NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Wailes, F. Leonard, Law Office

other names/site number WI-211

2. Location

streets 116-118 East Main Street
not for publication n/a city or town Salisbury vicinity n/a
state Maryland code MD county Wicomico code 045 zip code 21801

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 __ nationally ___ statewide x locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

2-27-97

Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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 Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

_x_ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

_x_ building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

Name of related multiple property listing n/a

WI-211

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: COMMERCE/TRADE Sub: professional

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: COMMERCE/TRADE Sub: professional

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
Colonial Revival (Neo-Federal)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
roof SLATE
walls BRICK
other WOOD

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

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Description Summary:

The F. Leonard Wailes Law Office building is located at 116-118 East Main Street in the central business area of Salisbury, the seat of Wicomico County, Maryland. Erected in 1927, the two-story, four-bay, double-pile brick building faces north, opposite the Wicomico County Courthouse in a line of early- to mid-twentieth century commercial buildings. The building is distinguished by neo-Federal architectural finishes including Flemish and common bond brickwork, with arched window and door openings defining the first floor and four six-over-six sash windows lighting the second floor. The cornice is trimmed with a finely executed series of tapered modillion blocks. The interior is finished with raised-panel wainscoting and ogee molded backband surrounds. A secondary entrance on the east side of the building opens into a side staircase that rises to the second floor office space.

General Description

The F. Leonard Wailes Law Office is a two-story, four-bay Neo-Federal brick building constructed in 1927 at 116-118 East Main Street in the central business area of Salisbury, the seat of Wicomico County, Maryland. The commercial building faces north with the ridge of its gable roof oriented on an east/west axis, and it stands in line with other early- to mid-twentieth century structures across the street from the Wicomico County Courthouse.

The brick walls are laid in a combination of Flemish and common bond, above a fully excavated cellar. The north (main) elevation is entirely Flemish bond as is the west side wall. The east wall, however, is laid in Flemish bond only within six feet of the front corner, while the balance of the wall, obscured by the adjacent commercial block, is six-course common bond. The south (rear) wall is five- to six-course common bond as well. The medium pitched gable roof is partially covered with slate. Behind the office is a paved parking lot accessed by an alley at the rear.

The north (main) elevation is a symmetrical four-bay facade with the first floor defined by two arched entrances on each side of a tripartite segmental arched window opening. The partially glazed doors are framed by pilasters and rest on thick stone sills. Each door opening is topped by an arched surround filled with a leaded glass transom. The leaded window panes follow a fan pattern. Each door opening is accented with a single line of rowlocks. The center, tripartite window opening is defined by a

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center eight-over-eight sash window flanked by narrow four-over-four sash windows. The three windows rest on a thick stone sill and are spanned by a segmental arched transom window filled with leaded glass panes. The fan pattern used in the windows is repeated. The second floor is marked by four six-over-six sash windows that rise from a stone beltcourse that serves as the window sill for each opening. Ovolo molded backband surrounds frame each window opening, which has a brick jack arch. Trimming the base of the roof is a finely detailed block cornice. A series of gracefully tapered modillion blocks is grouped with a Wall-of-Troy bed molding under the crown molding. The gutter is built into the cornice with downspouts fixed at each corner.

The west gable end is defined by a combination of single and paired six-over-six sash windows framed by ovolo molded backband surrounds. The top of the gable end wall is finished with a parapet covered by a stone cap. A chimney stack rises at the roof peak, and it is topped by a stone cap as well.

The east gable end is similarly treated with an asymmetrical fenestration of six-over-six sash windows topped by jack arches. A parapet wall covered with a stone cap finishes the top of the gable end, and a narrow brick stack rises through the peak. The east side elevation has the first six feet of the north corner laid in Flemish bond to match the street elevation, but the wall surface farther back within the alley space is six-course common bond as is the back of the building.

The rear of the office building is extended by a small two-story one-room wing which is covered by a nearly flat roof framed by low parapet walls. A small shed roofed extension on the west side of the rear wing houses the cellar stair. The south side of the rear wing is pierced by three two-over-two sash windows topped by brick jack arches. Rising from the southeast corner of the main block is a tall brick chimney stack.

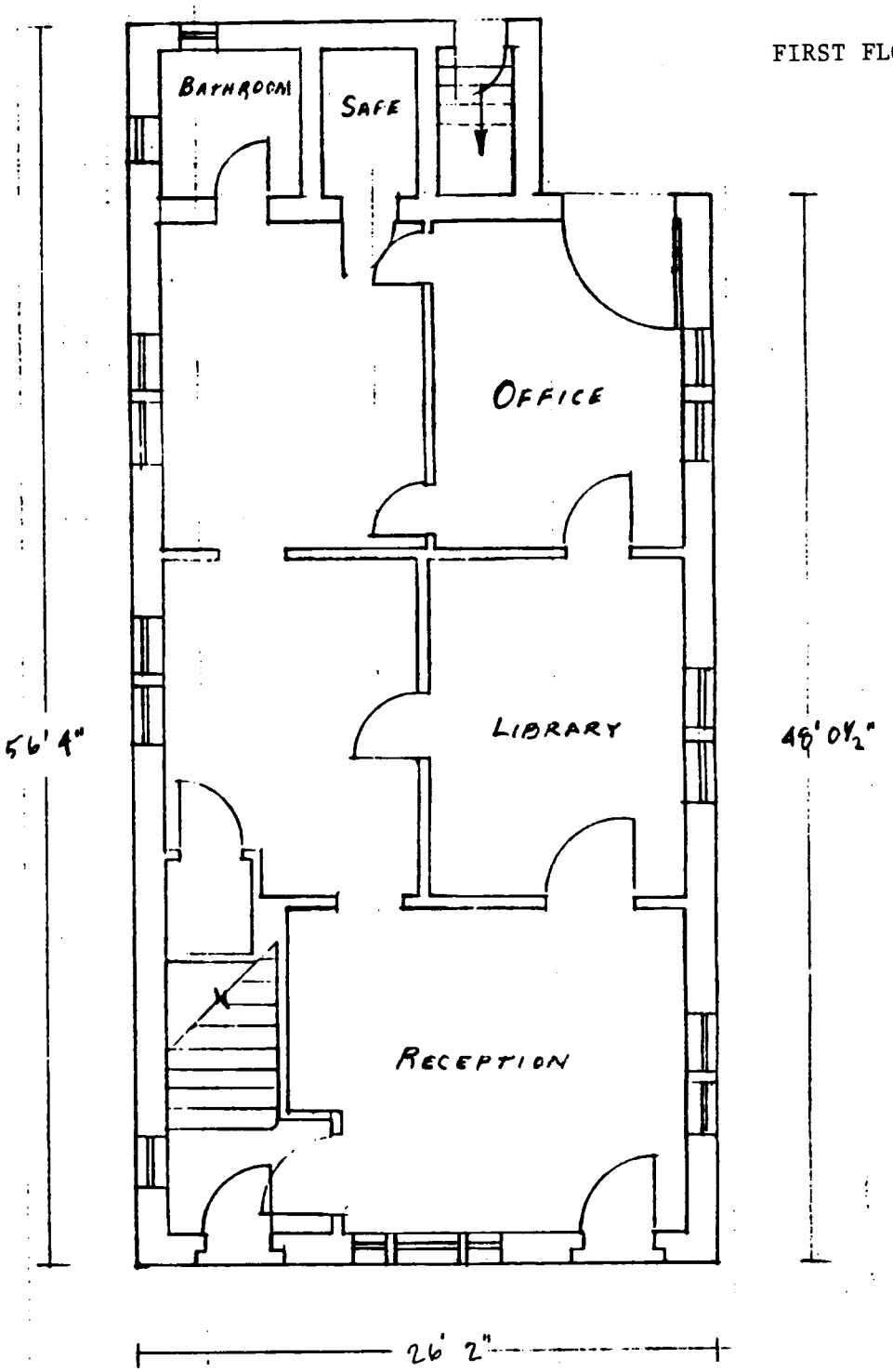
The first floor interior is divided into five principal rooms with a side stair providing access to the second floor. A cellar entrance, located under the main staircase, has been converted into a storage closet. The front room serves as the waiting room and receptionist's office. A low paneled wall topped by a turned balustrade encloses a desk area, while the perimeter of the room is fitted with a 4' high raised panel wainscoting. The windows and doors are framed by an ogee molded backband surrounds. Two-panel doors open into two rooms of nearly equal size; the room on the

east side of the building is an inner secretarial office, while the west room serves as the law office library and conference room. The walls in each room are fitted with raised-panel wainscoting, and ogee molded backband surrounds frame the window and door openings. Floor to ceiling bookcases line the walls in the library. The back of the law office building is divided into two rooms as well with an attorney's office on the west side and an inner office on the east. The east room has access to a law office safe, which was manufactured by York Safe . Lock Company, York, Pennsylvania. Fixed inside the heavy outer door are thin double leaf doors that open into a small room fitted with board shelves on three walls. The safe floor is concrete. The walls of the two rear rooms are fitted in a similar fashion to the other rooms with raised-panel wainscoting and ogee molded backbands that frame the door and window openings. Located in the southeast corner of the first floor is a downstairs bathroom.

The second floor is less elaborately finished. The east stairwell has been modified with the introduction of a separate partition to provide a private entrance to the second floor office space. When this modification was executed the cellar entrance was converted into a small closet. The staircase is marked by a square newel post topped by a simple cap. The newel post anchors a molded handrail, which is supported as well by a series of square balusters. At the head of the stair is a short hall that provides access to four separate offices and a bathroom. The bathroom is fixed in the southeast corner at the end of the hall. The office space is divided with two private rooms that front Main Street. A large inner office comprises the center of the second floor space, and it separates the front rooms from a third office located in the southwest corner. The two-panel doors are framed by ogee molded surrounds, and there is no wainscoting.

Access to the cellar is gained by means of an exterior door in the rear wall of the building. The two-room cellar has exposed five-course common bond walls. A series of circular sawn floor joists support a diagonal plank subfloor. Fixed in the northeast corner of the front room is the original cellar stair, which retains an unpainted staircase distinguished by a molded handrail and square newel post.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



8. Statement of Significance

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

____ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

____ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_x_ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

____ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

____ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

____ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1927

Significant Dates 1927

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder W. Twilley Malone, architect

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

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Significance Summary

The F. Leonard Wailes Law Office building is significant under Criterion C for its architectural character. Designed by Salisbury architect W. Twilley Malone and constructed in 1927, the two-story, four-bay brick building is a particularly fine and well preserved example of early twentieth century law office design incorporating neo-Federal elements in an adaptation of an urban townhouse form. The exterior is richly detailed with Flemish bond masonry, arched openings with leaded transoms, and a finely crafted modillion cornice apparently derived from a local 19th-century source. The building retains the majority of its original interior plan and finishes as well, including raised-panel wainscoting, ogee molded backbands framing windows and doors, and a large built-in safe.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930 A.D.

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Commerce/Trade/professional

Known Design Source: W. Twilley Malone, architect

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RESOURCE HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

Early law office architecture has largely disappeared from Salisbury, the seat of local government and commerce. The small frame buildings commonly used as law offices during the latter part of the nineteenth century were destroyed in the October 1886 fire that leveled Salisbury's business district. The earliest surviving example is the Jay Williams law office (WI-269) at 116 North Division Street, a two-bay building erected around 1895-96, and enlarged during the first decade of the twentieth century with a third floor addition.[1] The F. Leonard Wailes Law Office building represents law office design of the early 20th century, employing a conservative Neo-Federal aesthetic and refined detailing to suggest tradition and permanence.

The East Main Street facade is distinguished by expertly crafted round arched doorways and a segmental arched window opening, which are fitted with leaded glass transoms that recall the fan motif common to the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century. The front is further embellished further with a finely crafted modillion cornice of tapered blocks and a Wall-of-Troy bed molding. The source of the design of the unusual tapered modillion blocks may have been the cornice of an early 19th century dwelling in adjacent Somerset County, Maryland. The symmetrical four-bay facade was inspired by the domestic rowhouse architecture common in urban areas of the Northeastern United States during the early- to mid-nineteenth century. In its hierarchy of detail, the facade perpetuates established eighteenth and nineteenth century traditions, in which architectural embellishment was reduced in areas not readily available to public view. The north facade is laid in Flemish bond; this treatment continues only for about five feet across the east elevation, changing to common bond where the adjacent commercial block obscures the wall.

The Wailes law office building represents an early work by Salisbury architect W. Twilley Malone (1884-1964). His original blueline elevation drawings for this project are dated April 14, 1926.[2] In 1932, Malone entered partnership with Ralph Williams, to form the architectural firm of Malone and Williams. The firm has continued in operation under the ownership of Twilley Malone's son, John A. Malone. Prior to the Depression, Twilley Malone resided in Washington, D. C., working for the Washington Woodworking Company as a young architect trained though the International Correspondence School, which involved the home study and mastery of series of manuals. The instruction manuals remain in the hands of Twilley Malone's son, and the series covers a range of architectural and

building subjects including carpentry, electric wiring, ornamental metal work, estimating building costs, builders' hardware, building stone foundations and masonry construction, etc.[3] William S. Lowndes, a member of the A. I. A., authored several of the textbooks and he served as director of the School of Architecture and Building Construction in the International Correspondence Schools. Despite this source of professional instruction, Twilley Malone's principal experience was gathered during his youth as a helper to his father, Peter A. Malone, a local house builder who executed a number of prominent Wicomico and Somerset county dwellings during the first decades of the twentieth century.[4] The firm of Malone and Williams concentrated largely on public and educational buildings. Among other major projects, the firm designed the 1936 addition to the Wicomico County Courthouse as well as the new Cecil County Courthouse, finished in 1940. A second law office, located at 126 East Main Street, was probably designed by Twilley Malone as well, but a firm attribution has not been made at this time. Twilley Malone's partner, Ralph Williams, also was a Salisbury native, and prior to his return to his home town, he worked in the architectural office of Clyde N. and Nelson Friz in Baltimore. In 1932, the firm of Malone and Williams, Architects and Builders, opened a small one-room office at the corner of Lloyd and Hanson streets, and the original structure remains in an enlarged office expanded during mid-century.[5]

Twilley Malone's client for the law office was attorney F. Leonard Wailes, who grew up in an adjacent house known as "Lakeside", a property located on the southeast corner of Division and East Main Street and extended to the edge of Humphreys Lake until the mill dam collapsed in 1909. The Lakeside property had been occupied by several generations of the Leonard-Wailes family. A part of the house was erected around 1803 by Ebenezer Leonard, who operated a tannery on the site. Ebenezer Leonard's daughter, Sarah Ann, married William Handy Wailes, who practiced medicine. Their son, Ebenezer, continued in the tanning business. He and his wife Annie enlarged the Lakeside house in 1882, converting it from a story-and-a-half structure to a two-and-a-half story Victorian dwelling. One of their fourteen children was F. Leonard Wailes.[6]

A narrow East Main Street parcel of the Lakeside property was divided from the remaining acreage in 1927 for the construction of the law office. The west elevation of the law office, which originally was unobstructed from public view, was laid in a formal Flemish bond like the front facade.

F. Leonard Wailes occupied this office, and his sister Laura served as

his secretary.[7] Following F. Leonard Wailes' death in 1935, the law office property was retained by the Wailes family until 1959 when it was transferred to Philip A. Insley,[8] who practiced law out of this office for twenty years. In 1978 he sold the property to George G. Dunsten and Robert K. Cloyd.[9] The present owner and occupant, attorney Kenneth D. L. Gaudreau, purchased the property in 1991.[10]

NOTES

1 Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form, WI-296, Jay Williams Law Office, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

2 Blueprints of W. Twilley Malone, April 14, 1926, collection of Kenneth D. L. Gaudreau, Salisbury, Maryland.

3 Various volumes of the International Correspondence School, various copyright dates, Scranton, Pennsylvania: International Textbook Company. Collection of John A. Malone, Salisbury, Maryland.

4 Interview with John A. Malone, September 5, 1996, Salisbury, Maryland.

5 Ibid.

6 Cooper, Richard W. Salisbury in Time Gone By. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1991, pp. 236-241.

7 Ibid. p. 237.

8 Wicomico County Land Record, JWTS 479/47, 3/2/1959, Wicomico County Courthouse.

9 Wicomico County Land Record, AS 906/84, 9/18/1978, Wicomico County Courthouse.

10 Wicomico County Land Record, 1264/664, 9/16/1991, Wicomico County Courthouse.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_x_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre
USGS quadrangle Salisbury, MD
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	447580	4246320	C	__	_____	_____
B	__	_____	_____	D	__	_____	_____

___ See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul B. Touart

organization Consultant date February 1996

street & number P. O. Box 5 telephone (410) 651-1094

city or town Westover state MD zip code 21871

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.

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GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All that parcel of land situate and lying in the City of Salisbury, Parsons Election District of Wicomico County, State of Maryland, on the southerly side of and binding upon East Main Street, being bounded on the East by the land now or formerly belonging to William J. Downing, bounded on the south in part by a public alley and in part by the land described in Item Second hereof, bounded on the west in part by land now or formerly owned by Peninsula Properties, Inc. and in part by said property described in Item Second hereof, and being more particularly described as follows: Beginning for the same at the center of a cement post of chisel mark on the southerly line of said East Main Street at the northwesterly corner of land now or formerly of William J. Downing; thence (1) running by and with said East Main Street, South 84 degrees 13 minutes west a distance of 30 feet to the center of a cement post or iron pipe on the line of Peninsula Properties, Inc. land; thence (2) running by and with the same, south 05 degrees 47 minutes east a distance of 60 feet to the center of a cement post at the northwest corner of land described in Item Second hereof, thence (3) running north 84 degrees 13 minutes east by and with the same, a distance of 10 feet to the center of a cement post; thence (4) running south 04 degrees 47 minutes east, continuing with the same, a distance of 50 feet to the center of a cement post; thence (5) running north 84 degrees 13 minutes east, by and with the same, a distance of 20 feet to the center of a cement post at the southwest corner of said Downing land; thence (6) running by and with said Downing land, north 05 degrees 47 minutes west, a distance of 110 feet to the place of beginning, containing 2800 square feet.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property comprises the single city lot on which the building stands. It is the property that was subdivided in 1927 from the former Wailes estate "Lakeside" for the purpose of creating a separate commercial lot. The northern boundary follows the line of East Main Street, and the east and west boundaries are coincidental with the lot lines of adjacent properties. The south line is coincidental with the alley that provides access to the rear of the property.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name Kenneth D. L. Gaudreau

street & number 116 East Main Street telephone (410) 860-5297

city or town Salisbury state MD zip code 21801

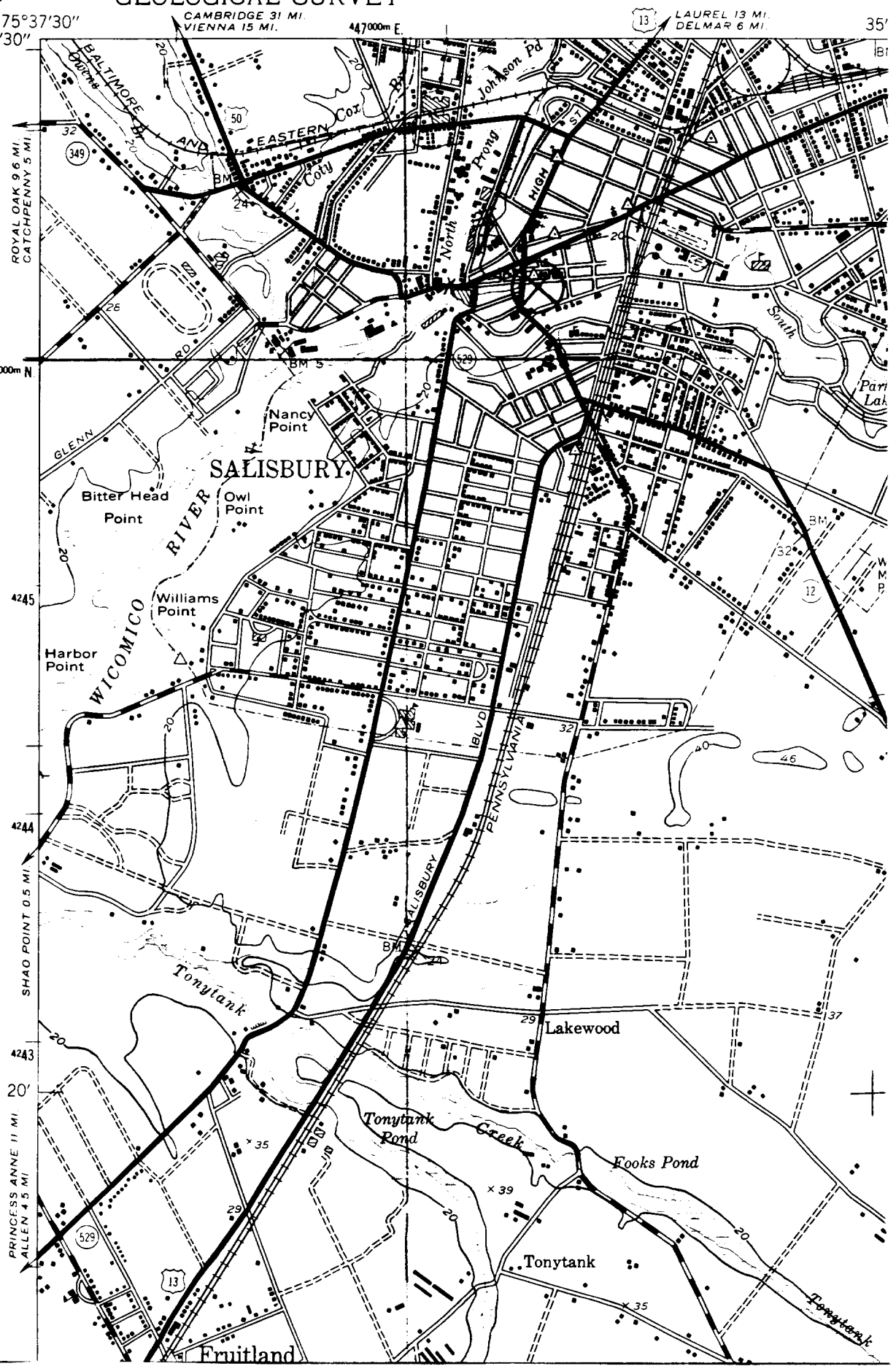
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

WI-211

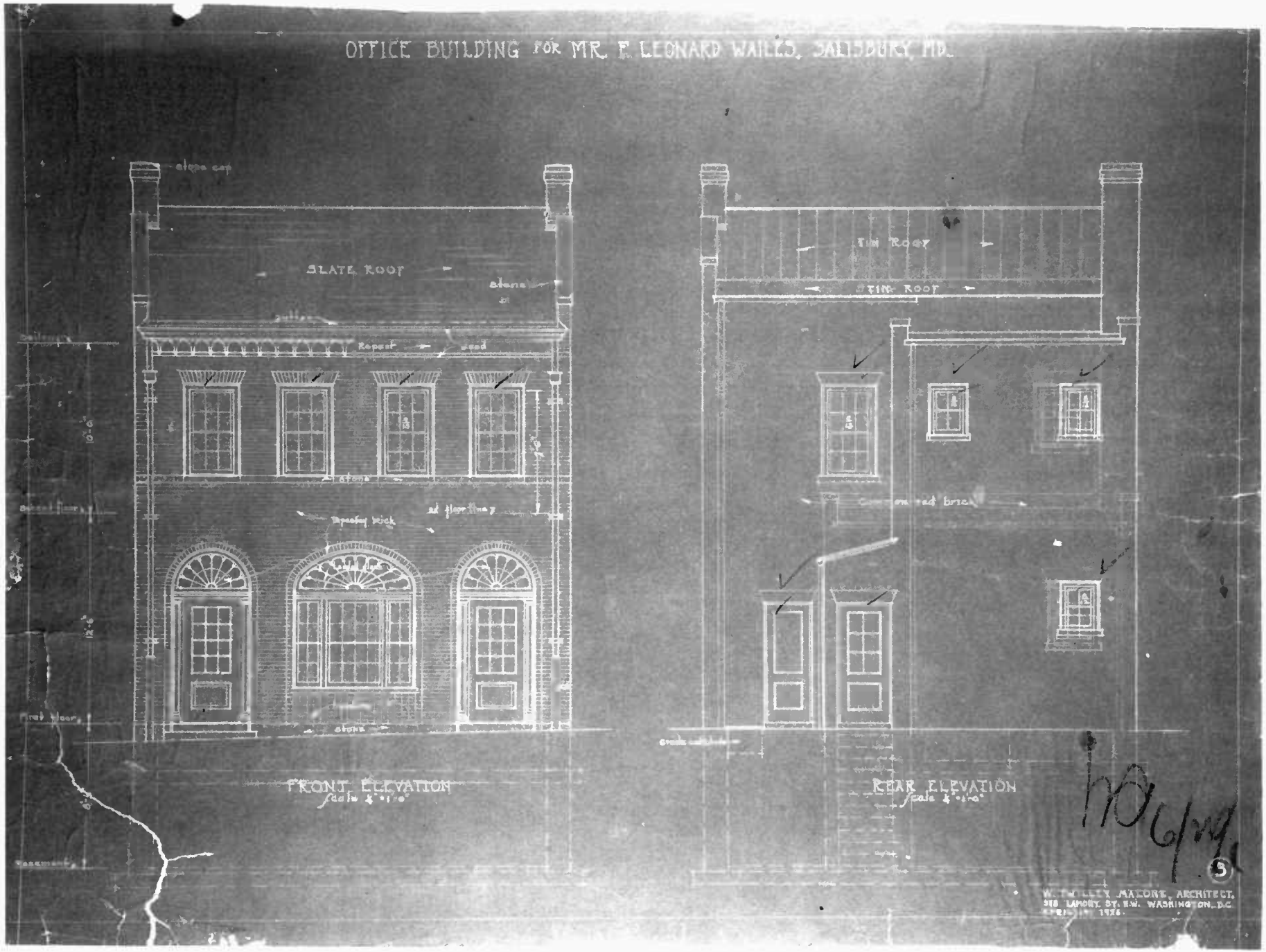
WAILES,
F. LEONARD,
LAW OFFICE
BUILDING

WICOMICO
COUNTY MD
18-447580-
4246320

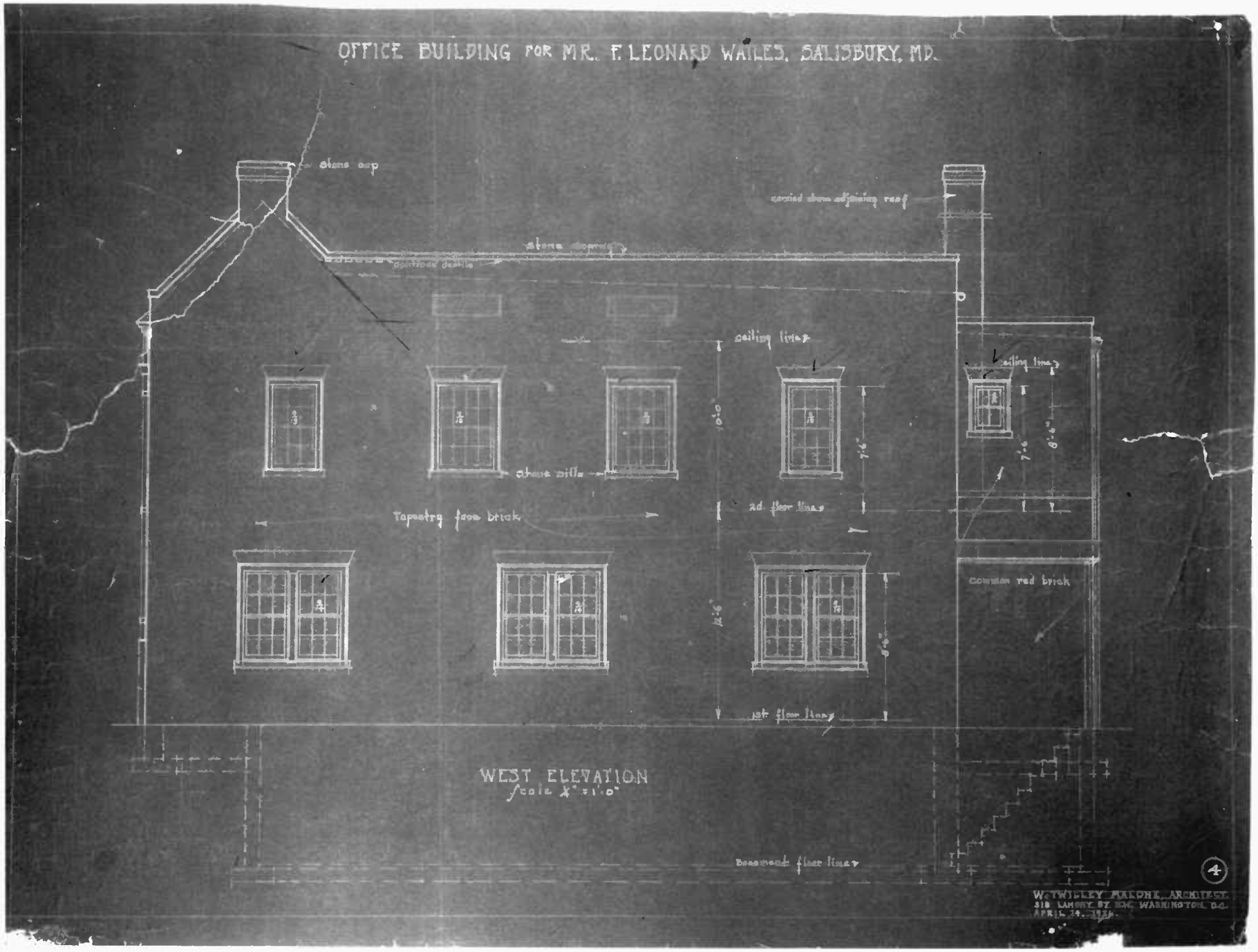
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



OFFICE BUILDING FOR MR. F. LEONARD WAILES, SALISBURY, MD.



OFFICE BUILDING FOR MR. F. LEONARD WAILES, SALISBURY, MD.



WEST ELEVATION
scale ¼" = 1'-0"