudor arch delineates the front doorway. A panelled wooden door, flanked by ten-paned, stained glass sidelights above wooden panels, fills the doorway. Two double hung windows with multiple diamond shaped quarrels fenestrate the bathroom wall on the second story. Pecky cypress surrounds, decorated with pegs, frame the windows.

The southern unit of the building's mid-section is defined by a red brick wall which stands on a limestone rubble foundation. A group of three, wooden framed, casement windows with multiple diamond shaped quarrels fenestrate the middle of the wall on the first level, lighting a room which historically contained the dining room. A poured stone, continuous lintel surmounts the windows; a poured, continuous poured stone sill or watertable underscores the windows; and two poured stone columns stand between the windows, creating a visual separation between the center double window and the single windows which flank it. Two pairs of eight-light, casement windows fenestrate the wall space on the second level, providing light to what was historically the family room. The windows are connected with a continuous, poured stone sill. A poured stone shield or coat of arms stands between the windows.

A gable roof dormer projects from the main roof slope, centered above the shield. This dormer is slightly smaller than the dormer to its north. Pecky cypress vergeboards, with vegetal carvings, pegs, and scalloped edges delineate the gable's eave line. A pegged, pecky cypress window surround accentuates the gable's 1/1, double hung sash. Pecky cypress brackets project from the window surround to support the vergeboards.

The building turns back five feet at the mid-section's southwestern corner to meet the recessed bay which contains the sunroom. Two windows fenestrate the five foot wide southern wall expanse. A wooden framed, casement window with multiple diamond shaped quarrels fenestrates the wall on the first level, lighting a room which historically contained the dining room. The window sits on a poured stone sill or watertable, a plain, poured stone lintel surmounts it. A wooden framed, six-paned, casement window fenestrates the wall expanse on the second level. A poured stone, lug sill underscores this window.

A recessed bay, surmounted by a side-gable, jerkinhead roof projects from the main unit's southern wall. The bay stands on a limestone rubble foundation. A window bank of three, eight-paned, casement windows each surmounted by a six-paned, fixed unit, all with pecky cypress surrounds, fenestrate most of the first level wall space on the western wall, a similar grouping of four windows fenestrates the southern wall. Curved pecky cypress members frame the upper corners of each window bank. Red brick and limestone comprise the structural walls that form the corners. Historically, the first level space contained a sunroom.

Half-timbering accomplished with pecky cypress beams and yellow, stuccoed wall surfaces accentuates the second and attic story walls. The timbering is an extension of the window surrounds. A window bank of three, eight-paned casement windows with pecky cypress surrounds fenestrates the western wall, a similar window bank of six windows fenestrates the southern wall. Historically this space contained a sleeping porch. A group of three small windows fenestrate the attic wall, aligned above the three casement windows. Historically this space contained a bedroom. Two, six-paned, casement windows fenestrate the attic's southern wall. Pecky cypress vergeboards with pegged decorations identify the gable's eave line at the southern elevation. A metal fire-escape wraps around recessed bay, obscuring parts of the southern and eastern elevations.

The northern elevation is comprised of the library's brick wall, and to the rear, the yellow, stuccoed walls of the former garage and second story of the house. The library's brick wall stands on a rubble limestone foundation. Three groups of 6/6, double hung sashes with pecky cypress surrounds fenestrate the brick wall. Two groups of three windows fenestrate the western two-thirds of the wall, one group of two windows fenestrates the eastern most section

of the wall. The library's brick wall terminates into a stepped and parapetted stuccoed wall, a pair of double hung sash fenestrates this wall.

The parapetted wall hides a one-story structure with a pent roof that once housed the garage. This space has been altered and nolonger functions as a garage. The Root and Siemens plans for the building show a low, gable roof covering the garage. Additionally, three hinged and folding garage doors stood in the eastern wall of the structure, these have been removed, there is one single door in the wall.

The eastern elevation is stuccoed with a minimal amount of half-timbering. The stucco is yellow in color. The wall retains many of its original casement and double hung windows with pecky cypress surrounds. The library's eastern gable wall is visible above the one story space that once housed the garage. A contemporary stained glass triptych stands in the gable's window opening. The original stained glass triptych was removed from the house in 1972 and stands in the Topeka Room of the Topeka Public Library.

The building's roofline is punctuated by a center, pent roofed dormer, a brick chimney, rises to the south of the dormer. A gabled bay marks the termination of the main unit; the unit housing the sunroom recedes from the main body of the building, obscured by a metal fire-escape. Although the rear elevation once faced many trees and a fair amount of landscaping, the building now faces the alley and parking lot.

The 1923 landscape design for the Woodward House intended that a continuous row of juniper bushes be planted along Fillmore and Thirteenth Streets to screen the house. A row of poplars were intended to screen the house from the alley, various oaks and scotch pines were intended for the northern property line. Clusters of bushes were intended for each corner of the property along Fillmore. Clusters of various plantings are shown next to the house as well. But for some of the trees on the northern side of the house, none of the other plantings exist. It is not known whether the planting plan was implemented.

The landscape plan also shows features that do exist: the inverted "Y" shaped sidewalk which leads from the front door to the public sidewalk on Fillmore Street, the curved sidewalk which leads from the rear entrance to the public sidewalk on Thirteenth Street, the

low stone wall along the front of the house which accepts the inverted "Y" of the front sidewalk, and the public sidewalks along the west and south property lines, inside the rows of juniper bushes. A driveway is shown running from the alley to the garage, remnants of the driveway appear to remain.

The interior floorplan of the house is designed around a three stack arrangement, with the main living unit in the center, flanked by the library and the sunroom porch. The center stack contains four stories of living space, including the basement, connected by two sets of stairs. The main staircase connects the first and second floors, the rear staircase runs from the basement to the attic.

The first floorplan is free-flowing, connecting the public spaces from each stack in a linear fashion. The sunroom, dining room, hall, living room, and library all flow together in a comfortable rhythm. The second floor room arrangement focuses on the center stack, where the bedrooms and baths open onto an open, irregular rectangular hall. The library's mezzanine is approached from the main staircase's landing. The basement and attic levels contain rooms created by partition. The first floor public spaces received the most decorative detailing, the second and attic stories and the basement are less decorated.

Cellotex (Celetex), a natural fibrous panel, covers the walls and ceiling in the main hallway, the library's ceiling, and the recreation room in the basement. The panels are mounted between wooden timbers. Pecky cypress timbering and trim is used in the library, a lighter wood is employed in the main hallway. White pine trim appears to have been used for the basement and upper stories. The Cellotex panels were removable where they covered pipes or concrete wall openings, and intended to imitate the appearance of stone.

Wooden panelling covers the dining room walls, a patterned, Cellotex like panel covers the ceiling in this room. The library's four interior walls are brick. The two, poured stone window bays which identify the living room and the library on the western elevation are exposed as such inside the building.

A multi-colored tile fireplace contained in the second floor sitting room above the living room distinguishes this room. As shown in the Root and Siemens drawings, the house contained five

bathrooms, three on the second floor, and one each on the first and basement levels. The historic fixtures in these bathrooms have been replaced.

Many period light fixtures on the first level appear to have been retained. The Root and Siemens drawings note that the "owner" would provide some of the fixtures.

The entry hall and main staircase are decorated with angled and incised pilasters surmounted by Early English capitals. Three plaster falcons grace the tops of each of the three capitals which adorn the main staircase's portal.

The showplace of the house is the library. The Topeka Daily Capitol 22 October 1923 issue described the Woodward House library in this manner:

> The library, which is to house Mr. Woodward's remarkable collection of rare volumes and art pieces, will be 22 x 40 feet in size with a twenty-foot ceiling supported by hand-hewn timbered arches. It will have an immense fireplace with an artistic mantel. A gallery runs around two sides of the immense room midway toward the ceiling exactly like those of the Old Tudor homes of England which are used to show the family paintings. The paneling between hand-hewn trusses is of a peculiar, strong construction and durable material which resembles stucco but is made of vegetable fiber and sugar cane pulp and is called "Celetex." The twelve panels in the walls of the library will be ornamented with the signs of the zodiac.

Although some of the library's shelves have been removed, it appears very much as the historic description indicates. Noted on the Root and Siemens drawings for the house was that Woodward would provide the "old leaded glass windows" for the east wall of the library. The windows were from the Woodward family house in Lawrence, and now stand in the Topeka Room of the Topeka Public Library. A contemporary stained glass triptych stands in the opening.

The Woodward House reflects all of the design characteristics that are commonly found in the Tudor Revival style houses of the 1920s and 1930s, and maintains a high degree of architectural and structural integrity. The house was occupied by the Woodward

family until 1971. The Menninger Foundation purchased the property in 1972, and with some minor modifications, used the building as a half-way house for seventeen years. In 1990, the foundation sold the property to Friends of Hospice, who, with little modification to the original structure, will use the building to provide respite care or adult care day care for the terminally ill.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☒ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
ARCHITECTURE	1923-1924	1923-1924
OTHER: PHILANTHROPY	1923-1940	1923-1940

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
WOODWARD, CHESTER B.

Architect/Builder
ROOT AND SIEMENS, ARCHITECTS
SCOTT, D. P., CONTRACTOR

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Chester B. Woodward House (c. 1923-1924) is being nominated to the National Register under criterion B for its historical association with Chester B. Woodward, a Topeka financier, philanthropist, and collector, and under criterion C for its architectural significance as a Tudor Revival style house. The property is located at 1272 Fillmore Street in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas (pop. 115,266).

Chester B. Woodward (1876-1940) was a Topeka financier, philanthropist, and collector whose civic involvements influenced many of Topeka's educational and cultural institutions. Woodward established himself in the banking industry during the first two decades of the twentieth century and assigned the following two decades to a gradual immersion in civic affairs. Additionally, Woodward was an avid collector of rare books, amassing a library of some six thousand volumes.

Woodward was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania and raised in Lawrence, Kansas. He graduated from the University of Kansas with a degree in Pharmacology in 1896. He married Frederica Bullene (? - 1971) of Lawrence in 1906, the couple had two sons, Thomas Darlington Woodward and Brinton Webb Woodward.

For a year following his graduation from the University of Kansas, Woodward commuted from Lawrence to Topeka to work as a prescription clerk in one of his father's drugstores, Rowley Brothers Drugstore at Sixth and Kansas. Woodward then entered the farm loan business with N. P. Garretson. He stayed with the banking profession and in 1919 became the secretary of the Merriam Mortgage Company. Following Merriam's merger with the Central National Bank and Trust Company of Topeka in 1920, Woodward served as that company's vice-president until his resignation in 1928. Woodward continued to serve as president of the Topeka Morris Plan Company, a national

☒ See continuation sheet

personal loan and investment program, until his death.

While successful in business, Woodward expressed an attitude of wistful regret when assessing his career in Lanterns Alight, his second book. "I was a square peg in a round hole, taking work of a practical kind in order to make a living after I had been graduated. What I really wanted was academic training and I have thirsted for it all these prosaic years of my business life." (Woodward, 1940, p. 120) His regrets not withstanding, Woodward travelled extensively, collecting rare books and works of art.

Woodward's civic involvements in Topeka were many. He served many years on the Topeka Library Board as its president (1934-1940), overseeing the expansion of the main library and its branches. He sat on the board of directors of the Kansas State Historical Society, the Y. M. C. A., the Boy Scouts of America, and the K. U. Alumni Association. He was a trustee of the Jane C. Stormont Hospital and was very active with the Topeka Symphony Association.

In 1924, Woodward was elected to serve as a member of the Topeka Board of Education, a position he held for ten years. Woodward was elected president of the board in 1925 and under his tenure Topeka High School (c. 1930-1931) and many other schools were constructed. Woodward played a very active role in the planning and design of the Collegiate Gothic style high school, working closely with the building's architects Professor Linus Burr Smith of Kansas State College (Kansas State University) and Theodore R. Griest of the Thomas W. Williamson and Company, a Topeka architecture firm.

"In those years the board undertook a large building program including the new high school, considered one of the most beautiful and most complete in the West. Mr. Woodward is especially proud of the library and the browsing room, to the construction and equipment of which he gave much attention. The browsing room, which he believed to be the first in a high school in the United States, he paid for out of his own pocket." (Kansas City Star, 5 March 1939)

Woodward's appreciation and knowledge of architecture lead him to retain the Kansas City, Missouri architectural firm of Root and Siemens to design his new house. Root and Siemens was an established Kansas City firm founded by Walter C. Root and George M. Siemens in 1896. The firm was responsible for many residences and commercial buildings in Kansas City, Missouri, and also

received various commissions in Kansas, including Dyche Hall (c. 1902) at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad Building (c. 1912) and Grace Episcopal Cathedral (c. 1916) in Topeka. The Woodward House may be the only example of Root and Siemens residential work in Topeka.

The Root and Siemens design for the "Dwelling for Mr. Chester Woodward" is not dated, and shows some materials which were not used on the house, such as the slate roof. However, the overall concept of the plans was realized in the physical construction of the house. Unfortunately, the front sheet of the Root and Siemens design, which shows the facade elevation, has been ripped in half, leaving only the top half. The bottom half of this front sheet may have contained the date of the drawings, no dates are contained on the visible title blocks of the other sheets.

The plans also include a sheet entitled "Plans of A Recreation Room for Mr. Chester Woodward," by Topeka architect Theodore R. Griest (1898-1974), dated September, 1935. Griest left Thomas W. Williamson and Company in 1933 to establish a private architecture practice.

Griest had worked for Williamson as a draftsman, and later a designer, since 1918. He received his architecture degree from Kansas State College in 1923. In 1929 he entered a year long course in public architectural studies at Harvard University, and worked as a designer for Williamson upon his return until 1933.

Griest worked in partnership with Ray Coolidge from 1937 to 1942, during which time the firm designed the Topeka Municipal Auditorium. Oscar Ekdahl joined Griest in 1946, their firm is credited with many public buildings including the Topeka Public Library and Stormont-Vail Hospital. In 1955 Griest retired from active private practice, the firm Griest and Ekdahl became known as Ekdahl, Davis and Depew.

Topeka landscape architect Everett Willis was commissioned to design a landscape plan for the Woodward House. The 1923 design intended that a continuous row of juniper bushes be planted along Fillmore and Thirteenth Streets to screen the house. A row of poplars were intended to screen the house from the alley, various oaks and scotch pines were intended for the northern property line. Clusters of bushes were intended for each corner of the property

along Fillmore. Clusters of various plantings are shown next to the house as well. But for some of the trees on the northern side of the house, none of the other plantings exist. It is not known whether the planting plan was implemented.

The landscape plan also shows features that do exist: the inverted "Y" shaped sidewalk which leads from the front door to the public sidewalk on Fillmore Street, the curved sidewalk which leads from the rear entrance to the public sidewalk on Thirteenth Street, the low stone wall along the front of the house which accepts the inverted "Y" of the front sidewalk, and the public sidewalks along the west and south property lines, inside the rows of juniper bushes. A driveway is shown running from the alley to the garage, remnants of the driveway appear to remain.

Woodward selected the Tudor Revival style for his house. "This dominant style of domestic building was used for a large proportion of early 20th-century suburban houses throughout the country. It was particularly fashionable during the 1920s and early '30s when only the Colonial Revival rivaled it in popularity as a vernacular style ..... The style quickly faded from fashion in the late 1930s but has become popular in somewhat modified form during the Neoeclectic movement of the 1970s and '80s." (McAlester, 1984, p. 358)

"The Tudor style is loosely based on a variety of early English building traditions ranging from simple folk houses to Late Medieval palaces. Most houses in this style emphasize high-pitched, gabled roofs and elaborated chimneys of Medieval origin, but decorative detailing may draw from Renaissance or even the modern Craftsman traditions .... Doorways are favorite places for adding Renaissance detailing .... Simple roundarched doorways with heavy board and batten doors are common .... Windows are typically casements of wood or metal, although more traditional double-hung sash windows are also common. Windows are frequently grouped into strings of three or more, which are most commonly located on or below the main gable or on one- or two-story bays ...." (McAlester, 1984, pp. 356-357) The Woodward House reflects all of the design characteristics that are commonly found in the Tudor Revival style houses of the 1920s and 1930s.

Brick wall cladded, Tudor Revival houses like the Woodward House are the most common Tudor subtype. "Walls of solid brick masonry were sometimes used on landmark examples early in this century, but

brick became the preferred wall finish for even the most modest Tudor cottages after masonry veneering became widespread in the 1920s. Brick first-story walls are commonly contrasted with stone, stucco, or wooden claddings on principal gables or upper stories. False half-timbering occurs on about half the houses in this style, with infilling of stucco or brick between the timbers and, quite often, elaborate decorative patterns in the arrangement of timbers or brick." (McAlester, 1984, p. 355)

The Topeka Daily Capitol 22 October 1923 issue described the Woodward House in this manner:

> One of the most artistic homes in Topeka is that of Chester Woodward, being built at thirteenth and Fillmore streets, at a cost of $50,000. This is almost a replica of the old Tudor mansions of England and is in true Tudor period style but with the additions of modern conveniences which do not detract from the architectural beauty or strictly Tudor style of the building.
>
> The exterior is finished, above the first story, in hand hewn timbers and rough stucco with unmatched tile roof and hand carved wood dormer window and verge boards.
>
> The library, which is to house Mr. Woodward's remarkable collection of rare volumes and art pieces, will be 22 x 40 feet in size with a twenty-foot ceiling supported by hand-hewn timbered arches. It will have an immense fireplace with an artistic mantel. A gallery runs around two sides of the immense room midway toward the ceiling exactly like those of the Old Tudor homes of England which are used to show the family paintings. The paneling between hand-hewn trusses is of a peculiar, strong construction and durable material which resembles stucco but is made of vegetable fiber and sugar cane pulp and is called "Celetex." The twelve panels in the walls of the library will be ornamented with the signs of the zodiac.
>
> The dining room is paneled around all four sides and ceiled with quarter-sawed oak panels .... and in this construction fine matched tile was deliberately broken to present the unmatched appearance so peculiar to Tudor houses ....

The Woodward House was constructed by D. P. Scott, a general contractor who "expended his best efforts to make the workmanship follow out the architects' ideas." (Topeka Daily Capitol, 22 October 1923) Warren and Son were responsible for the tile roof, John McMahan was responsible for the plaster work, L. McCaslin received the painting contract, and Tucker Electric Co. and Johnson and Beck were responsible for the electrical and plumbing installations.

One of Woodward's motivations to construct a new residence was to house his library. He was an avid collector of rare publications and literary artifacts, and his collection gained national attention. Woodward's library collection was discussed in a special feature piece that the Christian Science Monitor wrote about him in 1928.

> Many rare books and magazines are to found in this library. Mr. Woodward's father subscribed to Harper's Monthly and the Atlantic monthly when they were first published. Although his house and store in Lawrence, Kan. were demolished during the Quantrill raid in 1863, these early magazines were not injured. The collection now includes all of the copies of these two magazines from 1850 and 1855, respectively, up to the present time.
>
> A rare collection of Americana is found here- autographs, first edition, examples of early book-binding, English sporting prints and incunabula. A complete Shakespeare folio of "Midsummer Night's Dream," printed in 1623 on paper made from the finest rags is a notable prize. Only 40 Shakespeare folios are know to be in existence and most of them are in museums.
>
> Another highly valued example of early printing is leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, the first book ever printed from moveable type. It is about 500 years old. A complete Gutenberg Bible is very great and its worth constantly increasing. A copy was sold not long ago for $305,000- a record price for any book. The New York Library owns two of these books, and the Huntington Library has one.
>
> One of the choices articles in the Woodward library is an ink-well or ink-pot, as it was formerly called. This belonged to Charles Dickens and was purchased from Dicken's sister-

> in-law, Georgina Hogarth, his administrator. She wrote the following note to accompany it: "I certify that this ink-pot was always used by my brother-in-law, Charles Dickens, at Tavistock House and Gad's Hill until the day of his death, 9th of June 1870. (Signed) Georgina Hogarth.
>
> This library as a whole owes its charm not only to the historical treasures it contains, but to its pleasant warmth. Many lovers of books and of beautiful things have spent happy hours in its hospitable atmosphere. (Christian Science Monitor, 8 September 1928)

Near the end of his life, Woodward published two books, Out of the Blue (1939) and Lanterns Alight (1940), which described his travels around the world in addition to his thoughts on architecture, art, and literature. In Out of the Blue he wrote of his own avocation. "All my life I have been a collector of something. I started out as a small boy collecting tobacco tags and cigarette picture, then postage stamps, then autographs and later, much later, books! I think that if I should be cast away on a desert island, I would begin collecting sea shells." (Woodward, 1939, p. 149)

Woodward bequeathed five thousand books from his collection to the Topeka Public Library, including rare books, signed limited editions, and many leather bound sets.

The Woodward House maintains a high degree of architectural and structural integrity. The house was occupied by the Woodward family until 1971. The Menninger Foundation purchased the property in 1972, and with some minor modifications, used the building as a half-way house for seventeen years. In 1990, the foundation sold the property to Friends of Hospice, who, with little modification to the original structure, will use the building to provide respite care or adult care day care for the terminally ill.

9. Major Bibliographical References

[XX] See continuation sheet

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:

- [XX] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property LESS THAN ONE ACRE

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	15	267350	4324810
B			
C			
D			

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

THE NOMINATED PROPERTY IS LOCATED ON LOTS 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522 THROOP'S ADDITION, TOPEKA, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS. THE PROPERTY IS BOUNDED TO THE WEST BY SW FILLMORE STREET, TO THE SOUTH BY THIRTEENTH STREET, TO THE EAST BY AN ALLEY, AND TO THE NORTH BY ADJACENT PROPERTY LINES.

[ ] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

THE BOUNDARY CONTAINS ALL PROPERTY HISTORICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE NOMINATED BUILDING.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title MARTHA HAGEDORN-KRASS, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

organization KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY date MAY 8, 1992

street & number 120 WEST TENTH telephone 913-296-5264

city or town TOPEKA state KANSAS zip code 66612

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"Planting Plan for Chester Woodward, 13th and Fillmore, Topeka, Kansas." Architectural drawing, Everett H. Willis, L. A.- Kansas Evergreen Nursery. 1241 College Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. 21 November 1923. (In the possession of Friends of Hospice, 1272 Fillmore Street, Topeka, Kansas).

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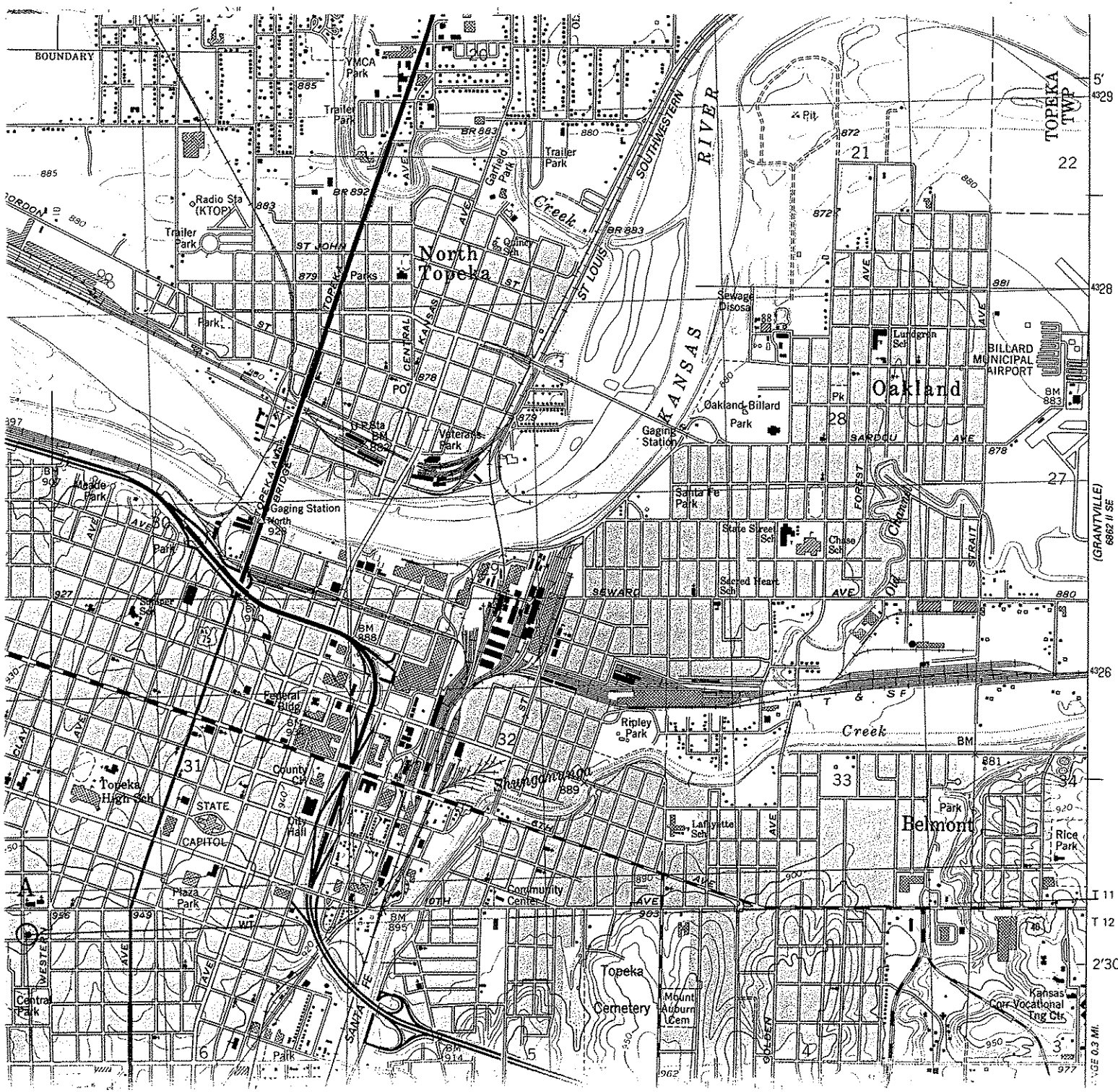

I 11 S CHESTER B. WOODWARD HOUSE
TOPEKA QUAD
15 267350
4324810