

**REPORT FOR THE HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY OF WAKARUSA
TOWNSHIP, DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS (Phase II: 2014)**



(Eben Baldwin Barn, 1879, Wakarusa Township, KHRI #045-0000-00011)

**FOR THE HERITAGE CONSERVATION COUNCIL, DOUGLAS COUNTY
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We appreciate the generosity of the members of the Unitarian Fellowship of Lawrence for giving us the opportunity to hold public meetings in their building. In Wakarusa Township, several residents and property owners attended the initial and final public meetings and provided information.

Introduction

Project Description and Goals

Historic architectural resources give a community its special character. Survey is the process of identifying and evaluating a community's historic architectural resources and survey information is necessary to plan for preservation. This survey project has been funded by a Historic Preservation Fund grant from the Kansas Historic Preservation Office with matching funds and services from the Douglas County Commission. Ongoing survey of unincorporated rural areas is administered by the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council. One initiative of the Heritage Council is to facilitate a systematic multi-year natural, cultural, and historic survey.

The survey and inventory of historic buildings and structures will aid the Lawrence/Douglas County Metropolitan Planning Department in the identification of historic resources as outlined in the Preservation Plan element of Horizon 2020. One of the key elements of the preservation plan is to “conserve the rural character of unincorporated Douglas County in strategic areas.”¹ The heritage survey project also implements Policy 2.1.a -- a rural survey plan to identify and evaluate rural historic resources by township areas. With the accumulation of information about potentially significant buildings and structures, the next step in preservation planning is to develop a preservation program for the protection of cultural resources in the unincorporated areas of Douglas County. This might include the investigation of successful protection strategies used in other parts of the nation and the development of a National Register and State Register nomination plan for significant historic properties.²

The Douglas County Heritage Survey is an opportunity to document the resources of a historic rural landscape that is undergoing rapid development and change. In the first phase of the Heritage Survey beginning in 2012, Dale Nimz and Susan Ford completed the survey of Eudora Township and began survey of Kanwaka Township. In the second phase in 2013, the consultants completed the survey of Kanwaka Township and began the survey of Wakarusa Township. In the third phase in 2014, the consultants completed the reconnaissance survey of Wakarusa Township and prepared intensive inventories for 19 properties that were evaluated in consultation with the Kansas Historic Preservation Office as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Since 2012, more than 1200 buildings and structures that appear to be at least 50 years old have been inventoried.

The Heritage Council envisioned a comprehensive survey that considered cultural resources in terms of period, theme, property type, architectural form and style within the project area. The consultants were directed to identify buildings and structures that are architecturally and historically significant in the history and development of Wakarusa Township. The consultants also were directed to be aware of natural resources and their influence on cultural development, but were not required to survey these types of resources.

¹ See at <http://www.lawrenceks.org/pds/hr-hph2020element>, 1-2. Available in final draft, this element has not been formally adopted.

² See at <http://www.lawrenceks.org/pds/hr-hph2020element>, 1-10/1-11.

Products from this survey project include:

- 1) Inventory forms for the principal and secondary historic structures within the study area boundaries. Structures on individual properties that appeared to be non-historic were noted, but not always inventoried.
- 2) A project report including
 - a. Methodology discussion
 - b. Survey summary compiling an analysis of the survey forms and discussing construction date, form type and style distribution. Generally, the style and form type definitions were based on two references: [A Field Guide to American Houses](#) by Virginia and Lee McAlester and "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas," by Christy Davis and Brenda Spencer.
- 3) Completion and entry of inventory forms into the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) survey database, Kansas Historic Resource Inventory (KHRI, available at <http://www.kshs.org/khri>)
- 4) Public information presentations to the public and to the Heritage Council to summarize and interpret the survey findings.

Dale Nimz served as the **Prime Contractor** for this project. Susan Jezak Ford was the co-project lead. The consultants fully meet the Secretary of the Interior's [Professional Qualifications Standards](#). Nimz coordinated the survey planning with the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council and the Kansas Historic Preservation Office. He also coordinated the publicity and public education for the project.

Timeline

In 2013, the Douglas County Heritage Council received a Historic Preservation Fund grant for completing the survey of Wakarusa Township and preparing intensive inventories for a group of selected potentially significant properties. In response to a Request for Proposals, the Council selected the project team of Dale Nimz and Susan Ford to continue this third phase of the Heritage Survey. The survey work began January 2, 2014. Post cards explaining the survey project and inviting property owners to the introductory public meeting were mailed in January, 2014 to property owners in Wakarusa Townships. The initial public meeting was held on February 3 at the Unitarian Fellowship of Lawrence in Founders' Hall (originally the historic Pleasant Valley School, KHRI#045-5263). Nimz presented a progress report about the Heritage Survey to the Heritage Council on June 5, 2014. The final public meeting to report on the 2014 survey findings was held on June 23 at the Unitarian Fellowship.

Methodology

Historic preservation is essentially a local activity. After the completion of this project, local citizens and property owners will be responsible for the preservation of the cultural and natural resources of Douglas County. The consultants worked actively to involve residents and property owners in determining which properties should be surveyed and to solicit information from local historians and property owners.

Generally, the survey area consists of the unincorporated area of Wakarusa Township (approximately 47 square miles) in the center of the county. The city of Lawrence is located in Wakarusa Township and occupies much of the center of the original township. The township borders Eudora Township to the east, Palmyra Township to the southeast, Willow Springs Township to the southwest, Clinton and Kanwaka Townships to the west, and Lecompton Township to the northwest. The population of the unincorporated area in 2010 was 2,318. There are no incorporated settlements in Wakarusa Township, except Lawrence, which occupies the north central portion of the township.

In 2013 during the initial phase of the heritage survey, the consultants surveyed properties in the eastern part of Wakarusa Township, generally east of E. 1500 Road. Also, the consultants surveyed selected properties in the southwestern part of Wakarusa Township in response to contacts from interested property owners. In 2014 during the final phase of the survey, the consultants completed the survey of the east part of the township between E. 1500 Road and U.S. Highway 59, the southwest part of the township, and the northwest part of the township between the Lawrence city limits and the Kansas River.

The survey identified buildings and structures constructed before c. 1970. The choice of that date for evaluation is based on the National Register of Historic Places convention that a building must be at least fifty years old in order to evaluate its significance. In 2014 that date is 1964. The consultants surveyed buildings constructed through approximately 1970 so that the findings will not go out of date for several years after the survey's completion.

During both phases of the Wakarusa Township survey, the consultants attempted to survey each property with buildings of that age. A few properties were gated and inaccessible and some property owners chose not to cooperate with the survey. However, most owners and residents cooperated and shared information about their buildings with the consultants.

The consultants reviewed U.S.G.S. base maps (revised and updated) as well as used visual inspection to distinguish properties that had buildings existing before c. 1970. For the eastern part of Wakarusa Township, the consultants referred to the Lawrence East quadrangle (1950, photo revised 1967, 1979) and the Baldwin City quadrangle (1957, photo revised 1978). For the northwestern part of Wakarusa Township, the consultants used the Williamstown quadrangle (1949, photo revised 1967, 1978). This comparison was not available for the southwestern part of the township because the Lawrence West quadrangle was published in 1991. On a number of rural properties that were shown on the maps,

historic buildings have been demolished or replaced with contemporary buildings. A few properties in Wakarusa Township that had been previously surveyed in the environmental impact assessments for both the Lawrence Southwest Lawrence Trafficway (2001) and the Douglas County Highway 59 Corridor projects were re-surveyed.

The Heritage Council set a goal of surveying a minimum of 200 buildings and structures in Wakarusa Township in 2014 and researching intensive inventories for 19 potentially significant properties previously identified in the 2013 survey. In conducting the survey, the consultants followed the National Park Service, "Guidelines for Local Survey: A Basis for Preservation Planning," National Register Bulletin 24 to conduct a reconnaissance and intensive-level survey of Wakarusa Township.

As Bulletin 24 describes, reconnaissance and intensive survey are different activities in terms of the level of effort invested. The initial reconnaissance of buildings and structures in an area such as Wakarusa Township is intended to collect general information about the existing historic resources and use that information to decide how to organize more focused survey. An intensive survey is a close and careful investigation of properties selected for their potential significance. This requires detailed background research and an inspection and documentation of these properties. Reconnaissance survey is often conducted in sequence, with reconnaissance being used in planning the intensive survey.³

Individual inventory forms with photographs and property information for the buildings and structures were entered into the online Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI). For reconnaissance inventories, the consultants entered information about each building's location, description, register status, photos, and a site plan. The description included architectural style or barn type when applicable, principal material and condition, and construction date. In most inventories, the designer/builder is unknown and the year of construction is estimated. For intensive inventories, the consultants carried out more extensive research and physical investigation and entered more detailed information about the building's historic function, physical description, and an argument for the building's eligibility for the National Register. The consultants interviewed the property owner for available information whenever possible.

Nimz and Ford carried out the field survey and entered the information for inventories of buildings and structures. Nimz compiled the survey findings and wrote the summary survey project report. The consultants identified historic owners of rural properties by referring to the Douglas County atlases (1873, 1887, 1902, 1909, and 1921). For the location of rural cemeteries, the consultants used information from B. Jean Snedeger, Complete Tombstone Census of Douglas County, Kansas (Lawrence, KS: Douglas County Genealogical Society, 1989). To identify rural schools, the consultants used information from Goldie Piper Daniels, Rural Schools and Schoolhouses of Douglas County, Kansas (Baldwin City, KS: Telegraphics, 1975).

³ Ann Derry et al, National Register Bulletin 24 "Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning," (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1977, revised 1985). 4/27-28. Accessed 6/28/2014 at <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb24/chapter1.htm>, 4/27-28.

A state context for rural historic resources in Douglas County has been documented in the National Register Multiple Property Document, "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas."⁴ The local historic context for Douglas County is outlined in the next section of the report. Evaluation of the inventoried properties identified buildings and structures that may be architecturally and historically significant in the development of area communities. Based on the reconnaissance survey, rural properties in Douglas County were evaluated for their eligibility for the Kansas or National Register. The process of evaluation determined whether the buildings and structures potentially meet defined criteria of historical, architectural, or cultural significance (National Register criteria).⁵ In this project, the consultants reported their opinions on the eligibility of buildings and structures inventoried in the reconnaissance survey. KHPO staff then reevaluated the potential eligibility of all the resources.

In the public meetings, the consultants described the survey findings and explained the architectural styles, building types, and historical significance of the identified resources. The survey process should be a learning opportunity for area residents and property owners. The consultants tried to engage area residents and property owners who are knowledgeable about and interested in local history. As preservation professionals, our goal is to build a working relationship that supports historic preservation and economic development efforts over many years to come.

Historical Context

Geography

The geography of Douglas County primarily is defined by two large rivers. The Kansas River forms the northern boundary and the northeast part of Wakarusa Township lies in the flood plain. Historically, this land is subject to flooding (with especially devastating floods in 1844, 1903, 1908, 1951, and 1993). The Wakarusa River also flows east and northeast through the central part of the county until it empties into the Kansas River. Generally, the topography ranges from the lowlands of the Kansas River valley and the Wakarusa River valley in the north to upland prairie in the south. Baldwin Creek, Burroughs Creek, Coal Creek, and Yankee Tank Creek are the major tributary streams that run through the township.

Pre-settlement Kansas

Paleo-Indian hunters were the earliest inhabitants of this area during the period from 10,000 to 6,000 B.C.E. Later cultures combined horticulture and hunting for subsistence and eventually, agriculture. During the historic period of Native American culture, what is now Douglas County was part of the territory claimed by the Kansa Indians. Generally, the Kansa occupied the northeast corner of Kansas from the Missouri River to the Big Blue River and from the Nebraska line south to the Kansas River.

⁴ See at <http://www.kshs.org/p/thematic-nominations/14634>.

⁵ "Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning," National Register Bulletin #24 (Washington, DC: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1985), 2.

After 1825 the United States government implemented a policy of “Indian Removal” of Native American nations from the Great Lakes region and the Ohio River Valley to “vacant” lands west of the Missouri River and the Missouri state border including portions of what became the state of Kansas. Through a series of treaties, the federal government promised reserved land as a permanent home for the emigrant tribes. These “emigrant Indians” from the East received land reserves that extended into what is now Douglas County. Beginning in 1828, members of the Shawnee nation lived on the south side of the Kansas River on a reservation that included most of present-day Johnson and Douglas County. The Shawnee first planted fields and raised livestock in what is now the eastern part of Douglas County.

Beginning in the 1840s, the Oregon-California Trail which originated near Independence, Missouri passed through northern Douglas County, including the area that became Wakarusa Township. Emigrants, prospectors, traders, and other travelers used this overland route to get to the Rocky Mountains, Utah, Oregon, and California. It was never a single route, but consisted of a series of alternate routes.⁶ Long distance travel on this route through Douglas County ended by about 1860 because of the political conflict over slavery that led up to the Civil War.

This Oregon-California trail route ran through Eudora, Wakarusa Kanwaka, and Lecompton Townships. In Douglas County, the trail entered in Section 17, Township 13, Range 21, then ran west a little south of the present town of Eudora, northwest through the Franklin town site to the present town of Lawrence, then west through the hamlet of Big Springs, Lecompton Township, entering Shawnee County in Section 15, Township 12, Range 17 East.⁷

A significant historic archaeological site in Wakarusa Township associated with the trail is the Upper Wakarusa River Crossing. This property contains “two visible remnants of the combined route of the Oregon and California trails as it crossed the Wakarusa River south of present-day Lawrence.” These are located on the north bank of the river. Also, there are two recorded historic archeological sites on the south side. The first is a series of historic petro glyphs and rock carvings on a west-facing sandstone cliff overlooking a possible Oregon Trail campsite and the second is a stone ruin situated in the general vicinity of a crossing later known during the territorial period as Blanton’s Crossing⁸

Early Settlement in Wakarusa Township

The area west of the Missouri state border known as Kansas Territory was opened to Euro-American settlers in 1854. Many early settlers located along the California Road and other locations near the settlements of Lawrence, Lecompton, and Baldwin. In May, 1855, Napoleon Blanton settled on the

⁶The preceding outline of the early history of Douglas County is based on the historic overview in the final draft Historic Preservation Plan Element to Horizon 2020, pp. 4-2 through 4-7.

⁷ Frank W. Blackmar, Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History (Chicago, IL: Standard Publishing Company, 1912, 394; for more detailed location information, see Gregory Franzwa, Maps of the Oregon Trail (St. Louis, MO: Patrice Press, 1990).

⁸ “Upper Wakarusa River Crossing,” National Register Nomination,, KSHS, 2 August 2013, 3-5. The crossing was listed in the National Register on January 8, 2014.

Wakarusa River four miles south of Lawrence where a bridge was soon built on the site that came to be known as Blanton's Crossing.⁹

In the territorial period, the town of Franklin, founded in October, 1853 by pro-slavery settlers, was located on the California Road and served as the first stage stop west of Westport, Missouri. Located just four miles southeast of the free state town of Lawrence in Wakarusa Township, the two settlements were rivals until the free state settlers gained political control of Kansas Territory and many of the Southern sympathizers began to leave the territory in 1857. Franklin was officially incorporated in 1857 and Dr R. L. Williams opened a general store. After Quantrill's Raid on August 21, 1863 destroyed most of the downtown business district, there was such a demand for houses in Lawrence, that many buildings from Franklin were moved to Lawrence. The town declined and the post office closed in 1867. Eventually, Dr. Williams acquired the entire town site and farmed there for several years.¹⁰



**“View in Waukerusa [sic] Valley, near Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas,”
Alexander Gardner series (1867), courtesy Kansas State Historical Society)**

This early view from Mount Oread looking southeast illustrates the historic settlement landscape.

During the period from 1866 to 1878, the Kansas Board of Agriculture reported that agricultural production grew rapidly in Kansas. Nationally, the state climbed from 25th to 4th in the production of corn which was the state's first successful cash crop. Kansas also climbed from 24th to 1st in wheat

⁹ Frank W. Blackmar, Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History Volume I (Chicago, IL: Standard Publishing Company, 1912), 1/5 Accessed 7/26/13 at skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/1912/d/douglas_county.html.4/5.

¹⁰ In the twenty-first century, the Franklin town site was annexed and the site has been developed as a business park. Since the historic town site is now part of the city of Lawrence, no properties were surveyed in this project.

production.¹¹ As one of the earliest settled counties, agriculture in Douglas County was thoroughly developed by the end of the 1870s. Two major factors—railroad expansion and improvements in technology—contributed to the dramatic expansion of settlement and agriculture in the state. New implements such as listers, seated plows, and threshing machines helped Kansas farmers cultivate more land and produce more to supply national and international demand.¹²

The expansion of railroads in Douglas County provided access for transporting farm products to market and supported the intensive settlement of the county. Besides the early towns of Lawrence and Franklin, two small railroad hamlets were established in Wakarusa Township. Sibley was located in the eastern part south of Lawrence and Franklin. Lakeview was located in the northwest part of the township. In 1869 the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad company built south from Lawrence to Texas and Sibleyville was established on this line. A railroad also was constructed along the south bank of the Kansas River and Lakeview became a stop on this line. By the early twentieth century, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe owned and operated both of these lines.¹³

Sibleyville

As early as 1865, small coal mining companies worked along the banks of Coal Creek which ran north toward the Wakarusa River just west of Blue Mound. Sibleyville was established as a post office and rail stop between Lawrence and Baldwin City on the Lawrence Leavenworth, and Galveston Railroad which was constructed beside Coal Creek. By 1886 the hamlet had a population of 50. In the 1890s, Sibleyville had a grain elevator and mill, rail station, post office, creamery, cider mill, sorghum mill, general store, blacksmith, and a few homes. Sibleyville businesses were hit hard by the Depression of the 1930s. The elevator closed, the post office was discontinued on June 15, 1934, and the railroad depot closed December 31, 1937. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Warrington purchased the Sibleyville general store in 1946 and converted it to a home.¹⁴

Lakeview

In the nineteenth and early twentieth century, Lakeview was a hamlet five miles northwest of Lawrence located on the AT&SF Railroad. Lakeview took its name from Horseshoe Lake, an oxbow created by the great Kansas River flood of 1844. In the Kansas River bottomland, Eben Baldwin, a notable early Douglas County settler, purchased much of the land where Lakeview and the Association were established in 1869.¹⁵ Lakeview had a post office from 1898 to 1914, a store, and an African American Baptist church. In 1915, it had a post office, telegraph, and population of fifteen

¹¹ Christy Davis and Brenda Spencer, "Historic Agricultural-Related Resources of Kansas," NRMPDF (2007), E-10, citing O.Gene Clanton, "Kansas Populism," Kansas Revisited (Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1990), 202.

¹² Davis & Spencer, "Historic Agricultural-Related Resources of Kansas," E-11/E-12.

¹³ Blackmar, Kansas: A Cyclopedic of State History 4/5.

¹⁴ "Our Community Memoirs: History of Sibley (Sibleyville) Kansas," Unp. manuscript, undated, n.p., Sibleyville file, Watkins Community Museum.

¹⁵ Mrs. Jim (Lee) Claussen, Lakeview: Reflections of Lakeview Club: 189-1992, The First 100 Years (Lawrence, KS: Lakeview Fishing and Shooting Association, 1992), 28.

residents.¹⁶ With the advent of the automobile in the 1920s and, later, the end of passenger service on the Santa Fe Railroad's "#2 plug" in 1938, activity in the hamlet of Lakeview declined.¹⁷ The great flood of 1951 struck a final blow to Lakeview. Flood waters damaged the historic black church on the main street and services were discontinued. The vacant church building was demolished about 1953.¹⁸ There are no surviving historic buildings on the Lakeview site.

Lakeview Fishing and Shooting Association

The lake property is now owned by the Lakeview Fishing and Shooting Association, a private club for members only. The Santa Fe Railroad completed an east-west line through Kansas to Colorado in 1872. Robert Maxwell, Topeka, saw Horseshoe Lake from the railroad on a trip to Kansas City in 1888. On his return, he got off the train, caught some black bass, took them to the Gun Store in Topeka, and showed off his catch to other members of the West Side Gun Club. Later in 1889, H.E. Stinson secured leases on the lake property from 27 different owners and organized the Association as a stock company. Lawrence received the first shares and Eben Baldwin purchased share #1. Shares sold for \$30 and the Association was limited to 150 members. W. J. Clark was the first president of the Association and Wilder Metcalf was the first secretary. According to Robert Maxwell, the club originally was organized for men, boys, and dogs, but later "the women came to the front and the poor men had to take their hats off to them." He boasted, "Lake View is one of the finest places in the world, and I have make my life work the development of it."¹⁹

Soon after the initial stock sale, the Fishing and Shooting Association filed a charter of incorporation with the Kansas secretary of state on March 24, 1892. The charter stated that "the objects of the corporation are to maintain a shooting and fishing reserve, to prevent the illegal taking of game and fish, to promote social enjoyment among its members, to purchase and lease land and erect buildings in connection with the foregoing purpose."²⁰ Club members soon became dissatisfied with boarding in nearby farm houses and they voted to build a clubhouse. This small building was constructed about 1893 in a grove of trees on the south side of the lake, but it grew room by room until it was a larger structure with an assembly room. The original clubhouse was partially destroyed by fire and then replaced by the extant structure in 1912. Two sections of the first clubhouse were salvaged and converted to members cabins which also survive.²¹ The cultural landscape of the Lakeview club continues to evolve with the construction of new cabins and additions. 27 cabins were described and inventories entered into the KHRI as a result of the 2014 heritage survey.²²

¹⁶ Cutler, History of State of Kansas, 1-2/8, accessed 23 July 2013.

¹⁷ Claussen, Lakeview: Reflections of Lakeview Club (1992), 54.

¹⁸ Claussen, Lakeview: Reflections of Lakeview Club (1992), 40-45.

¹⁹ Claussen, Lakeview: Reflections of Lakeview Club (1992), 50-52.

²⁰ Claussen, Lakeview: Reflections of Lakeview Club (1992), 55.

²¹ Claussen, Lakeview: Reflections of Lakeview Club (1992), 61-62.

²² The board of directors of the Lakeview Association declined to give permission for an onsite visit to survey the buildings for the heritage survey. However, Brenna Buchanan Young shared the information and photos she compiled on the clubhouse and cabins and that was used to enter the buildings in the KHRI (see also Recommendations).

After a drought and grasshopper plague devastated Kansas during the mid-1870s, agricultural leaders urged farmers to diversify in the late nineteenth century.²³ They argued that farmers should raise a variety of crops, some for their own use at home and some for cash sale. With diversification, farm families would be more self-sufficient even if the corn or wheat crop failed. Although detailed information would require intensive research, it appears from the variety of farm buildings that many Douglas County farmers during the nineteenth and early twentieth century raised a combination of crops and livestock in addition to corn and wheat.

The 1890s were a transition between agricultural expansion and adaptation to changes in farm structure and the agricultural marketplace. For the first time, “harder work did not result in a better quality of life. The more farmers produced, the lower prices fell.”²⁴ Following the difficulties of the 1890s, Kansas farmers enjoyed a period of prosperity and relative stability. Rising grain prices allowed farmers to improve their standard of living and invest in machinery, improved houses and farm buildings. The first two decades of the twentieth century were termed the “Golden Age of Agriculture.” During those years, American farms tripled in value and doubled in gross income.²⁵

When Douglas County was described by historian Frank Blackmar in 1912, the principal crops were winter wheat, Kafir-corn and hay, but the county also ranked high in the production of Irish potatoes, livestock and there were more than 200,000 bearing fruit trees in the county, more than half of which were apple.²⁶ Of those major crops produced in Douglas County during the early twentieth century, winter wheat, hay, and livestock are important today, but potatoes, apples, and other fruits are not.

During the early twentieth century, the size of farms increased and there were fewer farms. Probably, this trend changed the farms in Douglas County as well. Improved technology allowed individual farmers to plant, cultivate, and harvest larger areas more quickly. After 1910, affordable tractors were available to small farmers. Between 1915 and 1920, the number of tractors in use in Kansas increased from 2,493 to more than 14,000. In 1914, it took an average of 106 man-hours to produce 100 bushels of wheat. By 1921, the time was cut in half.²⁷

Besides the proliferation of tractors and combines, another trend in Kansas that affected agriculture in Douglas County was the growth of the dairy industry. Because it was difficult to transport, milk had a limited market. With advances in refrigeration and transportation, dairy farming became industrialized by the 1920s. From 1910 to 1920, the state’s dairy production increased 300 percent.²⁸

In the 1920s, however, farm prices declined. Mechanization make farmers more productive so fewer farmers were needed. By 1920 only 30 percent of Americans lived on farms.²⁹ Between 1919 and

²³ Davis & Spencer, “Historic Agricultural-Related Resources of Kansas,” E-14.

²⁴ Davis & Spencer, “Historic Agricultural-Related Resources of Kansas,” E-21.

²⁵ Davis & Spencer, “Historic Agricultural-Related Resources of Kansas,” E-22.

²⁶Blackmar, Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, 1/5.

²⁷Davis & Spencer, “Historic Agricultural-Related Resources of Kansas,” E-24.

²⁸ Davis & Spencer, “Historic Agricultural-Related Resources of Kansas,” E-27.

²⁹ Davis & Spencer, “Historic Agricultural-Related Resources of Kansas,” E-28. Citing 1920 Census.

1927, four million Americans left their farms and many moved to growing cities with industrial jobs. Another six million Americans left farms between 1929 and 1945.³⁰

Although there are a number of part-time farmers in Douglas County in 2014, there are only a few large commercial agriculture producers. Instead, the rural landscape in the twenty-first century is being changed by the suburban expansion of the city of Lawrence and extensive exurban development for rural subdivisions and home sites.

Survey Findings

Evaluation

In the current survey (Part 2: 2014) the consultants identified 19 buildings and structures in Wakarusa Township that were evaluated as potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register. One building was eligible only for the Kansas Register and 26 buildings were evaluated as contributing. In Wakarusa Township as a whole, 45 buildings and structures were evaluated as eligible for individual listing in the National Register and Kansas Register. Fifty-four buildings and structures were evaluated as contributing. In the previous year's survey (Part 1: 2013), 24 buildings and structures in Wakarusa Township were evaluated as potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register and 2 buildings were potentially eligible for the Kansas Register. Thirty-four buildings and structures were evaluated as contributing.

Contributing buildings derive their significance from their immediate context (for example, a historic garage contributes to the significance of an associated historic house; a silo can contribute to the significance of a historic barn)). These buildings may have less architectural integrity than individually eligible buildings, but that is not always the case. Contributing buildings identified in the current survey were in fair to good condition and relatively unaltered so that their historic function, materials, and appearance conveyed a sense of their history. Contributing buildings may have less architectural integrity than individually eligible buildings, but their significance is derived from their immediate context. In association with other buildings on the site and in the township, they are representative examples of rural building types, construction materials and techniques, and provide information about historic agriculture and rural life in Wakarusa Township. Considered in thematic groups or groups of property types or as small rural historic districts, these buildings might be eligible for the Kansas or National Registers.

Note: Only the State Historic Preservation Office and the National Register program, National Park Service make final recommendations as to historic designation and the definition of potential historic districts.

³⁰Davis & Spencer, "Historic Agricultural-Related Resources of Kansas," E-28. Citing Craig Miner, Kansas, 284-286 and Michael Grant, Down and Out on the Family Farm: Rural Rehabilitation in the Great Plains, 1929-1945 (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 2002), 5.

Architectural analysis

Building forms/types

Although farm houses can be interpreted according to architectural style and form type, most rural buildings identified in the heritage survey were utilitarian. The typology of rural buildings used in the architectural analysis that follows is based on the “Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas,” National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). This MPDF organized rural buildings into two broad categories of primary and secondary farm structures. Farm houses, barns, and granaries were considered “primary farm structures.” Farm houses were described in the MPDF in terms of architectural style and vernacular building types.

Examples of secondary farm structures described in the “Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas” MPDF that were inventoried in the 2014 heritage survey include poultry houses, milkhouses, milk barns, loafing barns, and pole barns. While most of these can be identified from their appearance, size, and location, many have been converted to other uses over time and may not be in active use for their original function at the present time. Poultry houses of various types and sizes were common resources identified in the Wakarusa Township survey, but many are unused and deteriorated. Secondary farm structures related to residential functions also were identified in the survey. These types include springhouses, washhouses, storm cellars/root cellars, summer kitchens, smokehouses, outhouses, silos, and windmills.

The 2014 Wakarusa Township survey identified 15 gable roof barns, the most common type. There were 5 bank barns, 4 gambrel roof barns, 2 Midwest Prairie barns, and 1 Vernacular barn. Other types such as hog barns were inventoried. The MPDF also mentioned secondary form characteristics of barns such as differences between timber frame and nailed frame construction methods. Typically, timber frame barns were constructed before c. 1890 and nailed frame barns were the rule after that date. A few timber frame barns were identified in the 2014 survey of Wakarusa Township. Also, a “boxcar barn” and boxcar shed were surveyed. Corn cribs and granaries were a third category of primary farm structures described in the Agriculture-related context document. Many historic farmsteads in Wakarusa Townships had granaries and a number of them included a corn crib section.



(Sutters Barn 1, 1885, KHRI #045-5226)



(Hyre Barn 1, 1887, Bank barn type, KHRI #045-5230)



(Harvey Craig barn, c. 1920, Gambrel roof type, KHRI #045-5252)

The largest group of primary structures in the 2014 Wakarusa Township survey was farm houses. Of the 39 residences identified in the reconnaissance survey, 18 were classified as National Folk style. According to Virginia and Lee McAlester, the National Folk style was popular from c. 1850 to 1890; the style is associated with the expansion of the railroad network. The Union Pacific Railroad reached Lawrence late in 1864 and this transportation system made industrially produced lumber widely available to both town and country builders. Construction of the National Folk style expressed the significant change from folk houses constructed of local materials such as logs, hewn timber frames, earth, and stone to wood-frame structures with wood sheathing. Some folk house forms that had been executed in local materials were later constructed with these cheaper, lighter materials and balloon framing. The four common National Folk house forms were the gable-front, gable front and wing, hall and parlor, and I-house. Two house forms that became popular later in the twentieth century were the side-gabled massed plan and the pyramidal massed plan.³¹

³¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, [A Field Guide to American Houses](#) (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986), 88-90.



(D.H. Wiggins House, c. 1900, National Folk style, NR eligible, KHRI #045-0000-00525)

There were 11 Folk Victorian style farm houses. This style was popular from c. 1870 to 1910. It is defined by the presence of Victorian decorative detailing on simple folk house forms. In rural Wakarusa Township, the farm house forms were typically less elaborate than those of the popular Victorian era styles imitated. The wooden ornamentation was industrially produced and also cheaper and available because it could be distributed on the railroad network. The common Folk Victorian forms were the front-gabled, gable front and wing, one and two-story side-gabled, and pyramidal house types.³²

There was 1 Vernacular style farm house identified in the 2014 survey. Vernacular houses are defined as non-architect designed buildings that were constructed of locally available resources to address local needs and may reflect the environmental, cultural, and historical context of its location. In Wakarusa Township, this style often is expressed in simple forms using native sawn lumber or local stone.

The Italianate style was popular from 1840 to 1885 and it was particularly common in expanding towns and cities of the Midwest. There was only one farm house in the Italianate style identified in the 2014 survey, probably because most surviving farm houses were constructed after 1885 and because the style was not as popular for rural residences. The style was based on the picturesque models of informal rural Italian farmhouses. Typically, Italianate houses were two or three stories with a low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves. Ornamentation included decorative eave brackets and narrow windows with arched or curved heads. More pretentious examples of the Italianate style had square cupolas or towers, either in the center or corner of the house. Characteristic forms of the Italianate were square or rectangular houses with simple hipped roofs, centered gable, asymmetrical, towered, and front-gabled subtypes.³³

³² McAlester, [A Field Guide to American Houses](#) (1986), 308-310.

³³ McAlester, [A Field Guide to American Houses](#) (1986), 210-212.



(William (Billy) Meairs House, 1878, Italianate style, NR eligible, KHRI #045-0000-00574)

There were 3 Queen Anne style farm houses. This style was popular from 1880 to 1910. The style has an irregular form with a steeply pitched roof, usually with a front-facing gable, an asymmetrical façade with a partial or full-width porch, and bay windows in the side elevations. Patterned shingles in the gable ends, brackets, scrollwork, and other ornamentation are common features. The common house forms that might be found in farm houses are the hipped roof with lower cross gables, cross-gabled roof, and front-gabled roof forms.³⁴

There was 1 Prairie style farm house identified in the 2014 survey. The Prairie style was popular from 1900 to 1920. This is one of the few indigenous American styles developed by a group of Chicago architects (Frank Lloyd Wright most prominently) and spread throughout the country by pattern books published in the Midwest. Features of the Prairie style include a low-pitched hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves. The style emphasizes horizontality in banks of windows, eave, cornice, and façade detailing.³⁵

There was 1 Minimal Traditional farm house identified in the 2014 survey. Houses in this style were mass produced in the years just before and after World War II (popular from c. 1935-1950). These simple houses reflected the form of earlier Tudor and Colonial Revival houses but lacked decorative detailing. Typically, these are relatively small one-story houses with close eaves, often with an ornamental front gable and prominent chimney.³⁶

³⁴ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (1986), 262-264.

³⁵ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (1986), 438-440.

³⁶ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (1986), 478.

There were 4 Ranch style houses identified in the 2014 survey. The Ranch house style was popular from c. 1935 to 1975. This style was developed in the mid-1930s by several California architects. The Ranch house became so popular during the 1940s that it became the dominant residential style during the decades of the 1950s and 1960s. The Ranch house was a one-story, asymmetrical horizontal form with a low pitched roof. Ranch houses occupied more land than previous styles and were associated with a boom in suburban development. Three roof forms were common: hipped, cross-gabled, and side-gabled with a moderate or wide roof overhang. Ribbon and picture windows are typical. Private patios or courtyards used as outdoor living areas were distinctive features of the ranch house in contrast to the front and side porches evident in most late nineteenth and early twentieth century styles.³⁷

Architectural Style							
National Folk	Folk Victorian	Italianate	Queen Ann	Prairie	Minimal Traditional	Ranch	Vernacular
18	11	1	3	1	1	4	1

Barn Type					
Bank	Gable	Gambrel	Midwest Prairie	Vernacular	Boxcar
5	15	4	2	1	1

Function

As expected, in the 2014 survey, the function of most buildings inventoried in Wakarusa Township (86) was agriculture/subsistence. 66 had a domestic function (including garages and other domestic support structures). 3 had an educational function and 1 boxcar shed originally had a transportation function. There was 1 cemetery inventoried in the 2014 heritage survey. In the 2013 survey, 120 buildings had an agriculture/subsistence function. The function of 90 buildings was domestic. Two buildings had an educational function and 2 had a transportation-related function.

Building Function	Agriculture	Domestic	Education	Transportation	Cemetery
2014	86	66	2	1	1
2013	120	90	2	2	

Construction dates

Unless specific information is available or provided by the property owner, it is difficult to precisely date rural buildings. Urban documentation such as building permits and Sanborn insurance maps is

³⁷ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (1986), 479.

not available for rural buildings. Building form and materials provide clues and it is possible to assign an estimated age that is reasonably accurate. In some cases, local history and primary sources may provide clues about construction and the development of particular farmsteads. Physical evidence is valuable, but only generally helpful. Foundation material provides an important visible characteristic. Stone was used for foundations from c. 1854 until c. 1900 with some exceptions. Concrete for foundations became widely used after about 1910. Wood framing material and techniques may also provide clues to construction dates. Before the railroads reached Douglas County, rough-sawn native lumber often was used for the earliest buildings (c. 1854-1865). For barns, timber frames with pinned or pegged joints were constructed from 1854 through c. 1890. After 1890, nailed frames, often using timbers and boards, were constructed.

The distribution of construction dates for buildings identified in the heritage survey is typical of rural northeast Kansas and appears consistent with the contexts outlined in the Kansas Preservation Plans.³⁸ Historic contexts outlined in the National Register MPDF were:

- “Breaking Sod: Pre-Railroad Farming (1854-1865)
- “Promised Land: Railroad, Immigration, Wheat and Cash in the 1870s
- “The Best and Worst of Times: Ranching, Diversification, and Drought in the 1880s”
- “Less Corn and More Hell: Kansas Populism in the 1890s”
- “The Golden Age: Farming in the Progressive Era, 1900-1920”
- “Down and Out: Farming the Great Depression, 1920-1941”
- Producing for Victory: World War II, 1941-1945”
- Consolidation and Corporations: the Post-War Years, 1945-1960”

Buildings from the mid-nineteenth century have not survived in great numbers in Douglas County either because they were replaced by later structures as agricultural production evolved and or because rural residents could afford more contemporary housing. The largest group of surviving historic buildings from 1900-1920 corresponds with the so-called Golden Age of Kansas Agriculture when the rural population was most numerous and prosperous. During and after the Great Depression and World War II, the shift of population to urban areas and the consolidation of farms became more pronounced and that trend undoubtedly impacted historic rural buildings from the nineteenth century.

In the 2014 survey, 6 buildings appear to have been constructed during the period from 1854 to 1865. Nine buildings were constructed during the period from 1865 to 1879. Twelve buildings were constructed during the 1880s. Fifteen buildings were constructed during the 1890s. Eighty-four buildings were constructed during the period from 1900 to 1920. Twenty-four were constructed from 1920 to 1941. Only 1 building was constructed between 1941 and 1945. Fifty-three buildings were constructed between 1945 and 1960.

1854-65	1866-1879	1880s	1890s	1900-20	1920-41	1941-45	1945-70
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³⁸ “Period of Exploration and Settlement (1820s-1880s),” Period of Rural/Agricultural Dominance (1865-1900),” “A Time of Contrasts: Progress, Prosperity and the Great Depression, (1900-1940).” See at <http://www.kshs.org/p/thematic-nominations/14634>

6	9	12	15	84	24	1	53
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Intensive inventories

For the 2014 heritage survey, KHPO staff requested the re-survey and intensive inventory of 19 selected properties with 44 buildings and structures. These properties can be interpreted in three categories. The largest group (12 properties) consists of single buildings (a few with one other associated structure). Perhaps, the most interesting group (5 properties) includes farmsteads from different periods of history with an array of buildings and structures that represent the evolution of agriculture in Douglas County. Finally, 2 properties were determined to be ineligible for the National or Kansas Register.

Two of the oldest residences surveyed in Wakarusa Township were the Thomas Benson house (KHRI 045-4989) and the Thomas McGhee House (KHRI 045-4775). The estimated construction date for both houses is c. 1865, but they could have been built earlier. Both are stone masonry construction, but the McGhee house is an I-house (two stories, one room deep with a central entrance) and the Benson house is a massed-plan type with entrances in the gable ends. Both could be significant under Criterion A for their association with the early settlement of Douglas County and under Criterion C as examples of early stone masonry construction.

Two other early houses illustrate the pattern of historic housing in the township. The E.F. Goodrich House was constructed c. 1870 with an addition c. 1880 (KHRI 045-4763). It has a gable-front section to the east and a later hipped-roof addition to the west. This house may be significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of agriculture in the fertile bottomland of the Kansas River Valley and under Criterion C as a rare example of rural brick masonry construction. Nearby the Levi J. Sperry House (KHRI #045-4778) is a wood frame house with two front entrances constructed c. 1870. The house form is a variation of the I-house, the German-American Two-Door House, described by architectural historian Dennis Domer. The Sperry house is an example of the most common form—“a double-pen I-house, with two rooms above, a kitchen extension to the rear either in the form of an ell or a shed and almost always with a porch.”³⁹ The Sperry house may be significant under Criterion A for its interesting social history and under Criterion C as a well preserved example of a National Folk style I-house.

Another residence that may have been constructed as early as 1870, but may be later, is the E.D. Speer House (KHRI #045-5112). This small wood-frame I-house had a succession of different owners. Because of the additions and alterations, this house may only be eligible for the Kansas Register. It may be significant under Criterion C as a relatively early example of the National Folk style I-house form.

Examples of houses built later in the nineteenth century are the W. J. Kennedy House (KHRI #045-4777), the C.E. LeSeur House (045-4994), and the Michael Schutz House (045-5084). Kennedy was

³⁹ Dennis Domer, “Genesis Theories of the German-American Two-Door House,” *Material Culture* 26:1 (1994), 1.

“one of the pioneers of Kansas;” he arrived in Douglas County in 1855. Constructed in 1880, this large cross-gabled wood-frame building is an example of a National Folk style house with Queen Ann details. It may be significant under Criterion A for its historical association with W. J. Kennedy and his family and under Criterion C as an example of rural residential architecture. By comparison, the LeSeur house, constructed c. 1890, is smaller and simpler example of a different National Folk type—the American Foursquare. The LeSeur house may be significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of rural settlement and under Criterion C as a well preserved example of the foursquare type. The Michael Schutz house was constructed ca. 1900 for Michael and Lydia Schutz. It is a large wood-frame Folk Victorian house with Queen Ann ornamentation. This house may be significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of agriculture in Douglas County and under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of the popular Folk Victorian style.

Four other single properties were selected for intensive inventory and are potentially eligible for the National Register. These include three barns and a school house. The John Bowman barn (KHRI #045-5123) and an adjacent residence are the only surviving buildings from the railroad hamlet of Sibley (or Sibleyville) established in the 1870s. The gable front barn (constructed c. 1900) is fairly well preserved, but the function and historical association with Sibley is uncertain. The barn may be significant under Criterion C as an example of a common barn type in Douglas County.

According to the present owner, the Chet Howard barn (KHRI #045-5118) was constructed in 1935 using native lumber from a sawmill 2 miles to the south. This gambrel roof dairy barn and adjacent milk house may be significant under Criterion A because it represents the change from diversified agriculture to a more specialized and intensive form of production. Also, the building may be significant under Criterion C as an example of the gambrel-roofed form popular in the early twentieth century. The Charles Oldfather barn (KHRI #045-4987) expresses another step in the evolution of barns in Douglas County. The Shepherd family occupied this property from early settlement through the 1920s and the stone masonry foundation dates from this period. However, the present wood frame building was re-built on the foundation in 1958 after a lightning fire destroyed the main part of the structure. It may be eligible under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural development of Douglas County and under Criterion C as a later example of the gambrel roof type.

The Fairview School (KHRI #045-5143) was constructed in 1890. It is a well-preserved wood frame building with Folk Victorian ornamentation. The building may be significant under Criterion A for its association with the rural community development of Wakarusa Township during the period for 1865 to 1900 and under Criterion C as an example of a late nineteenth century rural school house.

In terms of preservation planning, some of the most significant properties were the farmsteads with a number of extant historic buildings. These include the Watson-Marshall farm (KHRI #045-4837) which has a well preserved stone house and bank barn. According to residents from Eudora Township, the farm was a stop on the Underground Railroad, but this has not been verified. The distinctive site and the rock-faced stone masonry of the house may indicate an early construction

date. Hiram Dunbar used a military warrant to claim this quarter section on August 1, 1860, but T. Watson was the owner recorded in the 1873 atlas. The farmstead may be significant under Criterion A for its association with the early settlement and agricultural development of Wakarusa Township and under Criterion C as an unusual example of local stone masonry construction.

Another farmstead, the Andrew Douglass House and bank barn (KHRI #045-5056), is vacant, but the primary buildings have good architectural integrity. Born in Pennsylvania, Douglass served in the Union Army of the Potomac and moved to Kansas after the Civil War. He was elected a trustee of Wakarusa Township in 1883. The house and barn appear to date from the 1880s. The primary buildings may be significant under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural development of Wakarusa Township and under Criterion C as an example of a National Folk style house and bank barn. However, the buildings are threatened by deterioration.

Three other farmsteads with distinctive stories and an array of buildings include the William Gill Farmstead, the Red Ridge Stock Farm, and the Frank C. Topping Farmstead. Since the periods of significance range broadly from the post-Civil War period to the 1950s, the properties demonstrate the evolution of local and agricultural history in Wakarusa Township. The William (Billy) Gill house was constructed c. 1868 with additions c. 1874, 1876, and 1917. William Gill came to Kansas Territory in 1856 and filed claims for land in this location in 1859 and 1860. He fought in the Civil War and then returned to Kansas. His brother, John Gill, owned adjacent property by 1873. In the 1880s the Keefer brothers owned the properties. Oscar York bought the property in 1912 and it remained in the family until 1991. The Gill-York Farmstead with its house, barn, granary, hog barn and other outbuildings (KHRI #045-4827) may be significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of community and agriculture in Wakarusa Township. The house and barn may be significant under Criterion C as an example of the Folk Victorian style and the barn as an example of the gable roof barn type.

A different type of farmstead that achieved significance in the 1930s is the Bert Nicol farmstead (KHRI #045-5154). Bert Nicol purchased the farm about 1930 and, according to the present owner, he brought in Mennonite stone masons who constructed the stone barn and other outbuildings. Nicol was a retired store manager who actually lived in Mission Hills, Kansas, and operated the so-called Red Ridge Stock Farm as a "gentleman's farm." The nineteenth century farm house on the property has been altered and enlarged, but the barn, chicken coop, implement shed, and hog shed have good integrity and contribute to the sense of time and place. The farmstead may be significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of agriculture in Wakarusa Township and under Criterion C as a distinctive ensemble of buildings that combine local materials and vernacular building techniques with progressive design and function during the Great Depression.

J. R. Topping owned a farm in Wakarusa Township as early as 1920, but most of the buildings that give the property its significance were constructed by Frank C. Topping in the 1950s (KHRI #045-5092). Frank Topping has a certified seed growing operation. The Topping farmstead has a contemporary style ranch house, a Midwest Prairie style barn constructed in 1936, a seed house, a garage/workshop, a Quonset barn, a Quonset outbuilding, and a chicken coop. The Topping

farmstead may be significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of agriculture in Wakarusa Township in the twentieth century. The buildings may significant as a farmstead with buildings representing the choice of building forms by a progressive farm during the post-war period.

With intensive evaluation, two of the selected properties were determined to be ineligible for the National or Kansas Register. SHPO staff determined that the J. D. Martin farmstead with a Craftsman style house (c. 1925) and a small gable roof barn (KHRI #045-4781) did not retain exceptional significance nor sufficient integrity to be eligible. The property is vacant and deteriorated and, therefore, threatened with demolition. Another preservation threat was illustrated by the Henry Eggert House (KHRI #045-4790, c. 1890) and Barn. Henry Eggert was an early settler who acquired this property in 1876. When the property was surveyed in 2013, the house still retained its Folk Victorian ornamentation and good architectural integrity. Since then the house was covered with synthetic siding, the ornamentation was removed, and replacement windows were installed. Although the Eggert House is no longer eligible, the Fred Eggert dairy barn (c. 1920) across the road still has a high degree of integrity. This building is used only for storage, however, and is threatened by deterioration.

Since the intensive development of agriculture and rural communities after the end of the Civil War after 1865, the rural farms and farm buildings of Wakarusa Township have changed as agriculture has evolved. Most of the extant rural buildings were expressions of a family-centered, diversified agricultural system that declined after c. 1930. Generally, rural buildings that were usable, particularly houses, have been remodeled or altered for contemporary needs. There are a few farmsteads with a fairly intact set of buildings associated with the system of diversified agriculture, but most farm properties have lost some accessory buildings and, often, those that remain are deteriorated.

At least two powerful contemporary social forces have stimulated the demolition and alteration of historic farm buildings and farmsteads in Wakarusa Township—exurban development and the industrialization of agriculture. Generally, more historic buildings have survived in areas that are somewhat less accessible and further away from the city of Lawrence and major roads. Historic buildings also survived on smaller farms with more diversified production (crops and livestock, not just corn and soybeans).

Recommendations

Based on the survey completed so far, the consultants recommend the following priorities for future survey in Douglas County. The first priority is to survey Lecompton Township in northwest Douglas County, an area that is undergoing exurban development and change. Second, the survey information and photographs of cabins on the Lakeview Fishing and Hunting Association property should be developed and updated. Lakeview is a rare example in Douglas County of a well preserved type of cultural landscape. For example, the history of individual cabins is relatively unrecorded because of the tradition of bequeathing cabins to family members or transactions among

friends who are Association members. Since the cabins are considered personal property sited on land leased from the club, deeds and sales are not recorded when ownership is transferred.⁴⁰

Another urgent priority is to continue the process of public education and to share the survey findings with residents and property owners. We recommend that the Heritage Council organize a series of public meetings to explain the benefits and responsibilities associated with formally designating significant historic buildings on the Kansas Register and National Register of Historic Places. In the Heritage Survey since 2012, a number of buildings and farm complexes have been identified as eligible for National Register nominations.

Potentially significant properties should be prioritized and informal discussions initiated with selected property owners about the benefits of nomination and preservation of significant buildings and structures. With the names of property owners compiled from the historical atlases and property maps, genealogical information may be studied for more details about families and building histories. Federal and state agricultural census information also may be utilized to document the property history and the evolution of agriculture. This information then can be used to document the significance of eligible properties. Furthermore, the owners of potentially significant buildings and properties are logical applicants for the Heritage Council grant program. They should be individually notified about the grant program so that these significant buildings can be maintained and preserved.

As the rural population has declined and agricultural production has become centralized and dominated by large corporations, the interpretation of the history of rural communities and agriculture has been neglected. The reconnaissance and intensive survey of Douglas County raises a number of research questions. Unfortunately, there are very few contemporary accounts, compilations of information, and secondary sources that apply to these questions. To address this dearth of information, we recommend that the Heritage Council contact the Chapman Center for Rural Studies, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas and negotiate a grant for research in primary sources about the evolution of agriculture in Douglas County.⁴¹ Analyzing the results of this research along with the material culture evidence from the survey could provide the basis for a National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, "History of Agriculture and Rural Communities in Douglas County, Kansas."

For example, interpreting the survey findings raises important questions for further in depth social history research. How do the inventoried historic buildings represent the evolution of agriculture in Douglas County evolved during the period from 1854-1970? How do individual buildings and building types represent the change in agriculture over time? What environmental factors influenced the settlement geography of Douglas County? How has this changed over time? How were farmstead plans established and how have they changed over time?

⁴⁰ Claussen, *Lakeview: Reflections of Lakeview Club* (1992), 77.

⁴¹ For information about the Chapman Center for Rural Studies, see <http://www.k-state.edu/history/chapman/>.

Public education using the survey findings is another useful activity. To encourage maintenance, appropriate rehabilitation, and preservation, public workshops could explain the practical value of using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Rehabilitation according to the Standards maintains the character-defining features of historic buildings. Historic buildings with architectural integrity have unique real estate value that continues to appreciate over time and cannot be replicated. Along with general information about appropriate rehabilitation, it is important to provide specific technical information to property owners about repairing historic wooden windows and other features as well as the appropriate mortar and techniques for repairing historic stone foundations, stone and brick masonry. Since many agricultural buildings, barns, for example, are considered obsolete and therefore are threatened by demolition, it is important to alert rural property owners to the activities of the Kansas Barn Alliance, which is dedicated to promoting barn preservation. Also, the National Trust for Historic Preservation has an innovative program, "Barn Again," demonstrating that historic barns can be adapted for contemporary agricultural uses and successfully preserved for the future.

Another suggestion for public education and outreach that would raise awareness and help develop a constituency for nominations and preservation planning is to organize a tour of farmsteads in Douglas County interpreting examples of significant and representative historic buildings. This tour might be coordinated with the activities of the Lawrence Preservation Alliance, Watkins Community Museum, and Freedoms Frontier National Heritage Area. Also, the Douglas County Food Policy Council or other agricultural organizations could be potential partners. To carry out general public education, the Heritage Council should consider local partnerships with organizations such as the Douglas County Historical Society, Eudora Area Historical Society, Lecompton Historical Society, and the Lawrence Preservation Alliance.

In preservation planning, the National Trust has led the way in developing techniques and programs for what is called rural conservation. This comprehensive approach considers the preservation of historic buildings as one component of the broader conservation of rural communities. Also, the Kansas Preservation Alliance, the state-wide preservation advocacy organization, is interested in supporting preservation planning in rural and developing areas. Finally, for those historic rural buildings and structures that are very deteriorated or scheduled for demolition, the Heritage Council could support mitigation in the form of recordation projects with photography and measured drawings. These documentation projects might be assisted by students and professors of the University of Kansas or other academic institutions.

Other Cultural Resources

In addition to significant historic buildings and structures, other cultural resources in Douglas County deserve recognition and protection. For archaeological resources in Douglas County, the best source is by Lauren W. Ritterbush and India S. Hesse, Douglas County Archaeological Survey (Lawrence, KS: Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas, 1996). One of their important conclusions was quoted in the draft Historic Preservation Plan Element for Horizon 2020, Lawrence-Douglas County Planning Department. "The high archaeological potential of Douglas County is

exciting, yet with it comes the need to actively evaluate and manage the finite and fragile resources that provide us with one of the very few sets of data about our human mind.”⁴² The two major drainage systems in Douglas County, the Kansas and Wakarusa Rivers, created a topography that was well suited for human habitation in pre-history.

Ritterbush and Hesse inventoried cultural resources on a sample of lands having high potential for development. They inspected approximately 1,056 acres of land within 35 survey tracts so this was a strategic, but not comprehensive, archaeological survey. Ritterbush and Hesse recommended testing through excavation of twelve prehistoric sites and continued survey of priority areas, evaluation of potentially significant sites, and designation of significant sites in the National Register of Historic Places. Their project also included a public education component—a presentation describing archaeology in Douglas County entitled “Archaeology in Our Own Backyard.”⁴³ Since that work was conducted more than 15 years ago, renewing the archaeological survey in Douglas County and continuing public education is highly recommended. In 2014, the consultants did not survey or inventory any properties with obvious archeological potential.

⁴² Lauren Ritterbush and India Hesse, “Douglas County (Kansas) Archaeological Survey” (Lawrence, KS: Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas, May 1996), 6.

⁴³ Ritterbush and Hesse, “Archaeological Survey,” 1-6.

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Figure 1

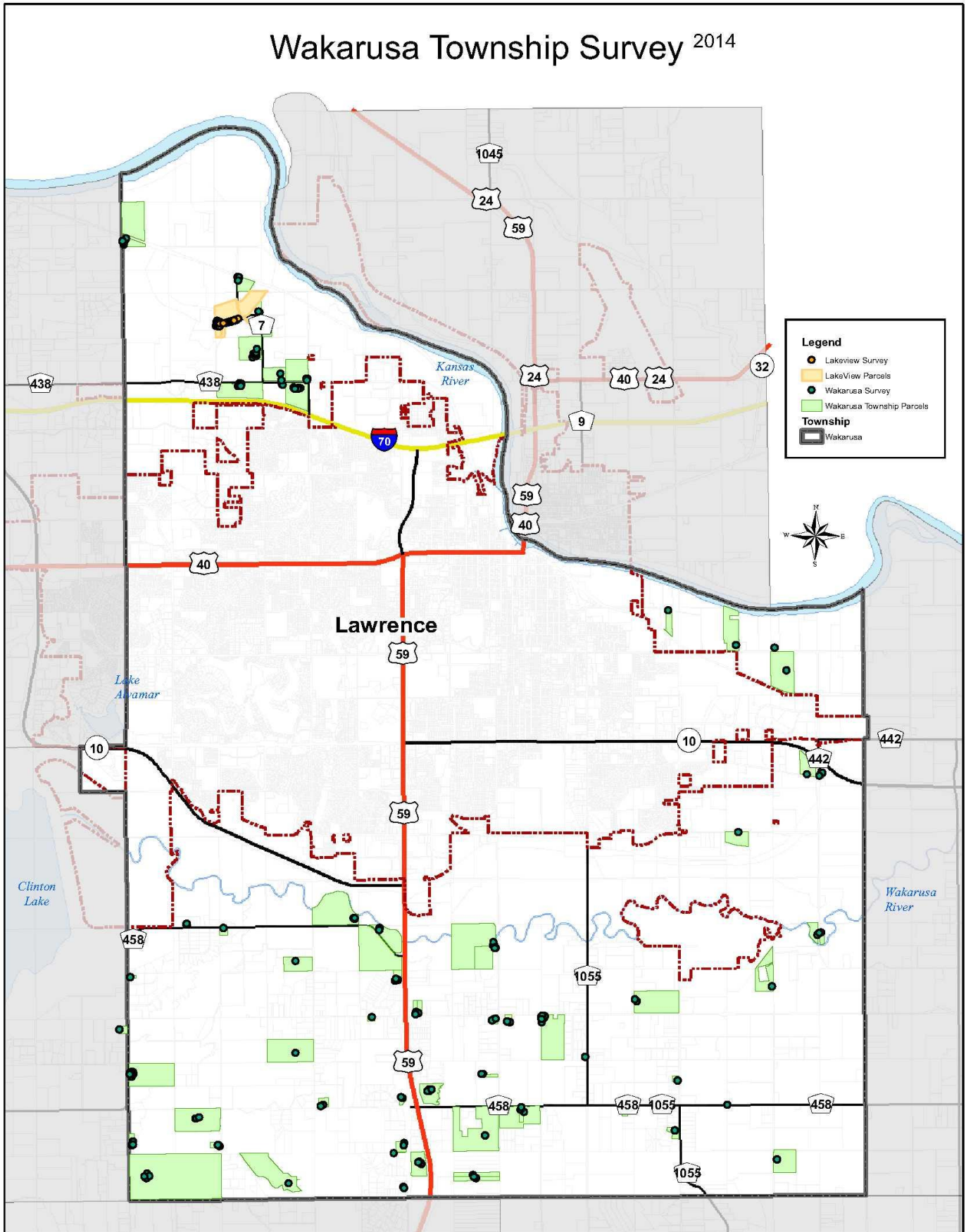
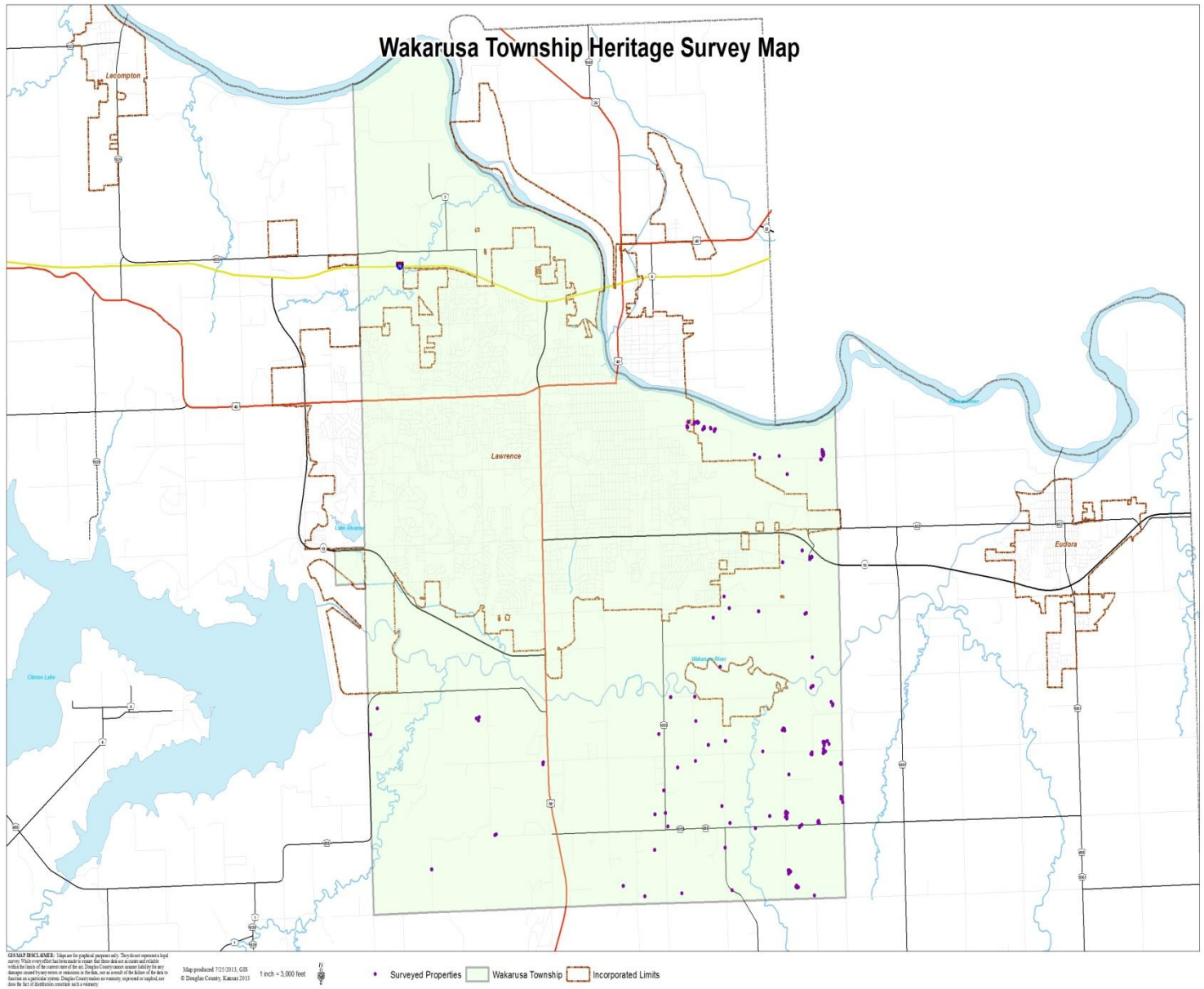


Figure 2
Wakarusa Township Heritage Survey 2013



List of Surveyed Properties

Wakarusa Township 2014

Inventory #	Add #	Dir	Name	Type	Historic Name	Const	Eligible
045-5341	1827	E		1150 RD	Baldwin, Eben, House	1905	Yes
045-5342	1827	E		1150 RD		Estimated	
045-4990	1206	N		1000 RD		Estimated	
045-4989	1206	N		1000 RD	Benson House	1865	Yes
045-5256	1107	N		1200 RD	Bowen, A.M., House	1885	No
045-5320	1429	N		1000 RD	Brownlee Barn	1890	Yes
045-5296	1429	N		1000 RD	Brownlee Chicken Coop	1920	No
045-5295	1429	N		1000 RD	Brownlee House	1890	Yes
045-5252	1061	E		1200 RD	Craig, Harvey, Barn	1920	Yes
045-5059	1114	E		1550 RD	Douglass Barn	1885	Yes
045-5346	1827	E		1150 RD	Baldwin Garage	1905	Contributing
045-5344	1827	E		1150 RD	Baldwin Granary	1887	Contributing
045-0000-00011	1827	E		1150 RD	Baldwin, Eben, Barn	1879	Yes
045-5242	1087	E		1000 RD	Dunn, Willis, Barn	1910	No
045-4827	938	E		1700 RD	Gill, Billy, House	1868	Yes
045-0000-00563	1298	N		1135 RD	Dutton, Asa & Rebecca, Barn	1864	Yes
045-0000-00562	1298	N		1135 RD	Dutton, Asa & Rebecca, House	1865	Yes
045-0000-00564	1298	N		1135 RD	Dutton, Asa & Rebecca, Shed	1900	Contributing
045-4792	1188	E		1750 RD	Eggert Barn	1930	Yes
045-4791	1188	E		1750 RD	Eggert Smokehouse	1880	Contributing
045-4790	1188	E		1750 RD	Eggert, Henry W., House	1890	Yes
045-5216	1246	N		1200 RD	Evans, WJ, Barn	1910	No
045-5215	1246	N		1200 RD	Evans, WJ, House	1890	No
045-5217	1246	N		1200 RD	Evans, WJ, Shed	1915	No
045-5143	1055	E		1500 RD	Fairview School	1890	Yes
045-5352	1860	E		1150 RD	Farley, Mary Baldwin, Garage	1919	Contributing
045-5351	1860	E		1150 RD	Farley, Mary Baldwin, House	1919	Yes
045-5315	1310	N		1100 RD	Forth, James, Barn	1920	No
045-5316	1312	N		1100 RD	Forth, James, Granary	1900	No
045-5314	1310	N		1100 RD	Forth, James, House	1900	No
045-0000-00534	1324	N		1000 RD	Garrett, Vernon, Barn	1950	No
045-0000-00532	1324	N		1000 RD	Garrett, Vernon, Chicken Coop	1950	No
045-0000-00533	1324	N		1000 RD	Garrett, Vernon, Garage	1950	No
045-0000-00531	1324	N		1000 RD	Garrett, Vernon, Granary	1950	No
045-0000-00530	1324	N		1000 RD	Garrett, Vernon, House	1965	No
045-0000-00535	1324	N		1000 RD	Garrett, Vernon, Loafing Shed	1950	No
045-5334	--	N		1800 RD	Gentry, N., Barn 3	1920	No
045-5331	1173	N		1800 RD	Gentry, Nicolas, Barn	1920	No
045-5333	--	N		1800 RD	Gentry, Nicolas, Barn 2	1920	No
045-5330	1173	N		1800 RD	Gentry, Nicolas, House	1870	Yes
045-5332	1173	N		1800 RD	Gentry, Nicolas, Outbuilding	1920	Contributing
045-5335	1129	N		1800 RD	Gentry, S.M., House	1900	No
045-5056	1114	E		1550 RD	Douglass, Andrew, House	1880	Yes
045-5291	1097	E		1400 RD	Dresher Chicken Coop	1920	No
045-5292	1097	E		1400 RD	Dresher Outbuilding	1950	No
045-5290	1097	E		1400 RD	Dresher, Otto, House	1920	No
045-4763	1589	N		1550 RD	Goodrich, E.F., House	1870	Yes
045-5118	975	E		1600 RD	Grand View Farm Dairy Barn	1935	Yes
045-5305	1033	E		1400 RD	Howard, C.E., House	1910	No

045-5235	926 E	1000 RD	Hyre Shed	1900 Contributing
045-5317	1366 N	924 RD	Johnson, R.C., House	1890 Yes
045-4777	1706 N	1500 RD	Kennedy, W.J., House	1880 Yes
045-4994	1144 E	1000 RD	LeSeur House	1890 Yes
045-4785	1362 E	1750 RD	Martin Barn	1930 No
045-4781	1362 E	1750 RD	Martin, J.D., House	1925 No
045-5328	1803 E	1200 RD	McCreath Chicken Coop	1920 No
045-5327	1803 E	1200 RD	McCreath Outbuilding	1920 No
045-5329	1803 E	1200 RD	McCreath Outbuilding 2	1920 No
045-5326	1803 E	1200 RD	McCreath, D.H., House	1900 No
045-5230	926 E	1000 RD	Hyre Barn 1	1887 Yes
045-5231	926 E	1000 RD	Hyre Barn 2	1920 Contributing
045-5232	926 E	1000 RD	Hyre Granary	1900 Contributing
045-5303	1449 N	1100 RD	Seele Hog Barn 4	1950 No
045-5304	1449 N	1100 RD	Seele Hog Barn 5	1950 No
045-5301	1449 N	1100 RD	Seele hog barn 2	1950 No
045-5298	1449 N	1100 RD	Seele, Alfred, Garage	1957 No
045-5297	1449 N	1100 RD	Seele, Alfred, House	1957 No
045-5218	1009 E	1296 RD	Shanks House	1895 Yes
045-4775	1662 N	1500 RD	McGhee, Thomas, House	1865 Yes
045-0000-00577	1173 E	1400 RD	Meairs Chicken Coop	1920 No
045-0000-00579	1173 E	1400 RD	Meairs Dairy Barn & Silo	1961 No
045-0000-00578	1173 E	1400 RD	Meairs Hog Barn	1950 No
045-0000-00574	1173 E	1400 RD	Meairs House	1878 Yes
045-0000-00580	1173 E	1400 RD	Meairs Machine Shed	1950 No
045-0000-00576	1173 E	1400 RD	Meairs Shed (Demolished)	1920 No
045-0000-00575	1173 E	1400 RD	Meairs Smokehouse	1878 Contributing
045-5254	1064 N	1200 RD	Model School No. 83	1895 No
045-5255	1064 N	1200 RD	Model School Outhouse	1940 No
045-4987	1157 E	1200 RD	Oldfather, Charles, Barn	1958 Yes
045-5224	913 E	1300 RD	Osborn, H.S., Barn	1880 No
045-5223	913 E	1300 RD	Osborn, H.S., House	1880 No
045-5322	1791 E	1200 RD	Parnell, A.J., Barn	1917 Yes
045-5321	1791 E	1200 RD	Parnell, A.J., House	1900 Contributing
045-5253	1263 N	1100 RD	Pleasant Valley School No. 14	1919 No
045-0000-00566	1407 N	1100 RD	Ralston Barn	1880 No
045-5159	958 E	1100 RD	Red Ridge Stock Farm Barn	1939 Yes
045-0000-00565	1407 N	1100 RD	Reynolds, Carl & Irene, House	1963 Yes
045-5222	1298 N	935 RD	Richland-Harmon Cemetery	1876 No
045-5084	1736 N	1360 RD	Schutz House	1900 Yes
045-5300	1449 N	1100 RD	Seele Hog Barn	1950 No
045-5302	1449 N	1100 RD	Seele Hog Barn 3	1950 No
045-5123	1649 N	1000 RD	Sibley Barn	1885 Yes
045-5112	1029 E	1600 RD	Speer, E.D., House	1870 State Only
045-4778	1723 N	1500 RD	Sperry, Levi J., House	1870 Yes
045-5225	989 E	1100 RD	Sutters House	1890 Contributing
045-5228	959 E	1100 RD	Sutters, Robert, House	1895 No
045-5247	1036 E	1000 RD	Thome Chicken House 1	1930 No
045-5248	1036 E	1000 RD	Thome Chicken House 2	1940 No
045-5250	1036 E	1000 RD	Thome Garage	1925 Contributing
045-5251	1036	1000 RD	Thome Outhouse	1930 No
045-5249	1036 E	1000 RD	Thome Shed	1925 Contributing
045-5233	926 E	1000 RD	Tuckel Shed 1	1935 Contributing
045-5234	926 E	1000 RD	Tuckel Shed 2	1950 Contributing
045-0000-00529	1310 N	924 RD	Tuckel, Felix Chicken House 2	1940 Contributing
045-5244	1036 E	1000 RD	Thome, N.F., Barn 1	1925 Contributing
045-5245	1036 E	1000 RD	Thome, N.F., Barn 2	1925 Contributing

045-5246	1036 E	1000 RD	Thome, N.F., Granary	1910 Contributing
045-5092	1663 N	1300 RD	Topping House	1950 Yes
045-5236	926 E	1000 RD	Tuckel Chicken House 1	1943 Contributing
045-5237	926 E	1000 RD	Tuckel Chicken House 2	1935 Contributing
045-5219	1009 E	1296 RD	Stanwix Garage	1920 Contributing
045-5299	1449 N	1100 RD	Steele, Alfred, Barn	1950 No
045-5226	989 E	1100 RD	Sutters Barn 1	1885 Yes
045-5227	989 E	1100 RD	Sutters Barn 2	1900 Contributing
045-5354	1148 N	1876 RD		1920 No
045-5355	1912 E	1125 RD		1965 No
045-5356	1912 E	1125 RD		1950 No
045-5357	1912 E	1125 RD		1950 No
045-5358	1001 N	1964 RD		1920 No
045-5359	1001 N	1964 RD		1920 No
045-5360	1001 N	1964 RD		1920 No
045-0000-00528	1310 N	924 RD	Tuckel, Felix, Chicken House 1	1940 Contributing
045-4837	1131 E	1700 RD	Watson-Marshall House	1865 Yes
045-5307	1381 N	1000 RD	Wells, W.D., House	1900 No
045-0000-00527	1310 N	924 RD	Wiggins Barn	1910 Yes
045-0000-00525	1310 N	924 RD	Wiggins House	1900 Yes
045-5239	960 E	1000 RD	Williams Chicken House	1930 No
045-5241	960 E	1000 RD	Williams Corn Crib	1900 No
045-5238	960 E	1000 RD	Williams House	1890 No
045-5243	1036 E	1000 RD	Williams House	1890 Contributing
045-5240	960 E	1000 RD	Williams Shed	1900 No
045-5229	959 E	1100 RD	Woodard Shed	1935 No
045-5213	1153 E	1300 RD		1950 Contributing
045-5362	1001 N	1964 RD		1950 No
045-5220	959 E	1300 RD		1880 No
045-5221	959 E	1300 RD		1900 No
045-5257	1537 N	1000 RD		1960 No
045-5258	1537 N	1000 RD		1960 No
045-5286	1537 N	1000 RD		1950 No
045-5287	1537 N	1000 RD		1950 No
045-5288	1537 N	1000 RD		1950 No
045-5289	1537 N	1000 RD		1950 No
045-5306	1033 E	1400 RD		1990 No
045-5318	1366 N	924 RD		1920 No
045-5319	1366 N	924 RD		1920 No
045-5323	1791 E	1200 RD		1920 No
045-5324	1791 E	1200 RD		1920 No
045-5325	1791 E	1200 RD		1920 No
045-5336	1129 N	1800 RD		1920 No
045-5337	1129 N	1800 RD		1990 No
045-5338	1129 N	1800 RD		1960 No
045-5339	1129 N	1800 RD		1960 No
045-5340	1129 N	1800 RD		1930 No
045-5345	1827 E	1150 RD		1920 No
045-5347	1827 E	1150 RD		1920 No
045-5348	1827 E	1150 RD		1920 No
045-5349	1827 E	1150 RD		1960 No
045-5350	1827 E	1150 RD		1960 No
045-5353	1148 N	1876 RD		1910 No
045-5361	1001 N	1964 RD		1920 No
045-5214	1153 E	1300 RD		1950 Yes

Lakeview Association (2014)

Number	Add #	St Dir	Name	Type	Historic Name	Const	NR	Eligible_for_NR
045-5276	1112	N	1864 RD	Lakeview Cabin #06		1912	No	Not Assessed
045-5277	1114	N	1864 RD	Lakeview Cabin #07		1954	No	Not Assessed
045-5278	1116	N	1864 RD	Lakeview Cabin #08		1957	No	Not Assessed
045-5279	1118	N	1864 RD	Lakeview Cabin #09		1955	No	Not Assessed
045-5280	1120	N	1864 RD	Lakeview Cabin #10		1955	No	Not Assessed
045-5281	1122	N	1864 RD	Lakeview Cabin #11		1955	No	Not Assessed
045-5262	1088	N	1859 RD	Lakeview Cabin #26		1965	No	Not Assessed
045-5263	1094	N	1859 RD	Lakeview Cabin #27		1960	No	Not Assessed
045-5264	1098	N	1859 RD	Lakeview Cabin #28		1965	No	Not Assessed
045-5282	1124	N	1864 RD	Lakeview Cabin #12		1960	No	Not Assessed
045-5283	1126	N	1864 RD	Lakeview Cabin #13		1966	No	Not Assessed
045-5284	1130	N	1864 RD	Lakeview Cabin #15		1965	No	Not Assessed
045-5269	1096	N	1860 RD	Lakeview Cabin #16		1965	No	Not Assessed
045-5260	1078	N	1860 RD	Lakeview Cabin #17		1915	No	Not Assessed
045-5265	1077	N	1860 RD	Lakeview Cabin #18		1965	No	Not Assessed
045-5270	1098	N	1860 RD	Lakeview Cabin #19		1945	No	Not Assessed
045-5268	1092	N	1860 RD	Lakeview Cabin #20		1945	No	Not Assessed
045-5267	1090	N	1860 RD	Lakeview Cabin #21		1915	No	Not Assessed
045-5285	1820	N	1860 RD	Lakeview Cabin #22		1942	No	Not Assessed
045-5266	1085	N	1860 RD	Lakeview Cabin #23		1912	No	Not Assessed
045-5261	1083	N	1860 RD	Lakeview Cabin #24		1948	No	Not Assessed
045-5271	1102	N	1864 RD	Lakeview Cabin #01		1898	No	Not Assessed
045-5272	1104	N	1864 RD	Lakeview Cabin #02		1963	No	Not Assessed
045-5273	1106	N	1864 RD	Lakeview Cabin #03		1927	No	Not Assessed
045-5274	1108	N	1864 RD	Lakeview Cabin #04		1912	No	Not Assessed
045-5275	1110	N	1864 RD	Lakeview Cabin #05		1912	No	Not Assessed
045-5259	1862	E	1125 RD	Lakeview Lodge		1912	No	Not Assessed

Wakarusa Township 2013

ADD	DIR	ST	TYPE	HISTORIC_NAME	CONST	ELIGIBLE
1033	E	1800	RD	Cowles, F.S., House	1890	No
1729	N	1000	RD	Cowles, Minnie S., House	1920	No
1780	N	1500	RD	Cox Barn	1935	Contributing
1780	N	1500	RD	Cox Chicken Coop	1920	No
1780	N	1500	RD	Cox Garage	1920	Contributing
--		NORIA	RD	Cox House	1865	No
1780	N	1500	RD	Cox Outbuilding	1930	No
1780	N	1500	RD	Cox Outbuilding 2	1920	Contributing
1771	N	1500	RD	Cox, Charles, House	1900	No
975	E	1600	RD	Crist, George, Barn	1935	Yes
1004	E	1600	RD	Day, J.H., House	1915	No
1769	N	1100	RD	Doolittle Chicken Coop	1930	No
1769	N	1100	RD	Doolittle Chicken Coop 2	1930	No
918	E	1500	RD	Doolittle, R.R., House	1890	No
1114	E	1550	RD	Douglass Barn	1885	Yes
1114	E	1550	RD	Douglass, A., House	1885	Yes
1577	N	1550	RD	E. Lowman House	1900	No
1188	N	1750	RD	Eggert Barn	1930	Yes
1188	N	1750	RD	Eggert Smokehouse	1890	No
1188	E	1750	RD	Eggert, H.W., House	1890	Yes
1324	E	1600	RD	Eggert, J.H., House	1875	Yes

1289	E	1750	RD	Everett Garage	1930	No
1289	E	1750	RD	Everett, Mary, House	1910	No
1055	E	1500	RD	Fairview School	1890	Yes
1226	E	1750	RD	Adams House (Relocated)	1945	No
923	E	1450	RD	Ayer Summer Kitchen	1890	No
923	E	1450	RD	Ayer, O.H., House	1890	No
1144	E	1550	RD	Baker, J.R., House	1910	No
1512	N	1175	RD	Barn	1940	Contributing
1206	N	1000	RD	Benson Barn Ruin	1865	Contributing
1206	N	1000	RD	Benson House	1865	Yes
1114	E	1550	RD	Brown, H.D., Cattle Barn	1920	No
1114	E	1550	RD	Brown, H.D., Granary	1920	No
1114	E	1550	RD	Brown, H.D., Hay Barn	1920	No
1129	E	1500	RD	Burroughs, O., House	1870	No
1118	E	1600	RD	Carson Outbuilding	1910	No
1512	N	1175	RD	Cellar	1940	Contributing
1033	E	1800	RD	Chicken Coop	1930	No
1564	N	1550	RD	Corel, J.H., House	1890	No
1033	E	1800	RD	Cowles Barn	1890	No
1729	N	1000	RD	Cowles Chicken Coop	1950	No
1729	N	1000	RD	Cowles Garage	1960	No
1033	E	1800	RD	Cowles Outbuilding	1900	No
1012	E	1700	RD	McNees Chicken Coop 2	1940	No
1012	E	1700	RD	McNees, J.A., House	1900	No
1016	E	1700	RD	Miller, S.G., House	1910	No
957	E	1500	RD	Neel Barn 2	1880	No
957	E	1500	RD	Neel, James, Barn	1890	No
958	E	1100	RD	Nichols Barn	1939	Contributing
958	E	1100	RD	Nichols Barn Ruin	1910	No
916	E	1650	RD	O'Brien House	1870	No
1554	N	1550	RD	P. Hetzel House	1890	No
1780	N	1150	RD	Pickard Barn	1920	No
1780	N	1150	RD	Pickard Granary	1930	No
958	E	1100	RD	Red Ridge Stock Farm – House	1890	No
1509	N	1100	RD	Reed, Fitz, Barn	1880	No
1509	N	1100	RD	Reed, Fitz, House	1880	Yes
1551	N	1550	RD	Risley, Mary, House	1890	No
1597	N	1550	RD	Schaake Barn	1940	Contributing
1597	N	1550	RD	Schaake House	1960	No
1597	N	1550	RD	Schaake Outbuilding	1975	No
1736	N	1360	RD	Schutz House	1900	Yes
1157	E	1200	RD	Shepherd Barn 1	1900	Yes
1157	E	1200	RD	Shepherd Barn 2	1900	Contributing
1157	E	1200	RD	Shepherd House	1861	No
1295	E	1600	RD	Shirar Chicken House	1930	No
1295	E	1600	RD	Shirar Garage	1920	No
1295	E	1600	RD	Shirar House	1925	No
1295	E	1600	RD	Shirar House	1900	No
1295	E	1600	RD	Shirar, Charles L., Farmstead	1928	No
1649	N	1000	RD	Sibley Barn	1885	Yes
918	E	1450	RD	Fairview School Pony Shed	1890	No
1715	N	1360	RD	Franklin School District #16	1873	No
1512	N	1175	RD	Garage	1940	Contributing
1609	N	1300	RD	Garrett, J.H., House	1870	No
938	E	1700	RD	Gill Barn	1868	Yes

938	E	1700	RD	Gill Granary	1868	Contributing
938	E	1700	RD	Gill, Captain Billy, House	1868	Yes
1589	N	1550	RD	Goodrich, E.F., House	1870	Yes
1033	E	1800	RD	Hay Barn	1910	No
1512	N	1175	RD	House	1940	Contributing
918	E	1450	RD	Hunsinger House	1963	No
1362	E	1750	RD	J.D. Martin House	1925	Yes
916	E	1700	RD	Keefer, J.F., House	1890	No
1706	N	1500	RD	Kennedy, W.J., House	1890	Yes
1548	N	1175	RD	Lawrence, Leavenworth, & Galveston Railroad Abutment	1920	No
1144	E	1000	RD	Le Seur House	1890	Yes
1509	N	1100	RD	Leary Garage	1920	Contributing
1103	E	1768	RD	Lutz Barn	1948	No
1103	E	1768	RD	Lutz Boxcar Barn	1948	No
1103	E	1768	RD	Lutz Cattle Barn	1948	No
1103	E	1768	RD	Lutz Chicken Coop	1948	No
1103	E	1768	RD	Lutz Garage	1948	No
1103	E	1768	RD	Lutz Granary	1948	No
1103	E	1768	RD	Lutz, Harold, House	1948	No
1131	E	1700	RD	Marshall Barn	1870	Yes
1131	E	1700	RD	Marshall Granary	1890	Contributing
1006	E	1500	RD	Marshall House	1920	No
1131	E	1700	RD	Marshall Outbuilding	1890	Contributing
1362	E	1750	RD	Martin Barn	1930	Contributing
1362	E	1750	RD	Martin Chicken Coop	1940	No
1118	E	1600	RD	McClintock, W.C., House	1900	No
1490	N	1000	RD	McCoy, J.E., Smokehouse	1870	No
1662	N	1500	RD	McGhee, Thomas, House	1865	Yes
1012	E	1700	RD	McNees Chicken Coop 1	1950	No
1723	N	1500	RD	Sperry, L.J., House	1890	Yes
1663	N	1300	RD	Topping Barn	1936	Contributing
1663	N	1300	RD	Topping Chicken Coop	1950	Contributing
1663	N	1300	RD	Topping Garage	1950	Contributing
1663	N	1300	RD	Topping House	1950	Contributing
1663	N	1300	RD	Topping Quonset 2	1951	Contributing
1663	N	1300	RD	Topping Quonset Barn	1951	Contributing
1663	N	1300	RD	Topping Seed House	1950	Contributing
1068	E	1700	RD	Tuttle Barn	1920	No
1068	E	1700	RD	Tuttle, William, House	1900	No
1219	E	1600	RD	Walnut Grove School	1870	No
1131	E	1700	RD	Watson-Marshall House	1865	Yes
1081	E	1800	RD	Weeks Cattle Shed	1940	No
1081	E	1800	RD	Weeks Chicken Coop	1940	No
1548	N	1175	RD	Wheadon Barn	1910	No
1548	N	1175	RD	Wheadon, T.S., House	1910	No
1769	N	1100	RD	Willey Barn	1890	Contributing
1769	N	1100	RD	Willey, J.W., House	1870	No
938	E	1700	RD	York Garage	1930	Contributing
--		NORIA	RD		1920	No
1551	N	1550	RD		1950	No
1551	N	1550	RD		1950	No
1554	N	1550	RD		1930	No
1560	N	1550	RD		1930	No
1562	N	1550	RD		1960	No
1564	N	1550	RD		1930	No

1564	N	1550	RD		1930	No
1568	N	1550	RD		1960	No
1577	N	1550	RD		1920	No
1577	N	1550	RD		1920	No
1577	N	1550	RD		1920	No
1589	N	1550	RD		1960	No
1672	N	1500	RD		1965	No
1771	N	1500	RD		1970	No
1780	N	1150	RD		1930	No
1037	E	1768	RD		1948	No
1769	N	1100	RD		1940	No
1081	E	1800	RD		1950	No
1748	N	900	RD		1970	No
916	E	1700	RD		1920	No
916	E	1700	RD		1930	No
916	E	1700	RD		1950	No
938	E	1700	RD		1950	No
938	E	1700	RD		1940	Contributing
1012	E	1700	RD		1950	No
1016	E	1700	RD		1950	No
1016	E	1700	RD		1950	No
1016	E	1700	RD		1950	No
1016	E	1700	RD		1950	No
1668	N	1100	RD		1977	No
1293	N	1100	RD		1915	No
1293	N	1100	RD		1960	No
1293	N	1100	RD		1920	No
938	E	1700	RD	York Outbuilding	1920	Contributing
1006	E	1500	RD		2008	No
1014	E	1500	RD		1940	No
1014	E	1500	RD		1950	No
1490	N	1000	RD		1950	No
1490	N	1000	RD		1900	No
958	E	1100	RD		1920	No
958	E	1100	RD		1930	Contributing
958	E	1100	RD		1930	Contributing
1131	E	1750	RD		1890	No
--		NORIA	RD		1920	No
1649	N	1000	RD	Sibley, J.T., House	1885	No
1758	N	1000	RD	Sizer Barn	1930	No
1758	N	1000	RD	Sizer Chicken Coop	1930	No
1758	N	1000	RD	Sizer Garage	1930	No
1758	N	1000	RD	Sizer, George, House	1920	No
1747	N	1100	RD	Smith Barn	1910	No
1747	N	1100	RD	Smith Outbuilding	1930	No
1029	E	1600	RD	Speer, E.D., House	1870	State Only
958	E	1100	RD		1920	Contributing
1114		1550	RD		1940	No
1553	N	1100	RD		1880	No
1736	N	1360	RD		1960	No
1736	N	1360	RD		1940	No
1736	N	1360	RD		1940	No
1701	N	1360	RD		1910	No
1701	N	1360	RD		1930	No
1609	N	1300	RD		1930	No

1609	N	1300	RD		1970	No
1295	E	1600	RD		1950	No
1295	E	1600	RD		1950	No
1219	E	1600	RD		1960	No
1029	E	1600	RD		1950	No
1004	E	1600	RD		1920	No
1004	E	1600	RD		1920	No
1004	E	1600	RD		1940	No
975	E	1600	RD		1935	Contributing
1674	N	1000	RD		1950	No
1674	N	1000	RD		1950	No
923	E	1450	RD		1920	No
923	E	1450	RD		1940	No
923	E	1450	RD		1940	No
923	E	1450	RD		1950	No
923	E	1450	RD		1920	No
923	E	1450	RD		1940	No
923	E	1450	RD		1940	No
923	E	1450	RD		1920	No
923	E	1450	RD		1940	No
1129	E	1500	RD		1920	No
1780	N	1500	RD	Cox House	1890	No
1512	N	1175	RD	Cattle barn	1940	Contributing
1512	N	1175	RD	Chicken coop	1940	Contributing
1103	E	1768	RD	Lutz Outbuilding 2	1948	No
1362	E	1750	RD	Martin Chicken Coop	1940	No
1362	E	1750	RD	Martin Garage	1940	No
1362	E	1750	RD	Martin Hog Shed	1940	No
1081	E	1800	RD	Weeks Garage	1940	No
938	E	1700	RD	York Outbuilding	1920	Contributing
1747	N	1100	RD	Smith House	1900	No
1701	N	1360	RD		1910	No
1609	N	1300	RD		1930	No

Appendix



Discovering our Douglas County Heritage



In spring, 2014, preservation consultants Dale Nimz and Susan Ford will survey and document historic rural structures throughout Wakarusa Township. Come learn about the survey process, evaluation, and preservation planning.

**February 3, 5:30 – 7 p.m., Unitarian Fellowship of Lawrence,
1263 North 1100 Road, Lawrence**

The heritage survey is funded & administered by the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council with financial assistance from the Kansas Historic Preservation Office. Questions? Contact Dale Nimz, 785-856-1299, dnimz@sunflower.com or Bobbi Rahder, Heritage Council Coordinator, at brahder@douglas-county.com

Preservation expert ready to put results of historic places survey to use

July 13, 2014

For parts of the last three years, Dale Nimz has been scouring the townships of Douglas County, cataloging every structure that may hold some historic significance. Now, he says, it's time to put the results from that survey into use. Along with his colleague Susan Ford, Nimz has taken a look at over a thousand buildings [in Eudora, Kanwaka](#) and, most recently, Wakarusa townships. Of that, less than 200 might be eligible for induction into the National Register of Historic Places or in the state registry.

The surveying project was created by the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council, which is funded by the Douglas County Commission. The Heritage Council is charged with conserving — and enhancing economic activity around — the area's natural and cultural past. "I think we're at the stage where we've collected a lot of information," said Nimz, whose admiration for history and research is clear the more he speaks of it. "Rather than collecting more too fast, we should say 'What are we going to do? Let's do something about these properties.'" He has a few ideas. Maybe partner with the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office to offer workshops on maintaining aging structures. Or create a bus tour for students of history to visit noteworthy remnants of the area's agrarian past, from the late 1800s to the 1950s. "It wouldn't be a big fundraiser, but you could make a little money from it to finance some other activities," Nimz said. Over the course of his survey of Wakarusa Township, which he finished in June, Nimz found several notable structures. Among them:

- A large, fairly elaborate farmhouse from a "well-to-do" family in the 1890s. Nimz said the farm — nothing of it remains other than the house — was located on "nice, level, river-bottom land, which is very productive." The house is being rehabilitated by the owner. A memoir written by one of the original family's children, which details her adolescence there, also survived.
- A two-room schoolhouse, once known as the Fairview School, that looks over a valley. Nimz said it was constructed in 1890, about 11 years after the first school opened in the area, and operated until 1961. "It's kind of interesting that it lasted that long," he said.
- A restored barn in southwest Wakarusa Township that represents the golden era of agriculture. "It was the apex of agriculture and that kind of barn represents that," Nimz said. "That barn was created for high levels of production."
- A 1950s ranch house accompanied with a diverse set of buildings that were all part of a seed-growing operation. The land includes, among others, a well-preserved barn from around 1900 and another "interesting and unusual example" of a quonset barn made of timber. "This is very cool," Nimz said. "This could be a nomination (for the national register) if the owner wanted to pursue that."

Although he's now thinking of next steps, there still may be more surveying to come. Nimz said the Heritage Council may have Palmyra Township surveyed next, a decision he said would come in August or September.

The bus tours and workshops are just ideas at this point, but even if they were realized, he said, they wouldn't represent the primary benefit of surveys.

At the top of that list is simple construction planning. He said an index of historic structures will be handy whenever a new road, subdivision or sewer plant building is proposed in rural parts of the county.

And then there's the recognition and knowledge. Recognition for those who have looked after the artifacts still standing and the knowledge of what life was like in the old days of Douglas County.

"Agriculture was really important here and these buildings are an expression of that," he said.

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