

**National Register of Historic Places
listed January 4, 2023**

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 Henry Waters House
Other names/site number KHRI # 045-3010-01263
Name of related Multiple Property Listing "Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas" (1997)

2. Location

Street & number 1124 New Jersey Street XX not for publication
City or town Lawrence vicinity
State Kansas Code KS County Douglas Code 045 Zip code 66044

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: X A ___ B X C ___ D

Patrick Zollner Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date 11-16-22

Kansas State Historical Society
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

**Register of Historic Places
listed November 5, 2022**

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:) _____

Alexis Abernathy Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 1/4/2023

Henry Waters House
Name of Property

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5. Classification

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

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

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		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

COMMERCE/TRADE/Warehouse (basement only)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/limestone

walls: BRICK

roof: Composition shingle

other:

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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 Henry Waters House is a two-story Italianate style residence located in the 1100 block of New Jersey Street in a historic residential neighborhood in Lawrence, Kansas. Constructed in 1872, the principal façade of the house faces New Jersey Street to the west with the main block oriented north-south. It has an ell-plan and the northeast ell is recessed from the principal façade. There is a low hipped roof with a truncated central section over the main block and a wide roof overhang with ornamental paired brackets. Although the original porch has been lost, the form of the Waters House is a good example of the Italianate compound-plan subtype. Italianate detailing is reflected in the building form and fenestration. The low-hipped roof, broad overhang, tall vertical windows, and recessed ell plan are all character-defining features of the Italianate style. The interior room plan is largely intact as well as historic character-defining interior details including wooden flooring, wainscoting, and moldings. Both exterior and interior features clearly reflect the residence's original design and architectural character. The Henry Waters House retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Elaboration

Architectural style

The Waters House is significant in Lawrence, Kansas, as a representative example of Italianate residential architecture. In Lawrence, this style was primarily associated with the economic prosperity and population growth during the city-building period of the town's history from ca. 1864 to 1873. As outlined in the National Register Multiple Property Document, "Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas," the residential buildings of Lawrence's citizens included a wide variety of types and styles of dwellings reflecting the socio-economic status of their owners as well as the period of construction. Late Victorian residences in Lawrence reflect the range of styles popular during the late nineteenth century in American residential architecture.¹ The Italianate style of domestic architecture was widely popular in the United States from about 1850 through 1880. This style was particularly common in the expanding towns and cities of the Midwest. The decline of the Italianate style began with the nation-wide financial panic of 1873 and the subsequent recession. When prosperity returned late in the decade, new housing expressions—particularly the Queen Anne style—rose quickly to dominance.² As the Waters House exemplifies, Italianate style residences in Lawrence were built in both merchant class and working-class neighborhoods.

The Italianate style is often divided into two distinct phases: formal Renaissance Revival and the informal Italianate Villa. Examples of the residential Italianate style in Lawrence generally follow the Andrew Jackson Downing "Picturesque" model of the informal Italian Villa with a wide variation in decorative details.³ The Waters House is an example of the asymmetrical subtype of the Italianate residential property type. According to Virginia McAlester, these are compound-plan houses, usually L-shaped, with towers. Roofs are cross-hipped or cross-gabled. About twenty percent of Italianate houses are of this type.⁴ The Waters House has an ell-plan with a projecting central bay and a low-pitched hipped roof. Examples in Lawrence are two stories high.

¹ Deon Wolfenbarger and Dale Nimz, "Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Document (1997), F-1.

² Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015), 286, 302.

³ Wolfenbarger and Nimz, "Historic Resources of Lawrence," F-2.

⁴ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, p. 283.

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Construction materials in Lawrence range from brick masonry to wood frame construction. A majority of Italianate residences in Lawrence and the majority of historic houses in East Lawrence were constructed of wood frame so the Waters House is a rare example of brick masonry in the neighborhood. A typical distinguishing feature of the Italianate style is the low-pitched roofline with wide overhanging eaves. Also characteristic of the Italianate style, a wide cornice band under the overhanging eaves provides an additional area for elaboration. Windows and porches are another area of ornamental emphasis. Windows are narrow and located either singly or in pairs. Arched and curved tops are often found. Window enframements vary, but they are generally fairly elaborate on the primary facades.⁵

Setting

The Waters House is located in the south part of East Lawrence, a historic residential neighborhood. East Lawrence is south of the Kansas River and east of the downtown business district centered on Massachusetts Street. The Waters House is located four blocks east of the historic Douglas County Courthouse and South Park, both prominent landmarks in the historic downtown district. Because of its size and brick masonry construction, the Waters House is one of the most prominent residences in the neighborhood which mainly consists of smaller wood-frame houses. Houses on New Jersey Street are regularly spaced with a uniform setback and shaded by mature trees and ornamental landscaping. The property consists of all of Lot 110 and ten feet of the south part of Lot 108. The house itself occupies approximately one-third of Lot 110 with a front yard, a large backyard and an alley in the rear. The house is shaded by mature trees in the front.

Exterior (west, north, east, south)

The two-story brick masonry building has a shaped irregularly coursed rubble limestone foundation with smooth-cut stones accentuating the corners and a low hipped roof with a central flat roof on the main block. The house has a front facade 27.5 feet wide with an ell 15 x 17.5 feet and a south façade 32 feet deep. The main walls are constructed of relatively soft brick walls laid in common bond and have been painted red. Masonry openings in the main west façade have projecting smooth-cut stone sills and lintels. Masonry openings in the north, east, and south facades have semicircular brick arches. Basement openings have semicircular brick arches.

The main west façade has three regular bays with central entrances on both the first and second floors flanked by windows. The first-floor entrance has a four-panel wooden door surmounted by a transom with a non-historic aluminum storm door. (The original wooden four-panel entrance door is being repaired and will be installed in the main entrance later this year.) The second-floor entrance has a wooden four-paneled door. The non-historic wood-frame full-length entrance porch extends one bay past the west front, but there is physical evidence of an outline in the painted brick wall that the historic porch was an ell extending around the corner of the main block to access the north door of the main block and the west doors (first and second floors) of the ell. The north door of the main block has a four-panel wooden entrance door with a non-historic aluminum storm door. The west façade of the ell has two bays. The first-floor entrance in the ell has a four-paneled wooden door. The second-floor opening has been covered with plywood to protect the historic wooden entrance door which remains. Historic windows are 2/2 double-hung wooden windows with non-historic aluminum storm windows inset in the wooden jambs. The basement window in the north façade of the main block has a flat stone arch opening with an original brick window well.

The north façade of the ell has two first floor windows surmounted by a single window opening to the west on the second floor and a basement window to the east. The rear east façade has three main bays with two entrances on the first floor between the window bays. The basement entrance is located under the central window openings. There are two east basement windows with a non-historic stone window well to the south and the north. The basement entrance well has stone walls with concrete and wood caps. The steps to the basement entrance well are coursed bricks which have been capped with concrete. The basement entrance well has a painted three-panel wooden door. Windows in the rear façade are wooden 2/2 sashes with aluminum storm windows. The entrance to the north has a paneled wooden door with an aluminum storm

⁵ Wolfenbarger and Nimz, "Historic Resources of Lawrence," F-2.

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door. The entrance to the south has a paneled wooden door and an aluminum storm door. The south façade has two symmetrical window bays with two basement windows, two first floor windows and two second floor windows. Windows have 2/2 wooden sashes and aluminum storm windows.

Interior

As originally constructed, the Waters House had five rooms, a closet and pantry on the first floor. The ceiling was 10 feet, 4 inches high. The parlor is 14 x 14, the sitting room is 14 x 18, and the dining room is 14 x 16 feet. There is a central stair leading to the second floor. The second floor has a hall running north-south, 8 feet wide. There were five "large sleeping chambers" each with a closet. From the second floor, a stairway leads to the attic into a room 14 x 16 feet.⁶ The brick walls on a stone foundation are 14 inches thick. There is a cellar 8 feet deep under the whole house with two exterior entrances to the east.

The parlor has a wooden four-paneled entrance door with an overhead transom. It has historic wide tongue and grooved flooring. There are wide baseboards with a molded top. Windows have an ornamental molded panel beneath the sill. The dining room and the sitting room (now the northeast kitchen) have the same vertical wainscoting. The passage door from the parlor has an overhead transom. Bedrooms on the second floor have original molded baseboards, entrance surrounds, transoms, and wooden four-panel entrance doors. The attic entrance has two wooden steps with an entrance and a steep winding stair leading to the attic room. Original and historic finishes remain mostly intact including plaster walls, wide baseboards, window and door surrounds, and wood floors.

Alterations

There is a non-historic full-length wood-frame shed-roofed front porch with composition shingle roofing across the west front. The porch extends one bay past the main block. It has 4/4 wooden posts, wooden flooring and railing with a central open stair and railing. The house has contemporary green metal guttering. There is a rear shed-roofed porch with a wooden floor and piers to the south. The rear porch has a wooden entrance stair with a landing and railing to the north. Originally, the house had two interior chimneys.⁷ One of those was truncated at the cellar to make space for the new interior stair. According to the present owner, the existing metal flue is a replacement for an earlier metal flue. Six metal roof vents have been installed in the east slope of the main roof. Replacement metal 2-light basement windows have been installed. There are non-historic stone window wells in the west, north, east, and south basement walls.

Interior alterations

Of the four walls on the interior stair, only the wall between the stairway and the parlor is original. There is also a new wall between the bathroom and dining room where the original pantry was located. The central stairway is essentially in the same location. The original steep box stair has been modified and widened to meet the current building code. The existing stairway has a rise and landing in the original location and a second rise at a ninety-degree angle. The contemporary kitchen has been installed in the northeast room of the ell. On the second floor, a new wall has been constructed between the two west bedrooms to enclose a guest suite. A first-floor bathroom is in the southeast room and a second-floor bathroom is in the same position in a southeast room. There is a new kitchenette on the second floor in the central room to the east. Originally, there was an stairway to the cellar from the kitchen that has been removed.⁸

⁶ "Improvements During 1872," *Kansas Tribune* 2 January 1873, p.3.

⁷ In the 1880 birds' eye view of Lawrence, the Waters House was depicted without chimneys rising above the roofline while other houses had chimneys shown. This is puzzling, but there is no other evidence of whether the house had chimneys when constructed or exactly when they were altered.

⁸ See drawings: Existing floor plans, first and second floors-1; Construction plans, first and second floors-1; Construction plans, attic and basement-2.

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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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1872 –1972

Significant Dates

1872, 1877, 1883, 1905

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Thomas Dee, brick mason

Campbell Bart, woodwork

Whitbeck & Holnick, plaster

Kirkpatrick & Richey, painting

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1872 when the Waters House was constructed and ends in 1972, which is the fifty-year convention for evaluating historical significance established by the National Park Service. Henry Waters moved from this house in 1877 and sold the property in 1883. From 1883 until 1905, the property was rented to a succession of tenants. From 1905 until 1972, the house has been owner-occupied.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

N/A

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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 Henry Waters House, Lawrence, Kansas, is eligible for nomination to the National Register for its local significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of Commerce, Social History, and Architecture. Since the house was designed to include a cellar which originally housed a processing and distribution operation for patent medicines, the property also has a significant historical association with the area of commerce. Furthermore, the house is associated with a population group significant in the settlement of Lawrence and the state of Kansas. Henry Waters moved from Watertown, New York, to Ohio, and then Illinois before emigrating to Kansas by 1860. In Lawrence, "the largest group of settlers during the settlement period were Westerners from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois moving farther west. While this sizeable immigration was not publicized, the movement by individuals and small groups formed the largest cultural community in most early Kansas townships."⁹ Construction of the Waters House also is representative of the "city-building" period in the historical development of Lawrence (ca. 1864-1873), a dramatic period of growth that established a long-lasting pattern of residential neighborhoods adjacent to the downtown business district with its axis on Massachusetts Street.

The Waters House has local significance in Lawrence, Kansas, as a representative example of Italianate residential architecture. Overall, the Waters House has very good architectural integrity. The house is a rare example of Italianate brick masonry architecture in East Lawrence, a historic neighborhood. Although the house has had multiple owners since Henry Waters moved away c. 1877, it retains good integrity-both on the interior and exterior. The nineteenth century Italianate style was used for residential, commercial, and institutional architecture. "In Kansas, Italianate-influenced architecture generally was built from 1865 to 1885. During this twenty-year period, Kansas experienced significant growth in its population, economy, and government structure. Early examples of the Italianate style are located in the eastern part of the state, in cities like Kansas City, Leavenworth, and Lawrence."¹⁰ The Henry Waters House then is significant as a representative example of the style that reflected the Waters family's aspirations and socioeconomic status.

Elaboration

The history of the Henry Waters House is associated with significant patterns of social and economic development in the nineteenth and twentieth century history of Lawrence and Kansas. Henry Waters (1832-1910) and his family emigrated to Lawrence during the settlement and city building periods and moved on to Iola, a growing town in southeast Kansas after Lawrence's prospects for urban growth and prosperity peaked and stagnated.

As outlined in the NRMPDF, "Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas," re-building Lawrence after the destruction of Quantrill's 1863 raid, the completion of a transcontinental railroad branch line, the Kansas Pacific, to North Lawrence in 1864, and the end of the Civil War in 1865 contributed to a notable, but short-lived boom. An influx of settlers increased the town's population to 8,320 in 1870. Most of this increase occurred in the last five years of the decade. Construction of the Waters House is associated with the dramatic socioeconomic development of Lawrence during this period. After 1873 the town never experienced anything like that growth until after 1945.¹¹

⁹ James R. Shortridge, Peopling the Plains: Who Settled Where in Frontier Kansas (Lawrence, University of Kansas Press, 1995), 34-35.

¹⁰ Martha Hagedorn-Krass, "Italianate Architecture Gains Popularity in 19th Century Kansas," Kansas Preservation (Kansas State Historical Society, May/June, 2003), 13.

¹¹ Wolfenbarger and Nimz, "Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas" (1997), E-8.

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At the time of Quantrill's raid, Lawrence was second in commercial importance only to Leavenworth among Kansas towns, and Lawrence held this position for several years afterwards.¹² The rise of Kansas City to regional dominance, however, was launched with the construction of a key railroad bridge across the Missouri River in 1867. Kansas City became the regional railroad and urban center with a population of more than 32,000 in 1870 and more than 56,000 in 1880.¹³

Construction of the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad to the east side of Lawrence in 1867 created jobs in construction, associated businesses, and eventually, in local manufacturing for immigrants and new residents of Lawrence.¹⁴ On the south bank of the Kansas River, important industrial and manufacturing enterprises were established during the city-building period. These provided jobs for workers who lived east of Massachusetts Street. This investment stimulated population growth and home-building in East Lawrence and the Waters House is a significant example associated with this development.

Residential neighborhoods of east and north Lawrence were shaped by similar economic, social, and architectural trends that developed after 1863 and differentiated these districts from west and south Lawrence. East and north Lawrence were two areas available for rapid development because the land had been less desirable. As an indication, land values recorded in the 1865 tax records were lower for east Lawrence compared with west Lawrence. Of the 94 men holding real estate valued at \$1,000 or more, only 23 owned property east of Massachusetts Street. When a bird's eye view of Lawrence was published in 1869, the east side of Massachusetts was more developed than the west. The 1873 Atlas showed many residences on Rhode Island and Connecticut Streets and development extended from the river south to 13th Street.¹⁵

City-building in Lawrence ended in the nation-wide financial panic of 1873. The recession of the mid-1870s was precipitated on September 18 by the failure of the well-known New York investment firm of Jay Cooke and Company. Two days later, the New York Stock Exchange closed and credit became difficult or impossible to obtain. The impact on Lawrence was catastrophic. During the boom, the city and county had issued a total of \$900,000 in bonds to support railroad construction. After 1873 this debt became a crushing tax burden. In 1874 a drought and grasshopper invasion devastated the farms of Douglas County. Residents began to leave for more secure settlements in the East or for possible opportunities in the West. By the time the state census was taken in 1875, Lawrence had lost 1,052 residents. The population of Douglas County declined by 2,087. By 1877 all five banks in Lawrence either failed or reorganized.¹⁶ Understanding the severity of this economic recession helps explain why Henry Waters withdrew from the medicine manufacturing business and moved his family from Lawrence only five years after building his impressive new home on New Jersey Street.

While the image of Lawrence as a transplanted New England town has persisted, the historical population was considerably more diverse. Different population groups contributed to the urban and architectural heritage of the town. Besides the Westerners from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, there were also Germans, Scandinavians, Irish, American Indians, and African Americans in early Lawrence.¹⁷ According to the 1865 state census, only 23 percent of the population in Lawrence were from New England. Twenty-nine percent

¹² Kenneth Middleton, "Manufacturing in Lawrence, 1854-1900" M.A. thesis, University of Kansas (1940), p. 19. Cited in "Historic Resources of Lawrence," E-10.

¹³ I.E. Quastler, "The Railroads of Lawrence" (Lawrence, KS: Coronado Press, 1979), p. 180. Cited in "Historic Resources of Lawrence," E-10.

¹⁴ Wolfenbarger and Nimz, "Historic Resources of Lawrence," E-8.

¹⁵ Ambler, "Identity Formation in the East Lawrence Neighborhood," unpubl. Paper (December 1991), p. 12. Cited in Wolfenbarger and Nimz, "Historic Resources of Lawrence," E-13.

¹⁶ David Dary, Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas: An Informal History (Lawrence, KS: Allen Books, 1992), p. 186-187.

¹⁷ Wolfenbarger and Nimz, "Historic Resources of Lawrence," E-4.

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were “Westerners” from Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, 29 percent were from the Upper South, and 18 percent were from Europe.¹⁸

Henry Waters and C. Wakefield & Co.

Henry Waters’ life journey across the United States illustrated a typical pattern of European-American Western migration in the mid-nineteenth century. He was born in Watertown, New York on February 2, 1832. According to his obituary, as a youth he moved with his parents to Ohio and then to Bloomington, Illinois.¹⁹ As a young man in Bloomington, he married Helen Sawyer on February 5, 1855. For several years, Henry Waters worked for his uncle Cyrenius Wakefield in the patent medicine manufacturing business.²⁰ According to his obituary, Waters “came west and located at Lawrence, Kansas where he resided until 1878.” After Kansas Territory was opened to settlement, Waters established a branch of the C. Wakefield and Company patent medicine business in Lawrence.

The history of the C. Wakefield Company is a representative example of the development of the patent medicine industry in the United States from the mid-nineteenth century to the beginning of the next. During the mid-nineteenth century, Cyrenius Wakefield became a major figure in the development of the patent medicine industry in the United States. Like Henry Waters, he was born in Watertown, New York in 1815. Wakefield grew up in Watertown, farming in season and teaching school in winter. In 1837, he journeyed to Bloomington, Illinois, then on the western frontier. He purchased land in DeWitt County south of Bloomington and continued the routine of farming in the summer and teaching school in the winter. In 1843 he returned to Watertown and married “an old schoolmate.”

In 1845, Cyrenius was visited by his older brother, Zera. After graduating from medical school in Cincinnati, Ohio, Zera had settled in southwestern Arkansas and practiced medicine there for ten years. Impressed by the farm Cyrenius had developed in Illinois, he decided to move to Bloomington. In 1846 Zera lent Cyrenius money to start a country store. In Illinois, Zera Wakefield had great success treating the “miasmatic fevers” common in the summer. “His wonderful success created a great sensation and his fame soon extended fifty miles around. . . he was quite unable to fill all the demands upon him.” To serve the patients he was unable to attend himself, Zera Wakefield prepared careful formulas for his medicines and taught Cyrenius Wakefield how to compound them. The country store gradually transformed into a medical laboratory. Advertising for Wakefield’s company thereafter dated the founding of the company as 1846.²¹

Then suddenly in 1848, Zera Wakefield died of a “violent congestion of the lungs which carried him off in thirty-six hours.” Cyrenius felt obliged to sell his farm, invest the proceeds into consolidating control of the business by buying out his brother’s bride of two months, and moved into Bloomington to “obtain better postal and express facilities.” In Bloomington, Cyrenius operated a retail drug business in a storefront with a partner, while using the rear of the store as his manufacturing plant. He “applied himself diligently to the study of medicine and pharmacy. . . and here gained the title of Doctor.” By 1857, he gave up the retail drug trade and devoted himself entirely to the manufacture of the Wakefield remedies. The business prospered as he extended his local agencies over all the western states.²²

In 1868, Wakefield’s older son Oscar, became superintendent of the company’s laboratory and in 1871 Wakefield promoted his son-in-law and Oscar to the status of partners and delegated day-to-day control of

¹⁸Wolfenbarger and Nimz, “Historic Resources of Lawrence,” E-8; Shortridge, Peopling the Plains, p. 24.

¹⁹ Henry Wates obituary. “Was In Quantrell Raid,” Iola Daily Register and Evening News 12 January 1910, 1.

²⁰ “Posterity of John Wakefield of Boston,” Historical, Genealogical, and Biographical Register of the Name and Family of Wakefield compiled by Homer Wakefield (Bloomington, IL: Private printing, 1897), 76.

²¹ Malcolm A. Goldstein (8 June 2014). See “C. Wakefield & Company,” at: <https://onbeyondholcombe.wordpress.com/2014/06/08/c-wakefield-company/> Accessed 8 September 2022.

²² Malcolm A. Goldstein (8 June 2014). See “C. Wakefield & Company,” at: <https://onbeyondholcombe.wordpress.com/2014/06/08/c-wakefield-company/> Accessed 8 September 2022.

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the business to them. By 1874, the Wakefield company employed forty persons in its manufacturing business. As a contemporary promotional biography stated, its "largest sales are made where fevers are most dangerous and most common, particularly in new counties where [the doctor, Wakefield] is glad to know that his remedies are the means of doing good." By 1879, the company's net worth was estimated at \$150,000. It was producing approximately "ten different remedies... mostly fever and ague specifics, balsams, cough-sirups [sic] and pills." These remedies were sold in "Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa... [as well as] the Western and Southwestern states." The C. Wakefield Company operated through "six thousand local agents, mostly druggists and dealers, who sell his medicine on commission." As a citizen, Cyrenius Wakefield was a founder of the Republican party in Bloomington and a friend of Abraham Lincoln. Wakefield died in 1885 in Bloomington.²³

By 1897, the C. Wakefield & Company was listed as a member of the Proprietary Association of America (PAA), the patent medicine manufacturing trade association. Its principals were listed as the Estate of C. Wakefield, Oscar Wakefield, General Manager, Dr. Homer Wakefield and Hattie Brady [C. Wakefield's younger daughter], directors.²⁴

Patent medicines originally referred to medications whose ingredients had been granted government protection for exclusivity. In fact, the recipes of most nineteenth century patent medicines were not officially patented. Most producers (often small family operations) used ingredients that were quite similar to their competitors-vegetable extracts laced with ample doses of alcohol.²⁵ By the middle of the nineteenth century, the manufacture of these products had become a major industry in the United States. Many popular concoctions were fortified with morphine, opium, or cocaine. Remedies were available for almost any ailment. From the beginning, some physicians and medical societies criticized patent medicines. They argued that the popular remedies did not cure illness, discouraged the sick from seeking legitimate treatments, and caused alcohol and drug dependency.²⁶

The temperance movement also protested the use of alcohol in these medicines. By the end of the nineteenth century, most Americans supported laws to force manufacturers to disclose the remedies' ingredients and use more realistic language in their advertising. Between c. 1880 and 1898, the drug industry expanded enormously. The Proprietary Association, a trade association of medicine producers was established in 1881. The Association was augmented by the popular press which had gone dependent on the revenue from patent medicine advertising.²⁷

By the end of the century, scientists had developed tests providing for clear and certain identification of the secret compounds contained in patent medicines. In June, 1905, Collier's Weekly Magazine published an expose that instigated the first serious investigation of the patent medicine industry's excesses. With strong support from President Theodore Roosevelt, Congress passed the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906. The legislation provided for public health action against unlabeled or unsafe ingredients and misleading

²³ Malcolm A. Goldstein (8 June 2014). See "C. Wakefield & Company," at: <https://onbeyondholcombe.wordpress.com/2014/06/08/c-wakefield-company/> Accessed 8 September 2022.

²⁴ Malcolm A. Goldstein (8 June 2014). See "C. Wakefield & Company," at: <https://onbeyondholcombe.wordpress.com/2014/06/08/c-wakefield-company/> Accessed 8 September 2022.

²⁵ "History of Patent Medicine," Hagley Museum and Library. See: <https://www.hagley.org/research/digital-exhibits/history-patent-medicine> Accessed 14 September 2022.

²⁶ "History of Patent Medicine," Hagley Museum and Library. See: <https://www.hagley.org/research/digital-exhibits/history-patent-medicine>. Accessed 14 September 2022.

²⁷ "History of Patent Medicine," Hagley Museum and Library. See: <https://www.hagley.org/research/digital-exhibits/history-patent-medicine> Accessed 14 September 2022.

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advertising.²⁸ Later In the twentieth century, the patent medicine market declined and the American Medical Association began to set standards for drugs and their evaluation. The AMA directed patients toward using effective pharmaceutical preparations prescribed by physicians and to discourage their use of self-administered patent medicines.

Just one year after the Waters House was completed, the Panic of 1873 precipitated a major financial recession in the United States. As demand for the medicines sold by C. Wakefield & Company diminished, the company reorganized the business in Lawrence and moved the distribution operation to new territories. First, the office was removed from the Waters house on New Jersey Street to the north half of Mr. Apitz's building (No. 177, Massachusetts Street). As the Daily Kansas Tribune February 15, 1874, "we have been surprised that this move had not been made before, for few houses in the city do more business than has been done in a very quiet and unassuming way by C. Wakefield & Co., for the past two years—during which time this has been the supply point for Kansas Nebraska, and Southwestern Missouri all territory East [sic] of this being supplied from the factory at Bloomington, Illinois. We welcome them, however, now, to a place among our businessmen, and presume that another year or two will show the necessity for still further increase in office and store room accommodations. Their business has been thoroughly systematized during the past year by Mr. H.N. Pease, who has charge of the office."²⁹

Always enterprising, Henry Waters developed other business objectives during this period. His partnership with Cyraeus Wakefield was dissolved by mutual consent in an announcement published on March 18, 1875. Wakefield assumed all accounts and liabilities.³⁰ Later in 1875, Henry Waters, as executor of the last will and testament of his father-in-law, Elias B. Sawyer, sued to collect a mortgage in Lawrence. Finally, Waters moved his family to lola where he established a successful stock-raising farm. Waters must have been well regarded because the Lawrence Standard noted the event, "Mr. Henry Waters, for some years a resident of this city, left yesterday morning for lola, taking his family with him. He is engaged quite extensively in stock-raising at that point."

After leaving Lawrence, Henry and Helen Waters lived on a farm five miles northeast of lola, Kansas. For several years Waters engaged in the milling business with Mr. Thayer one of the pioneers of lola. Later, he "devoted his time to the real estate business and assisted in the constable work" of lola and Allen County. Helen Sawyer Waters died in 1900 and Henry re-married about 1905. When he died in 1910, Henry Waters was survived by four children: Miss Myrtle Waters and Mrs. C. L. Whitaker of lola, Mrs. I. E. Patterson of Pasadena, California; and Mrs. D. A. McDonald of Cordele, Georgia. Two sons Frank and Charles died in youth. As the obituary concluded, "Mr. Waters was well and favorably known throughout the community and many friends regret his departure."³¹

His wife, Helen Louisa Waters (1834-1901), was born in Cleveland, Ohio and moved with her parents, Elias and Priscilla Sawyer, to Marion County, Illinois, where she met and married her second cousin, Henry Waters. She bore seven children of whom four daughters survived. Mrs. Waters had been ill for many years before her death in lola.³²

²⁸ "History of Patent Medicine," Hagley Museum and Library. See: <https://www.hagley.org/research/digital-exhibits/history-patent-medicine> Accessed 14 September 2022. See also, James Harvey Young, The Toadstool Millionaires: A Social History of Patent Medicines in America before Federal Regulation (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1961).

²⁹ Daily Kansas Tribune 15 February 1874.

³⁰ "Dissolution of Copartnership," Lawrence Daily Journal 18 March 1875, p. 3.

³¹ Quotations in this paragraph from the Henry Waters obituary. "Was In Quantrell Raid," lola Daily Register and Evening News 12 January 1910, 1.

³² "Death of Mrs. Henry Waters," lola Daily Record 3 July 1901.

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During the Civil War, Henry Waters registered for the Civil War draft in 1863 and survived the famous raid on August 21, 1863 when Quantrill's Confederate raiders burned downtown Lawrence and killed approximately 150 citizens. According to his obituary, "Mr. Waters was a resident of Lawrence at the time the guerilla and his band sacked the town only by hiding neath [sic] the hay in a barn did he live to tell the story of the horrors of that massacre."³³ By 1866 Henry Waters and his family were recorded as residing on Lot 106, New Jersey Street between Quincy and Hancock (later Eleventh and Twelfth).³⁴ In the 1870 Federal census, the Waters household consisted of Henry, his wife, and three children, Ella, Frank, and Susan Waters as well as three men in their 20s with different surnames (presumably boarders or workers in the medicine manufacturing business). Henry's occupation was recorded as "druggist." By that time, Henry Waters owned Lots 106-108-110. The family lived in a house on Lot 106 until the finer residence on Lot 110 (now 1124 New Jersey) was built. A large wood-frame barn also was erected between the two residences. (See Figure 8, Sanborn map) Use of this building may have supported the patent medicine business by housing teams and wagons necessary for distribution of the patent medicine..

Two years later, Lawrence was booming and 1872 was "a year remarkable for the erection of fine buildings."³⁵ At the high point of the city-building period in Lawrence, Henry Waters had his fine new home constructed in what is now East Lawrence. "Henry Waters, on south New Jersey street, has completed the brick work of a large and commodious residence—altogether the best in that portion of the city. The carpenters are now busily engaged in closing it. Such buildings give evidence of the permanent and substantial growth of the city."³⁶ A few weeks later, the Topeka Daily Commonwealth commented that Waters was "putting the finishing touches on the finest residence in southeast Lawrence."³⁷ On January 2, 1873, the Kansas Tribune [Lawrence, Kansas] reported, "among the good residences erected during the last summer and fall, was that of Henry Water at 110 New Jersey street. It is 27 1/2 feet front, with a recess and [a porch?] 15x17 1/2 feet, and the main body of the house is 32 feet deep. The foundation is of stone and the main building brick with walls 14 inches thick. There is a cellar 8 feet deep under the whole house, in a portion of which is the office and the packing department of C. Wakefield & Co's patent medicines. There is a stairway to the cellar from the kitchen and two entrances from the outside. On the first floor there are five rooms, inclusive of closet and pantry." Other first floor rooms were identified as a parlor, sitting room and dining room. There were "five large sleeping chambers" on the second floor and a stairway which led to the attic with another room.³⁸

The description of the new Waters residence was remarkably detailed. "Thomas Dee did the mason work; Campbell Bart the woodwork; Whitbeck & Heinick the plastering; Kirkpatrick & Richey the painting. Everything is done in a good substantial manner. The plastering is without a crack and the finishing is oak and exceedingly well done. The cost of the building is about \$6,000, and the arrangement makes it every way comfortable and convenient."³⁹

At the time of its construction, the substantial size, materials, and workmanship expressed in the Henry Waters House made it a landmark in East Lawrence. Detailed in the Italianate style widely popular at the time, the house is significant as an architectural example of the Waters family aspirations and socioeconomic status.

1124 New Jersey – house history

In 1879 L. M. Sawyer (Helen Waters' brother) was living on New Jersey Street. In 1880, Mary B. Whitman and her family were living at 106 New Jersey. John S. Brown and his daughter Sarah were living at 110 New

³³ Henry Waters obituary. "Was In Quantrell Raid," Iola Daily Register and Evening News 12 January 1910, 1.

³⁴ Kansas State Census (1865); Lawrence city directories (1866, 1868, 1869).

³⁵ "Improvements During 1872," Kansas Tribune 2 January 1873, p. 3.

³⁶ Daily Kansas Tribune 10 August 1872, p. 4.

³⁷ "Kansas," Daily Commonwealth 25 September 1872, p. 4.

³⁸ "Improvements During 1872," Kansas Tribune 2 January 1873, p. 3.

³⁹ "Improvements During 1872," Kansas Tribune 2 January 1873, p. 3.

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Jersey (1124 New Jersey). The patriarch of the Brown family was Reverend John Stillman Brown, a Unitarian minister from New Hampshire. He was an early settler of Kansas Territory who brought his family to Lawrence in 1857. His daughter Sarah A. Brown was born in 1838 and her sister Mary was born about 1844. Mary married Alfred Whitman, an insurance agent, 1867. They had three children by 1880. Eventually in 1882, Henry Waters sold all three lots that he owned (106-108-110) to Sarah A. Brown and Mary B. Whitman for \$2,400.⁴⁰ In February, 1883 Sarah Brown and Mary Whitman sold Lot 106 with a residence and on June 27, 1883, they sold Lots 108-110 to A. P. Hodges. For several years after 1883, the house at 1124 New Jersey Street was rented to a succession of tenants who represented the wide range of occupations and socioeconomic class living in East Lawrence.

Early in 1882, A.P. Hodges was the manager of the Conover Brothers musical goods store in Topeka, Kansas. After Hodges bought the house on New Jersey Street, he opened a feed store at 174 Massachusetts Street in Lawrence. In March, 1885, he was a candidate for city council from the Third Ward. Soon afterwards, Hodges sold the feed store in May, 1885. Then on March 2, 1886, he sold the residence on New Jersey to Betsey B. Noyes (b. 1820, d. 1903) for \$4,000. Noyes rented the house to a succession of tenants until she died in May, 1903. Her daughter Abby Raymond inherited the property.

John N. and Betsey Noyes were married in 1840 and then were early settlers in Lawrence from Abington, Massachusetts. "In 1862 Mr. Noyes came to Kansas as an agent of the parties who bought out the Emigrant Aid Society interest. He purchased a site for a home on the west side of the city, and there planted his vineyard. . . . Soon after he had completed his house, in 1868, he brought his family here."⁴¹ Noyes operated a real estate business. In the 1880 Federal Census, Ellis B. and Abbie E. Noyes were recorded as young adults. The family was living on Mississippi Street. In 1882 Abbie Noyes was appointed as the administratrix of her father's estate. Abbie Noyes married Henry L. Raymond, a druggist, in 1885. In 1886, H. L. Raymond & Company, drugs, was recorded at 833 Massachusetts Street in the city directory. In the 1900 Federal Census, the Raymond family was living at 746 Mississippi Street. The household included Henry, Abbie, and their daughter, Bessie, with Betsey Noyse. Betsey Noyes died in 1903 and Henry Raymond died in 1908.⁴²

After her mother died, Abbie Raymond advertised the house at 1124 New Jersey for sale by heirs in 1905.⁴³ However, she retained title to the property until she finally sold to Will A. Gorrill in April, 1911 for \$1,800.⁴⁴ William R. Gorrill was a dentist who had his office and residence at 819 Massachusetts. He quickly re-sold the house for a profit to O.H. McQuary for \$3,000 in November.⁴⁵ Oscar H. McQuary, Jr operated a business providing real estate, loan, investment, and insurance services. He and his wife Minnie sold Lots 108-110 to R. M. Copenhaver, a carpenter, for \$3,000 on December 4, 1913. The Copenhaver family including Robert's wife Ellen and three adult children, Ward, Ina, and Pearl, resided at 309 E. Quincy Street.⁴⁶

Possibly Abbie Raymond took the house off the market because she rented to a stable tenant. Several members of the Mifflin family lived at 1124 New Jersey from c. 1904 to c. 1917. In 1905 Jane E. Mifflin, a widow whose husband David had been a prominent farmer in Kanwaka Township, resided at 1124 New Jersey Street. The household also included three of Jane's six children: Luella, Robert, and Thomas Mifflin who boarded with their mother. Robert and Thomas were teamsters.⁴⁷ It appears that the Mifflins used the Waters barn for their teams. They advertised, "For Sale—Two good teams of farm horses, two teams of mules, and also riding and driving horses. Enquire at 1124 New Jersey Street."⁴⁸ Another newspaper

⁴⁰ Lawrence city directories; Federal Census 1880; Lawrence Daily Journal 15 January 1882, p. 4.

⁴¹ "John N. Noyes," obituary. Western Home Journal 28 December 1882.

⁴² "Remains of Harry L. Raymond Laid to Rest This Afternoon," Lawrence Weekly World 26 March 1908.

⁴³ Lawrence Daily Journal 29 August 1905.

⁴⁴ "Real Estate Transfers," Jeffersonian Gazette 12 April 1911.

⁴⁵ Jeffersonian Gazette 8 November 1911.

⁴⁶ Deed Record 4 December 1913; Lawrence city directories 1911, p.206; 1913, p. 82.

⁴⁷ Lawrence City Directory 1905, p. 188.

⁴⁸ Lawrence Daily Gazette 13 July 1904.

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advertisement from 1913 stated, "For sale—Two teams of horses, wagons and harness, also large mill and good Champion mower, will sell anything separately; call Bell 1483."⁴⁹ The family matriarch, Jane Mifflin, died early in 1916 at her home, 1124 New Jersey Street and was buried at Clinton, Douglas County.⁵⁰ She had lived in Douglas County for fifty years and was remembered as "a well known resident." Thomas Mifflin was listed as residing at 1124 New Jersey in 1917.⁵¹

R. M. and E. J. Copenhaver sold to J. S. Windsor on November 16, 1914. At this time, Windsor sold only ten feet off the south side of Lot 108 and Lot 110 where the Waters house stood.⁵² This transaction marked a change in use. After 1914, the Waters barn was demolished or moved and a new residence was constructed on Lot 108. J.S. Windsor was recorded as a real estate agent in the 1940 Federal Census. Windsor and his wife sold the Waters house to William H. Charlton. Charlton was recorded as an agent for the Kansas City Star residing at 809 Connecticut Street in the 1915 Lawrence city directory.⁵³

Mr. Charlton sold the 1124 New Jersey property to William A. Waterson in June 1924. Waterson and his family lived in the house for about ten years. Waterson was a carpenter. In the 1929 city directory, he was recorded as working for J. T. Constant, a prominent local contractor who built many of the significant buildings in Lawrence during the early twentieth century. According to the 1930 Federal Census, the Waterson family consisted of William, age 51, his wife Jemima, age 50, and son Corwin, age 25. Waterson was recorded as residing at 1124 New Jersey in the 1932 city directory, but he died in Rapid City, South Dakota in 1936. It appears that William Waterson transferred to the deed for the property to his wife before he went to South Dakota. In September, 1936, Jemima Waterson sold the house to William Hines.⁵⁴

In 1940, Dewey Raines the house and lived there with his wife, two daughters, and an uncle. W. I. Leander was the resident in 1944.⁵⁵ The heirs of Ida and William Hines sold the property to Samuel E. Hill in January, 1946. Samuel and Blanche E. Hill moved into the house in 1949. Samuel died in 1955, but Blanche owned the house at 1124 New Jersey until she died in March, 1997. Blanche Hill lived at 1124 New Jersey at least until 1966. Eleanor B. Wells, photographer, also was a resident at this address listed in the 1961 city directory. After Mrs. Hill died, her daughter Irene F. Graham, inherited the property. Irene died in April, 2016 and bequeathed the house to Daniel and Margie Hopkins. A few months later in November, the Hopkins sold to Camille Wingo, the present owner.⁵⁶

At the time of its construction, the substantial size, materials, and workmanship expressed in the Henry Waters House made it a landmark in East Lawrence. Detailed in the Italianate style widely popular at the time, the house is significant as an architectural example of the Waters family aspirations and socioeconomic status. The house is significant in the area of architecture because of its association with a community that was rapidly developing from a frontier settlement to a sophisticated urban community in a prosperous state.

⁴⁹ Lawrence Daily Journal-World 23 June 1913. Bell 1483 was the phone number for Robert Mifflin.

⁵⁰ "Death of Mrs. Mifflin," Lawrence Daily Gazette 23 March 1916.

⁵¹ Lawrence City Directory (1917), p. 334.

⁵² "Warranty Deeds," 10 July 1915 Lawrence Daily Journal World.

⁵³ Lawrence City Directory (1915), p. 82.

⁵⁴ Lawrence City Directory (1925), p. 91; (1927); (1929); (1932), 91. Warranty Deed, September, 1936.

⁵⁵ Lawrence City Directory (1940), (1944).

⁵⁶ Douglas County deed records; Lawrence city directories.

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Name of Property

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- "Birds Eye View, Lawrence, " (1869); "Bird's Eye View, Lawrence," (1880).
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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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than 1 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)

Henry Waters House
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Name of Property: Henry Waters House
City or Vicinity: Lawrence
County: Douglas State: Kansas
Photographer: Dale E. Nimz
Date Photographed: May 9, 2022

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

Photo Number	View	Description
#1	West elevation	Henry Waters House, west elevation, view from southwest
#2	West elevation	Henry Waters House, west elevation, view from west
#3	West elevation	Henry Waters House, west elevation, view from west northwest
#4	Ell	Henry Waters House, ell, view from west, view from west northwest
#5	Ell	Henry Waters House, ell, view from west
#6	Ell	Henry Waters House, ell, view from northwest
#7	Ell	Henry Waters House, ell, northwest corner
#8	East elevation	Henry Waters House, east elevation, view from east
#9	East elevation	Henry Waters House, east elevation, view from east southeast
#10	South elevation	Henry Waters House, south elevation, view from south southwest
#11	Rear porch	Henry Waters House, rear porch, east elevation, view from north
#12	Front porch	Henry Waters House, front porch, west elevation, view from south
#13	Front entrance	Henry Waters House, front entrance, west elevation, view from west
#14	Rear entrance	Henry Waters House, rear entrance door, east elevation, view from east
#15	Rear window	Henry Waters House, rear window, east elevation, view from east
#16	Basement entrance	Henry Waters House, basement entrance, east elevation, view from east
#17	Parlor	Henry Waters House, parlor, view from southeast
#18	Front hall	Henry Waters House, view from east
#19	Dining room	Henry Waters House, dining room, view from southwest
#20	Dining room	Henry Waters House, dining room, view from northeast
#21	Upstairs hall	Henry Waters House, upstairs hall, view from northeast
#22	Upstairs bedroom	Henry Waters House, upstairs bedroom, view from east
#23	Attic door	Henry Waters House, attic door
#24	Attic stair	Henry Waters House, attic stair

Henry Waters House

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Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

- Figure 1. Lawrence_DG_1124NJ_SitePlan_Figure1
- Figure 2. Lawrence_DG_1124NJ_Existing_2017_Figure2
- Figure 3. Lawrence_DG_1124NJ_Construction_Figure3
- Figure 4. Lawrence_DG_1124NJ_Construction_Figure4
- Figure 5. BirdsEyeView_Lawrence_1869_Figure5
- Figure 6. AtlasDgCo_1873_Figure6
- Figure 7. BirdsEyeView_Lawrence_1880_Figure7
- Figure 8. SanbornMap_Lawrence_Jan1911p11_Figure8

Henry Waters House
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Photo 1



Photo 2

Henry Waters House
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
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Photo 3



Photo 4

Henry Waters House
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
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Photo 5

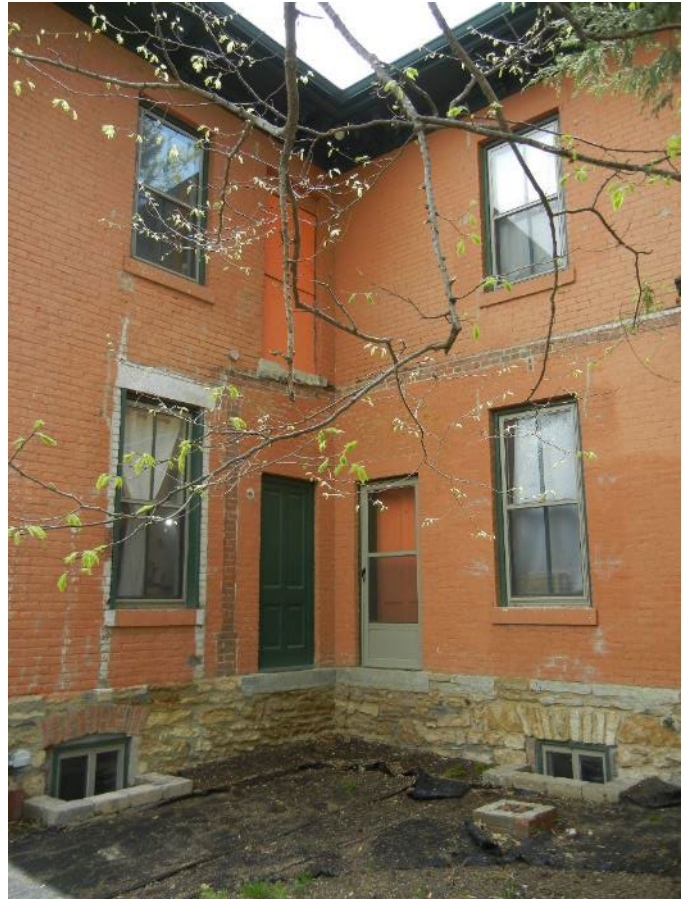


Photo 6

Henry Waters House
Name of Property

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Photo 7



Photo 8

Henry Waters House
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Photo 9



Photo 10

Henry Waters House
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Photo 11



Photo 12

Henry Waters House
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Photo 13



Photo 14

Henry Waters House
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
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Photo 15

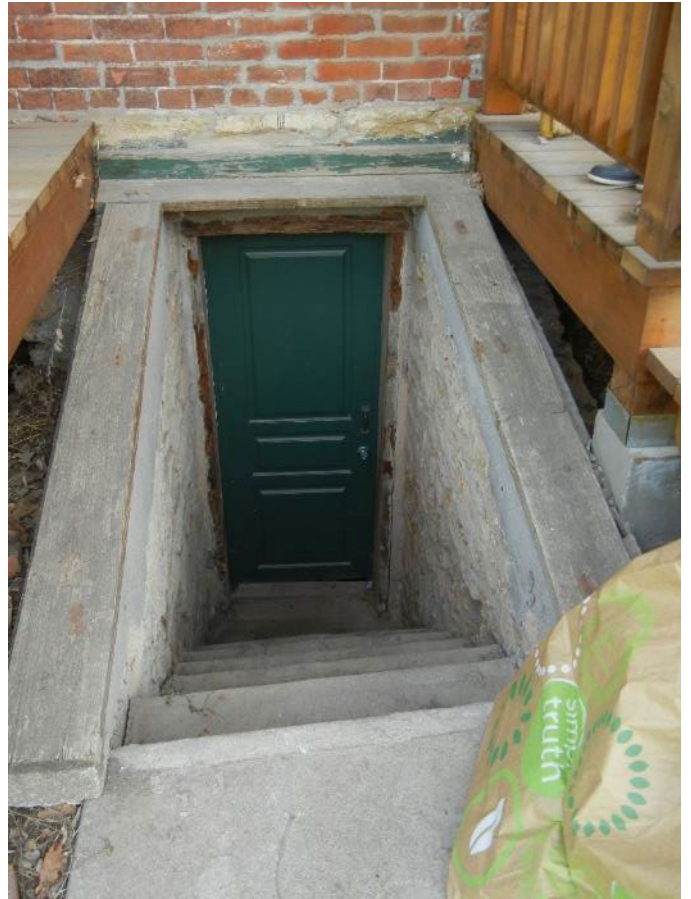


Photo 16

Henry Waters House
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
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Photo 17



Photo 18

Henry Waters House
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Photo 19



Photo 20

Henry Waters House
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Photo 21



Photo 22

Henry Waters House
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
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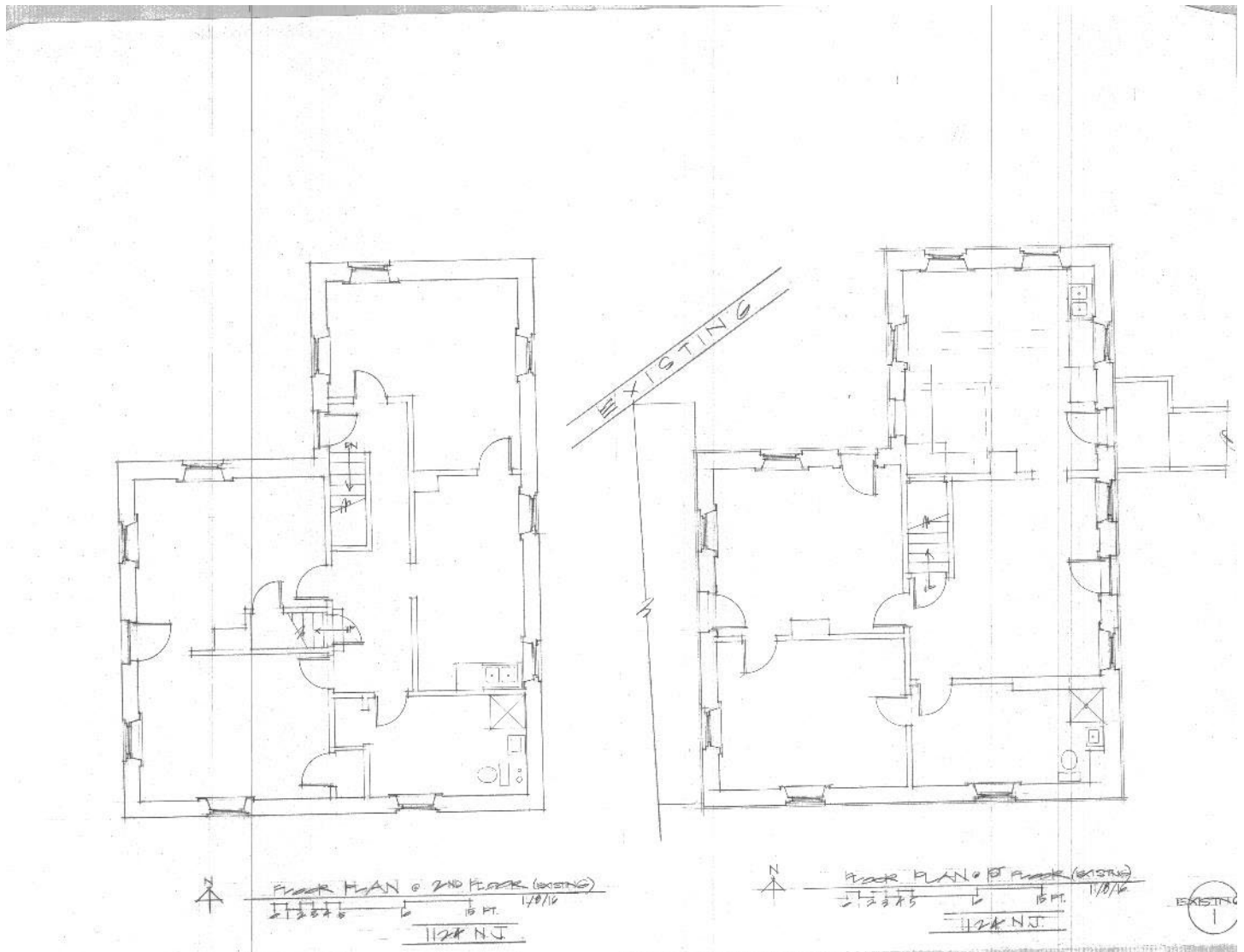
Photo 23



Photo 24

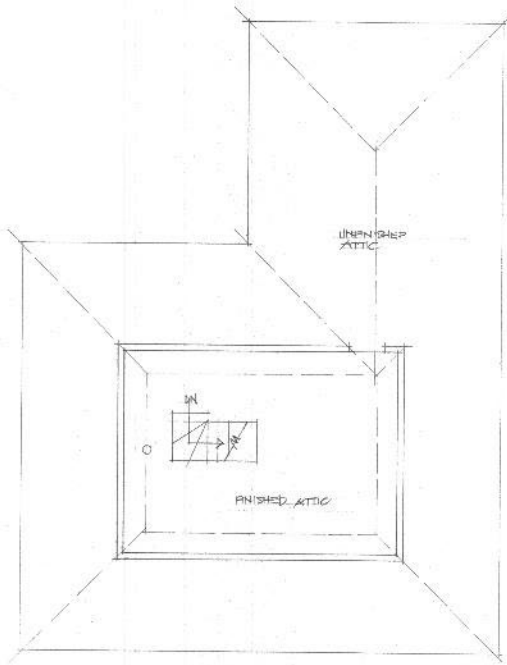
Henry Waters House
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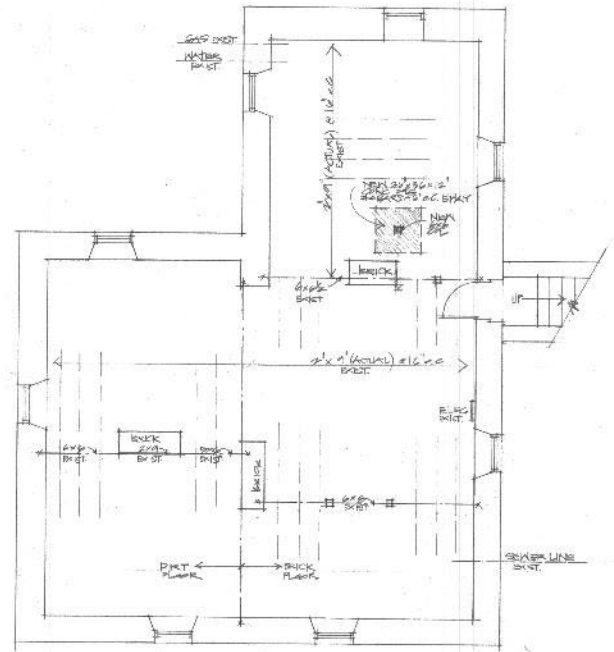


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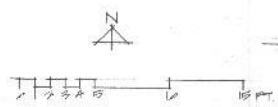
Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



ATTIC PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"



BASEMENT PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"



1124 NEW JERSEY
JAN. 3, 2014

2
RF-3

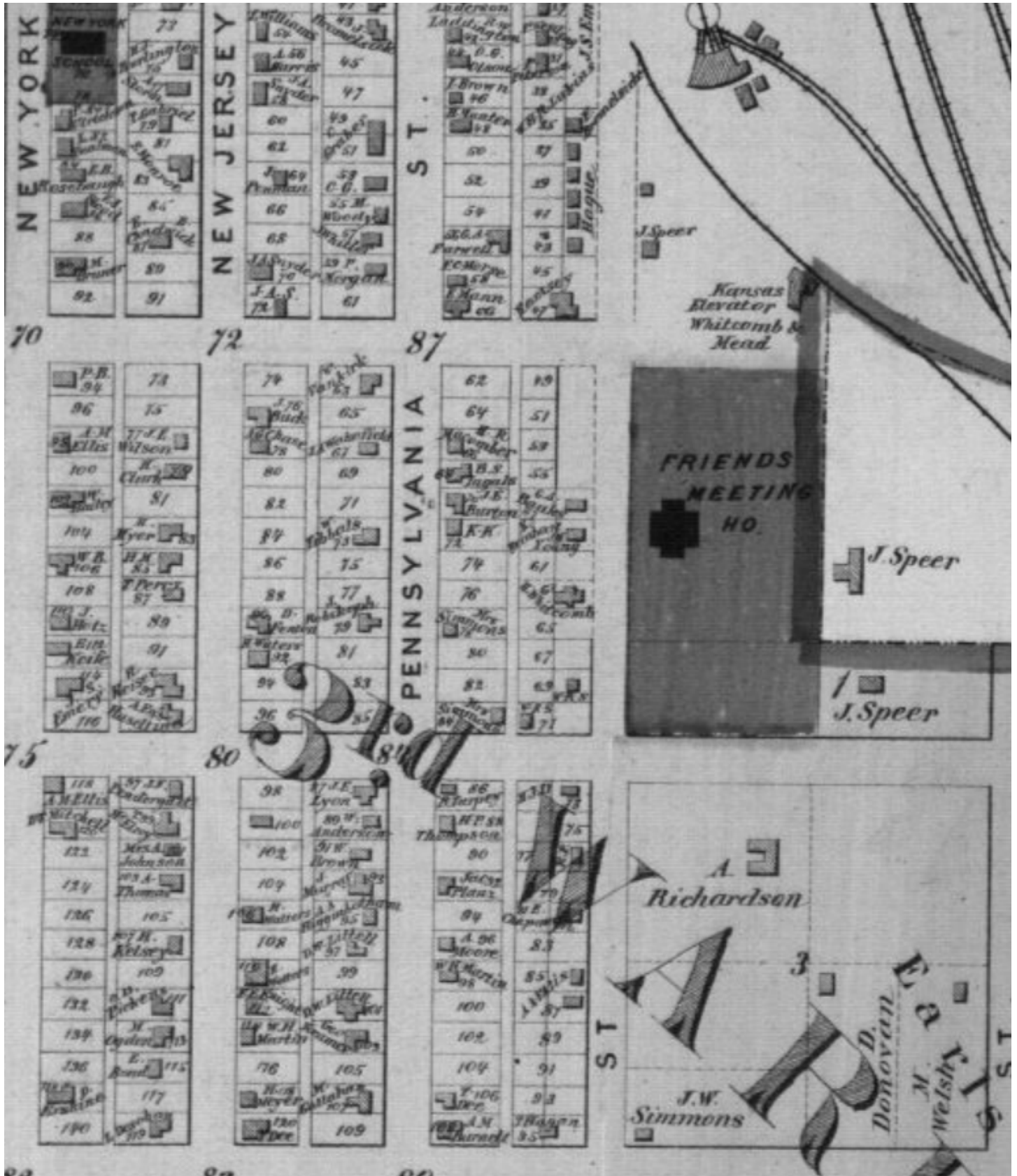
Henry Waters House
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