



Clinton Township Douglas County, Kansas Historic Resources Survey

August 2021

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1-4
Purpose	1
Methodology	1-2
Survey Products	2
Survey Area	3
CLINTON TOWNSHIP CHARACTERISTICS	4-10
Area & Population Density	4-5
Geographical & Historical Context of Marion Township	6-9
Survey Findings	9-10
RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY - HISTORIC RESOURCES ANALYSIS	11-12
Resources Surveyed	11
Resource Types	12
INTENSIVE SURVEY - HISTORIC RESOURCES ANALYSIS	13-14
Resources Surveyed	13
Resource Types	14
POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING ANALYSIS	15
PROPERTY HISTORIC LISTING – FARM PROPERTIES	16-21
Farmsteads	16-19
Associated Grouping of Farm-Related Structures	20-21
FARM-RELATED STRUCTURES	22-24
Primary Farm Structures	22-23
Barns	22
Granaries	23
Farmhouses	23
Secondary Farm Structures	24
POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING – INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES.....	25
PROPERTY CONDITION ANALYSIS	26
Construction Dates	26
Building & Resource Conditions	26
RECOMMENDATIONS	27-29
Participation in Surveys	27
Incentives to Participate in Preservation	27-29
Teamwork	29
Conclusion	29
BIBLIOGRAPHY	30
RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY - LIST OF PROPERTIES BY ADDRESS	31-33
RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY - LIST OF PROPERTIES BY KHRI NUMBER	34-36
INTENSIVE SURVEY - LIST OF PROPERTIES BY ADDRESS	37-39
INTENSIVE SURVEY - LIST OF PROPERTIES BY KHRI NUMBER	40-42
MAPS.....	APPENDIX A
Reconnaissance Survey - Douglas County Area Aerial Photo w/ Address Markers	
Reconnaissance Survey - Clinton Township Area Aerial Photo w/ Address Markers	
Intensive Survey - Clinton Township Area Aerial Photo w/ Address Markers	
INTENSIVE SURVEY - SITE PLANS	APPENDIX B

HISTORIC RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE & INTENSIVE SURVEY OF CLINTON TOWNSHIP SUMMARY REPORT

August 2021

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

A historic preservation intensive survey is the process of identifying and gathering more detailed data on a community's historic resources such as buildings, sites, structures, and objects. It consists of three basic components – the field survey, research, and a project report which describes the process, inventories, and results of the survey.

By producing an inventory of historic resources, surveys provide a valuable community service. Information discovered often provides additional insight into the community's history and the results can be incorporated into their historic preservation plan. Ultimately, the preservation of these cultural resources can improve the quality of life for people in an area by conserving their history for future generations to see, study, and understand.

METHODOLOGY

The Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council (DCHCC) initiated this survey. Review of data entered into the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI) as part of the survey was provided by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) at the Kansas Historical Society (KSHS). Conclusions will aid in monitoring and preserving the cultural resources of Clinton Township in Douglas County.

Funding for the survey was provided by the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council. Jan Shupert-Arick, DCHCC's Program Coordinator, supervised the project. Stan Hernly of Hernly Associates, Inc and Susan Ford of Citysearch Preservation conducted the survey. Megan Bruey, a fifth-year architecture student at the University of Kansas and an architecture intern at Hernly Associates Inc., assisted Stan Hernly with survey work, research, and report writing.

This project was completed in two phases: a Reconnaissance Survey and an Intensive Survey of Clinton Township. Properties included in the first phase of the survey were identified by the Douglas County Appraiser's office based on their records for properties that contained buildings with construction dates prior to 1970. After the initial list of properties were surveyed, 28 properties that retained a high level of integrity and potential for history listing were identified and included in the Intensive Survey.

Research and primary field work, including site visits and photography occurred April through August of 2021. Property data was input and uploaded to the *Kansas Historic Resources Inventory* (KHRI) data base, which is maintained by the KSHS, in July and August of 2021. The project report was started in July and finalized in August of 2021.

Site visits were initiated by the survey team with the properties divided between Stan Hernly and Susan Ford. Hernly covered 73 properties in the eastern portion of Clinton Township, and Ford covered 25 properties in the western portion. For the Reconnaissance Survey of properties in the community of Clinton and the Intensive Survey of the Clinton Cemetery, Hernly and Bruey were accompanied by Marin Massa, president of the Wakarusa River Valley Heritage Museum and resident of Clinton. Most homeowners or residents who were home when site visits were conducted were happy to talk with us and let us take

photographs, of at least the exterior, of buildings on their property. If no one was home during the site visits, the surveyors conducted survey work in a limited manner.

If a property retained a high level of integrity and the survey team had contact with the property owner during the Reconnaissance Survey, the team would collect contact information for the Intensive Survey. Additional phone numbers for the Intensive Survey were found through whitepages.com. Property owners were called, and site visits were scheduled with property owners interested in the survey. Eventually “cold call” site visits were made to several properties, and some of those proved to be fruitful; most homeowners who were “dropped in on” were happy to talk with us and let us take photographs of the exterior of buildings on their property.

Photography was completed using SLR digital cameras. Photos were taken during property visits regardless of weather conditions, sun angle, or vegetation growth around buildings. Photos were renamed for each property and selected ones uploaded into the KHRI database. All photos were provided to the KSHS in original JPG format, reduced size JPG format, and TIFF format.

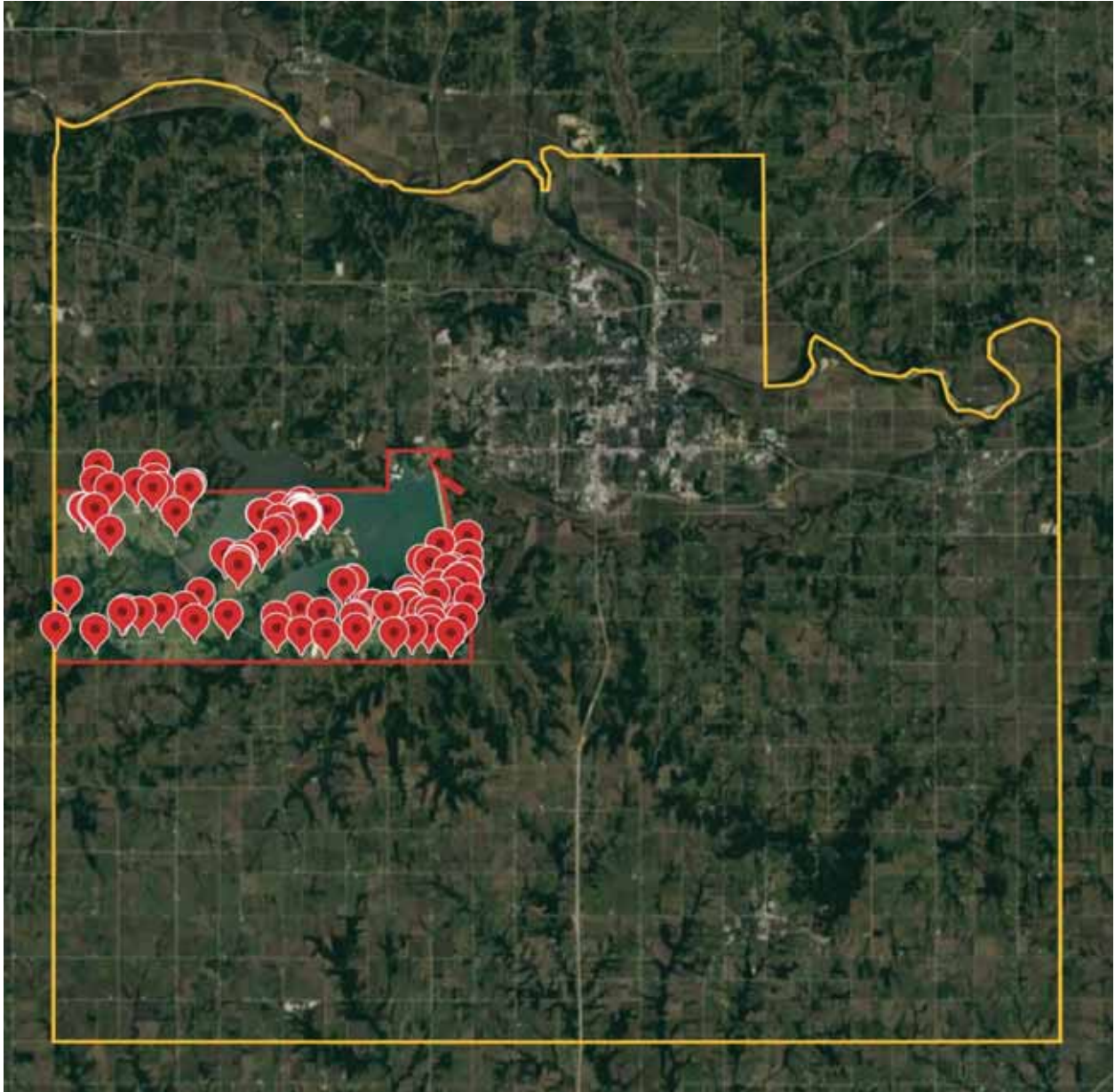
Research for all properties was conducted to more accurately determine significant timeframes. Sources included various maps, publications, and news stories. Sources were located at the Kansas Historical Society, Douglas County Public Works, Spencer Research Library (University of Kansas), and various historic newspapers (accessed through www.newspaperarchives.com & www.newspapers.com). Some oral, photographic, and/or documented information was obtained from homeowners or other individuals present during the site visits. Some of these people were knowledgeable of specific property’s histories, and a few had documented historical information regarding properties. All research articles and notes collected during this survey will be on file with the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council.

SURVEY PRODUCTS

The products of the survey include:

- This Summary Report
- Site Plan for each property prepared using 2018 photographic satellite imagery from the Douglas County, Kansas, GIS system.
- Photographs of each building, structure, or resource on each property visited. Multiple images from various angles were taken when possible, including orthographic “elevation views”. Interior photos of a few properties were taken when the owner granted permission. Select photos were uploaded to the public accessible KHRI database. Photos not uploaded, including interior photos, are on-file at the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council office and at the KSHS SHPO office, and may be made available upon request to DCHCC or SHPO staff.
- Research documents found for specific properties, specific people, and general information on Clinton township.
- Data uploaded into KHRI files.
- Electronic files of all photos, files, and documents created or found for the survey.

SURVEY AREA.



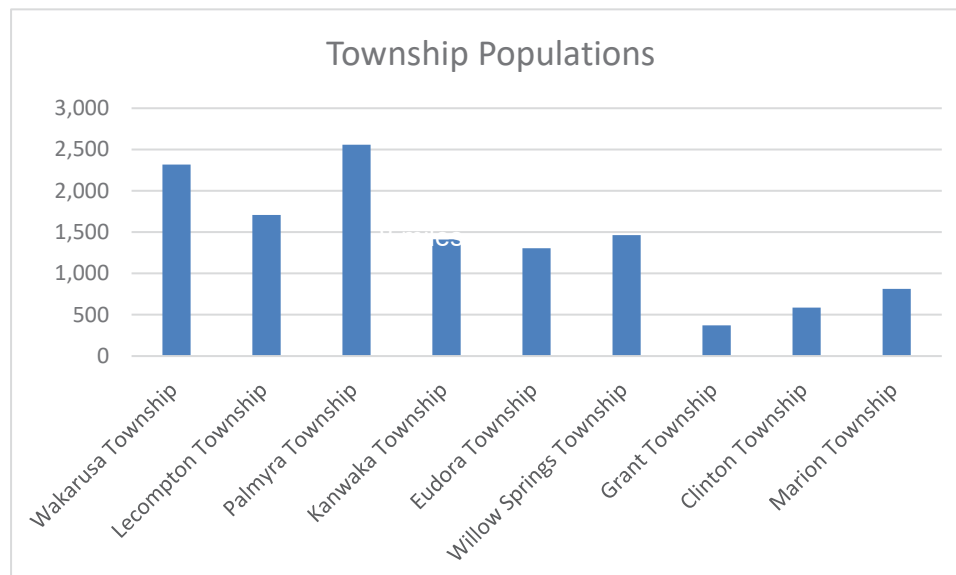
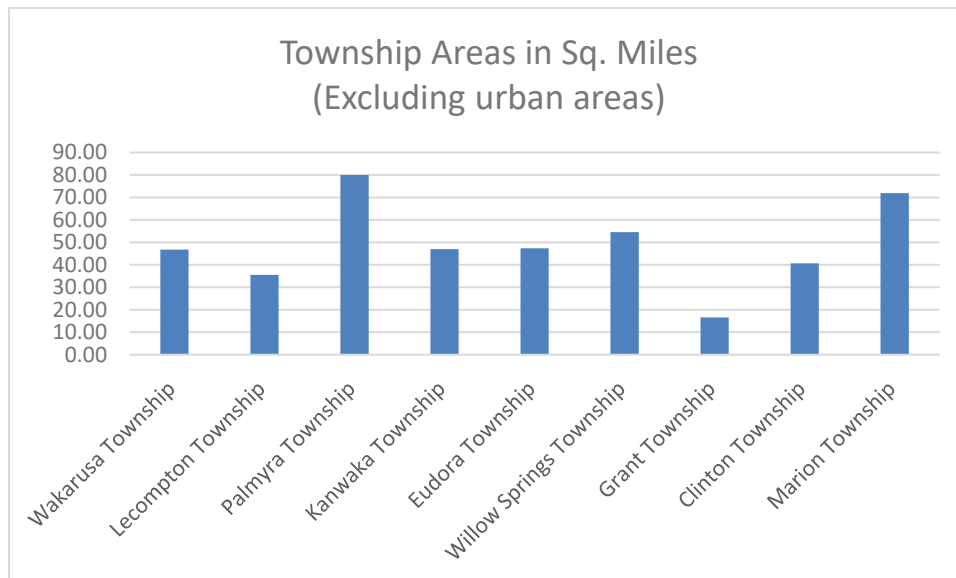
CLINTON TOWNSHIP CHARACTERISTICS

AREA & POPULATION DENSITY

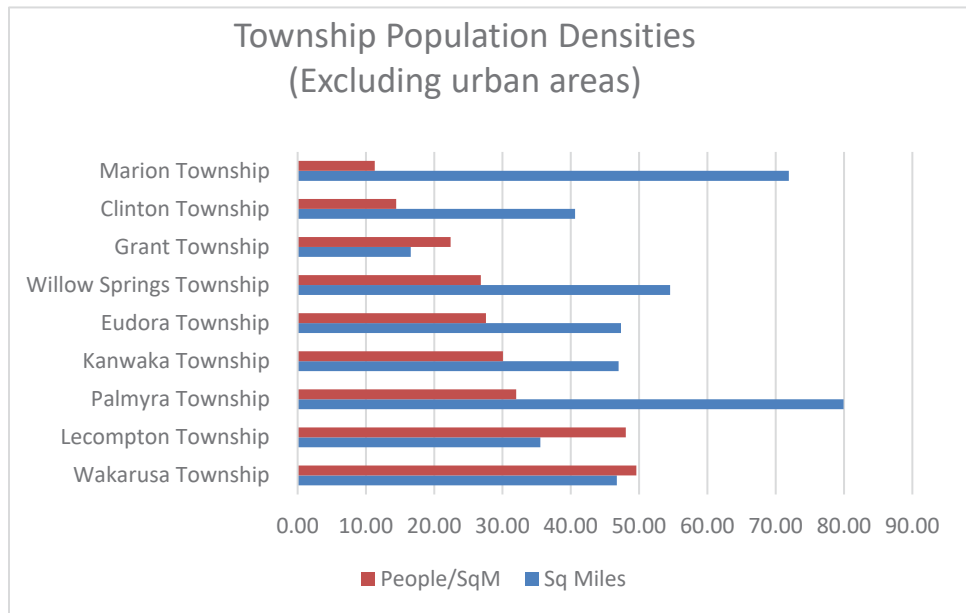
Clinton Township is located in west central Douglas County. It borders Shawnee County to the west, Marion and Willow Spring Township to the south, Kanwaka Township to the north, and Wakarusa Township to the east. Clinton Township is approximately 40 square miles and is one of the smallest townships in Douglas County behind Grant Township and Lecompton Township, which are approximately 17 square miles and 36 square miles, respectively.

According to the 2010 census, Clinton Township had a population of 586 residents, the lowest population of all townships in Douglas County (excluding urban areas).

Clinton Township has the second lowest population density of all townships in Douglas County.



POPULATION DENSITY	Sq Miles	Population	People/SqMiles
Marion Township	71.93	812	11.29
Clinton Township	40.63	586	14.42
Grant Township	16.56	371	22.40
Willow Springs Township	54.55	1,463	26.82
Eudora Township	47.34	1,305	27.57
Kanwaka Township	46.99	1,412	30.05
Palmyra Township	79.93	2,558	32.00
Lecompton Township	35.53	1,707	48.04
Wakarusa Township	46.74	2,318	49.59



GEOGRAPHICAL & HISTORICAL CONTEXT – CLINTON TOWNSHIP

Geography

The geography of Douglas County is defined by the Kansas River and the Wakarusa River. The Wakarusa River Valley provided early settlers of Clinton Township with fruitful farmland, but also frequent floods. In the mid-1900s, the United States Government proposed damming the Wakarusa River to control flooding and prevent future damages. This proposal resulted in the flooding of thousands of acres of farmland and several small communities in the township to create Clinton Lake. Recreational areas such as Clinton State Park, Overlook Park, and the various campgrounds around the lake were later developed by the City of Lawrence to offer residents outdoor activities and amenities.

Outside of the Clinton Lake and recreational areas, Clinton Township consists of rolling hills, with outcroppings of limestone and shale, and wooded areas along natural drainageways. Agricultural fields and farmland are also a significant part of the township's geography.

The First People of the Wakarusa River Valley

Evidence indicates that people could have been living in the Wakarusa River Valley as early as 12,000 years ago. During the archeological survey conducted by Iroquois Research Institute in 1976, they discovered an artifact indicating Paleo-Indian activity in the Clinton Township near Deer Creek and the Wakarusa River. The Wakarusa River was essential to indigenous life throughout history. Through a series of surveys in the 1930s and 1940s, several dozen sites of indigenous settlement from both the Woodland and Central Plains period were found throughout the Wakarusa River Valley.¹

In more recent history, as early as the 1600s through the 1800s, many indigenous people lived in the area that is now northeastern Kansas, including the Arapaho, Cheyenne, Comanche, Kansa, Kiowa, Osage, Pawnee, and Wichita. In 1830, the United States government passed the Indian Removal Act which forced eastern tribes to move West of the Mississippi River; many of these tribes were relocated into the Kansas Territory. Despite promises that they would not be moved again, the United States government forced the removal of all indigenous people in the Kansas Territory in 1854 to make way for white settlement.²

Bleeding Kansas

With the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, Douglas county opened for white settlement. This act repealed the Missouri Compromise and allowed for popular sovereignty in these territories; the issue of slavery, whether the territories would become slave states or free states was up to the vote of the people. As a result, proslavery and antislavery activists rushed to the area and violence ensued. This period would become known as "Bleeding Kansas".

In 1854, the town of Lawrence was founded as a free state headquarters by the New England Emigrant Aid Company. Due to their proximity to Lawrence, the small communities in Clinton Township were largely influenced by Lawrence and shared anti-slavery sentiment. This was especially true for the town of Bloomington as it was founded as an abolitionist stronghold and some of the houses were a part of the Underground Railroad.³

Despite that Kansas entered the Union as a free state in 1861, Quantrill's Raid, the most notorious event associated with "Bleeding Kansas" took place on August 21, 1863. During the raid, Quantrill and his men burned down much of Lawrence and killed over 150 men.⁴ After destroying the town, several of Quantrill's

¹ Chambers, Mary E., et al. The Cultural Resources of Clinton Lake, Kansas: An Inventory of Archaeology, History and Architecture. Iroquois Research Institute, 1977.

² Ibid.

³ Wall Text, Communities of Clinton, Wakarusa River Valley Heritage Museum, Lawrence, Kansas.

⁴ Wolfenbarger, Deon & Dale Nimz. "Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas," National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form, September 12, 1997.

men traveled southwest towards Bloomington in pursuit of Senator James Lane who they had specifically targeted to kill. In Bloomington, Lane went to the homestead of William Jessee for hiding. Jessee's wife, Nancy was the only person home at the time and hid Lane in a rolled-up carpet while she cleaned the home. The raiders who were following Lane continued south on their misinformed pursuit. Continuing their path of destruction, they destroyed two cabins that belonged to a well-known abolitionist named Dr. Eliab G. Macy.⁵

The Development of Small Communities

A common trait in rural areas of Kansas was the development of small communities established to provide centralized nodes for commercial and social activities. These provided opportunities for town and country folks to connect through business transactions, church functions, and school activities.

Prior to the construction of Clinton Lake, Clinton Township was dotted with several small communities including Clinton, Bloomington, (Old) Belvoir, New Belvoir, and Sigel. These communities played a vital role in defining the history and character of Clinton Township. However, with the construction of Clinton Lake, the town sites of Bloomington, (Old) Belvoir, New Belvoir, and Sigel were sold to the United States government and demolished to make way for the lake. Today, Clinton is the only small community that still exists.

Clinton

The town of Clinton was first settled as Bloomington by free-staters, but due to land dispute the town split in 1857. The north half of Bloomington moved to about ¾ East, and the south portion was eventually renamed Clinton. In 1857, the town of Clinton was described as having a steam sawmill, a lathe mill, a frame hotel, a dry goods store, a grocery store, a blacksmith, a cabinet makers shop, 18 occupied houses, and three houses in the process of construction. The first school in Clinton was a stone building constructed in 1866; it functioned as a school until 1886.⁶ Today, the stone schoolhouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and functions as the Clinton Town Hall. Although the cemetery had been used for burials as early as 1854, the Clinton Cemetery Association was formed in 1869 by five members of the community: Ebenezer Disbrow, Andrew S. Baldwin, William Hughes, and Carson Wicks.⁷ Many prominent members of the surrounding communities are buried at this cemetery including several well-known abolitionists such as Dr. Eliab G. Macy, Dr. Horace Thompson, James C. Steele, and George W. White.

In 1917, the town of Clinton and surrounding areas were struck by a devastating tornado. Several people were killed, and at least one store and church were destroyed.⁸ Additionally, several homes were destroyed, such as the Cumming's House. However, shortly after the tornado of 1917, many residents such as the Cumming's rebuilt.⁹ The Cumming's prominent 1918 bungalow still stands today, and it was included in both the Reconnaissance and Intensive Survey.

Today, the small community of Clinton is more residential compared to its early development. A majority of the commercial or civic buildings that did exist in Clinton have since been converted from their original function into single family homes; this list includes the 1941 schoolhouse, the telephone exchange or switchboard, the feedstore, and Dickey's Place, a gas station. The 1866 schoolhouse and the Clinton Store are the only historic commercial or civic building that still exist in Clinton.

Bloomington

The town of Bloomington was settled as an abolitionist stronghold by the Bloomington Company of Bloomington, Illinois. After the town of Bloomington split off from Clinton, it did not grow as quickly as Clinton. This was partially due to the development of a territorial road which passed through Clinton, but not Bloomington. Additionally, the town was situated at the confluence of Rock Creek and the Wakarusa

⁵ Wall Text, Communities of Clinton, Wakarusa River Valley Heritage Museum, Douglas County, Kansas.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Informational Sign, Clinton Cemetery, Douglas County, Kansas.

⁸ Lawrence Germania, "It was a Twister," June 8, 1917, p. 5, accessed online at newspapers.com.

⁹ Lawrence Daily Journal-World, "Handsome New Bungalow," October 21, 1918, p. 1, accessed online at newspapers.com.

River which made it more prone to flooding.¹⁰ In 1857, James Cooper (J.C.) Steele described the town as having a schoolhouse, a blacksmith shop, sawmill, grist mill, carpenter shop, 8 or 10 occupied houses, and 3 or 4 houses in the process of construction.¹¹

J.C. Steele was a prominent member in the town; he strongly believed in abolition and prohibition. Due to his status in the community, Bloomington's laws reflected his beliefs; the town had strict liquor and gambling restrictions.¹² Steele's house was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 and plans for restoration were discussed; however, the house was demolished in 1981. The milk house that was on the same site is still standing and is the location for the Wakarusa River Valley Heritage Museum.

Before and after the Civil War, the town of Bloomington was a significant place for black families. Before the Civil War, some of Bloomington's prominent residents such as Dr. Eliab Macy used their homes as safe houses in the Underground Railroad which helped enslaved blacks escape to freedom. After the Civil War, Bloomington became a community largely consisting of former slaves. For instance, George Washington and his family made their home in Bloomington. Washington was born into slavery and later served on the First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry Regiment.¹³ Many of these families such as the Washington's are buried in Clinton Cemetery.

(Old) Belvoir

The town of (Old) Belvoir was settled by New England immigrants in late 1854 and early 1855. The town took its name after a prominent member of the community, Lawrence D. Bailey named his estate after Fort Belvoir in Virginia. Bailey owned a large amount of land in the area; for \$25, Bailey gave the town five acres of land to build a new schoolhouse. It was originally named after Bailey, but the name later changed to the Old Belvoir School.¹⁴ The schoolhouse was included in the reconnaissance survey.

Another prominent member of the Belvoir community was a German immigrant named Henry Heine. During the "Bleeding Kansas" period, pro-slavery invaders burned several of Henry Heine's first homes or cabins. After the third cabin was burned, Henry defended his home by standing on his porch with a pitchfork or ax and threatening the invaders; he was not bothered again.¹⁵ The Heine House still stands today, and it was included in both the reconnaissance and intensive survey.

New Belvoir

When the St. Louis, Lawrence, and Denver Railway Company line was built north of (Old) Belvoir in 1873, the town decided to move its post office so that it would be on the rail line. This decision led to the establishment of New Belvoir. The Steele brothers, Ira and Robert were two of the most prominent members of the community during the new town's beginning. Together they owned the most acreage in the community and were successful stockman.¹⁶ Robert Steele's farmstead was included in both the reconnaissance and intensive survey.

Sigel

After the Civil War, the small community near the Wakarusa River received the name "Sigel" after Major-General Franz Sigel who served under the Union Army. In 1867, Sigel built its first schoolhouse. Shortly after the schoolhouse, several bridges were constructed over the Wakarusa. The town had experienced several tragic drownings before the construction of these bridges. In addition to the bridges, the community also had a railroad station, cattle loading shed, and a baggage depot.¹⁷

¹⁰ Chambers, Mary E., et al. The Cultural Resources of Clinton Lake, Kansas, p. 30.

¹¹ Wall Text, Communities of Clinton, Wakarusa River Valley Heritage Museum, Douglas County, Kansas.

¹² Chambers, Mary E., et al. The Cultural Resources of Clinton Lake, Kansas, p. 30.

¹³ Wall Text, Communities of Clinton, Wakarusa River Valley Heritage Museum, Douglas County, Kansas.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Chambers, Mary E., et al. The Cultural Resources of Clinton Lake, Kansas, p. 38.

Construction of Clinton Lake

In 1951, Kansas experienced unprecedented amounts of rain which resulted in devastating flooding throughout the state. This event, known as the Great Flood of 1951, caused almost one billion dollars in damages. As Lawrence sits between two rivers, the Kansas and the Wakarusa, the city needed to find a solution to prevent future damages. As a result, the city sponsored the damming of the Wakarusa River for flood control and protection. The plan for Clinton Lake was authorized in 1962.¹⁸

Around the same time as the planning of the lake, the government began purchasing the farmland that would eventually be flooded. All buildings and towns in the flood zone were completely demolished.

In 1980, Clinton Lake was filled; the lake spans 8 miles up the Wakarusa River Valley and has a surface area of 7,000 acres. The large body of water is held back by the Clinton Dam that is approximately 9,250 feet long and 114 above the Rock Creek streambed.¹⁹ Since its completion, Clinton Lake has been home to numerous recreational areas and activities such as boating, swimming, and hiking.

Farmsteads as the Remaining Pattern of Development

Farmsteads were the backbone of settlement and development in rural Douglas County, Kansas. They were the economic driver. They were the nuclei of family life and activity. They were knitted together by social and economic interaction that blended a cohesive amalgam that moves and changes through time to create a built environment that reflects the cultural values and resources of the people who built and modified them. What we see today is a snapshot of the current status of a cultural system moving through time.

The organization and role of farmsteads changed as farm work became mechanized in the late 19th century and continued through the 20th century. Life on the previously semi-isolated farm became less isolated as modes of transportation changed from horse-drawn wagon and buggy to automobiles and farm trucks. Fewer people were required to work on a farmstead and the number of children in farm families declined. Farmers would work land they owned and would rent land if their farming capacity exceeded what they could purchase.

Many farmsteads prospered, some managed on an even keel, and others decline over time. What we see in the rural landscape today are the remains of those farmsteads. Some still meet the definition of "Farmstead", others have been reduced to two or three buildings, and some are lone structures acting as a marker of a bygone era.

Just as farmsteads have changed in the past they will continue to change in the future. The effect of that change is the same in both cases, some farm related buildings will be lost, some will be maintained in a status quo situation, some new ones will be added, and some will be rehabilitated and used for their original purpose or repurposed for other uses.

The Farmstead, as the basic building block of development, is the rural resource that should be a basis of conservation and preservation planning in the county. Farmsteads tell a more complete story about rural heritage than any number of single individual buildings can tell. A historic barn, sitting by itself, can be significant, but it does not provide a very complete picture of history because it has lost its context.

As part of this survey, various types of farmsteads and farmstead remnants were found, including:

- Farmsteads still occupied by descendants of original settlers
- Farmsteads still owned by descendants of original owners but lived on by renters
- Farmsteads that were unoccupied and unused, or only partially used
- Farmsteads that were owned by people with no connection to original owners

¹⁸ Chambers, Mary E., et al. The Cultural Resources of Clinton Lake, Kansas, p. 2.

¹⁹ Ibid.

- Farmsteads that had no farmhouses but were still functioning farms
- Groups of buildings that had previously been part of a farmstead
- Individual buildings that were the last remnants of a farmstead

SURVEY FINDINGS

Two of the distinct patterns of development within the survey area, Farmsteads and Small Communities and Farmsteads, create separate and unique identities within the survey area. Both of these identities form a semi-cohesive group of resources.

The farmsteads are similar in character to farmsteads found throughout other areas of the county and reflect the working life of farming and farmers. The primary source for studying and understanding rural properties in Kansas is the *National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF): Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas*. Using the MPDF as a guide, the survey work of the farmsteads was approached not on an “individual building” basis but on a property basis. Farmstead properties in the survey were reviewed based on the three potential historic register listing categories for farm properties. These are:

1. **Farmstead:** This consists of at least four associated historic agriculture-related structures on a property, including a barn and at least three other structures, one of which may be (but is not required to be) a farmhouse.
2. **Associated Grouping:** This is one or more primary farm structures and one or more secondary farm buildings or resources on a property.
3. **Primary Farm Structure:** These are Barns, Corncribs, Granaries and Farmhouses. Of these, Barns, Corncribs, and Granaries are eligible for individual historic listing under the Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas MPDF. Farmhouses are not eligible to be individually listed under the MPDF, but may be eligible for historic listing based on architectural significance or association with a person.

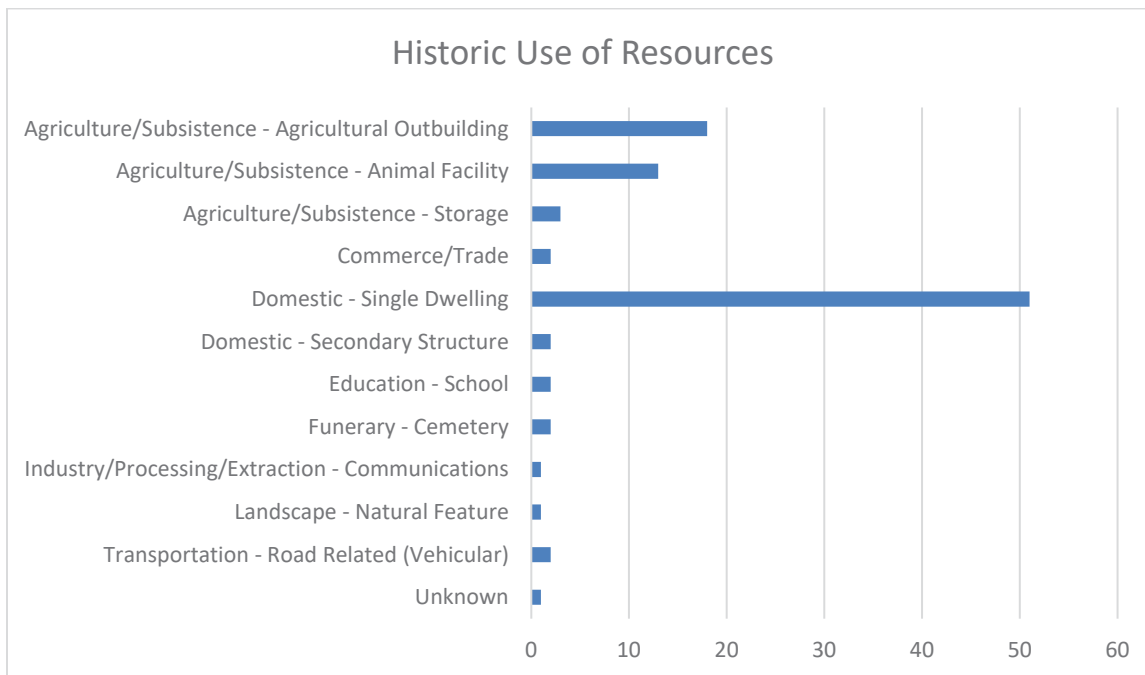
RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY - HISTORIC RESOURCES ANALYSIS

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEYED

A total of 98 properties were surveyed, documented, and uploaded as separate entries into the KHRI data base.

The 98 surveyed resources had historic uses of:

Agriculture/Subsistence – Agricultural Outbuilding	18	%
Agriculture/Subsistence – Animal Facility	13	%
Agriculture/Subsistence - Storage	3	7.63%
Commerce/Trade	2	12.98%
Domestic – Single Dwelling	51	0.76%
Domestic – Secondary Structure	2	7.63%
Education - School	2	1.53%
Funerary – Cemetery	2	0.76%
Industry/Processing/Extraction – Communications	1	%
Landscape – Natural Feature	1	
Transportation – Road-Related (Vehicular)	2	%
Unknown	1	%
	98	100.00%

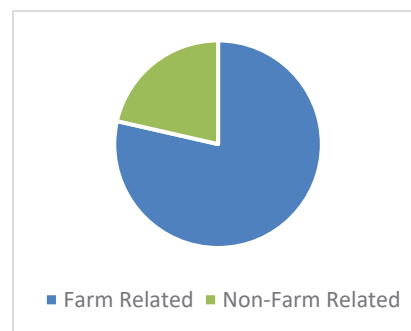


As part of the survey work, site plans were prepared for all properties. Also, historic research was conducted for most properties to better determine their significance.

RESOURCE TYPES – FARM VS NON-FARM

Historic resources in the survey area are comprised of a mix of farm related and non-farm related resources. Of the resources in the survey area 98 out of the 71 are “Farm Related” and 27 are “Non-Farm Related”. The farm related resources include Primary Farm Structures, such as barns, corncribs, granaries, and farmhouses; and Secondary Farm Structures and Features, such as poultry houses, outhouses, fences, windmills, etc.

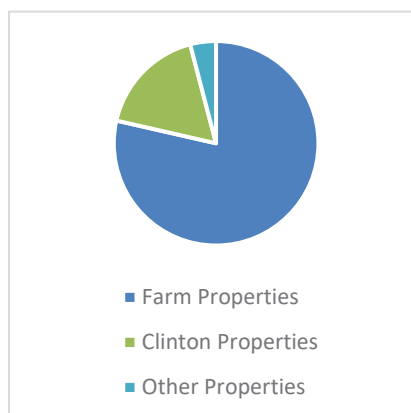
Farm Related (including farmhouses)	77	72.45%
Non-Farm Related	21	27.55%
	98	100.00%



PROPERTY TYPES - GENERAL

Properties in the survey area can be categorized into four groups: Farm Properties, Community of Clinton Properties, and Other. Of the 98 properties surveyed the breakout between those groups is

Farm Properties	77	48.00%
Community of Clinton Properties	17	36.00%
Other Properties	4	16.00%
	98	100.00%



PROPERTY TYPES – FARMS

The 71 farm related properties in the survey area each had at least one resource, and most had multiple resources. The mix of historic and non-historic resources on individual properties varied widely, making it difficult to generalize and categorize the farm properties. Some properties had a historic barn and modern house, some had a historic house and modern barn and/or outbuildings. Many had historic resources that were altered by additions or changes in exterior finish materials and components.

PROPERTY TYPES – COMMUNITY OF CLINTON PROPERTIES

The 17 community of Clinton properties had various historic uses such as commerce/trade, education – school, and domestic – single dwelling. However, most of the non-residential properties have been converted into homes. The only non-residential related properties in the community of Clinton are the Clinton Store and the Clinton Cemetery.

PROPERTY TYPES – OTHER

There are four properties classified as “other”. One of the properties that classified as “other” was the Johnson (Hellstrom) Cemetery or Swedish Cemetery. Another one of the properties classified as “other” is the Old Belvoir School No. 26. The two other properties included in this category are Sanders Mound and the various concrete bridges found throughout the township.

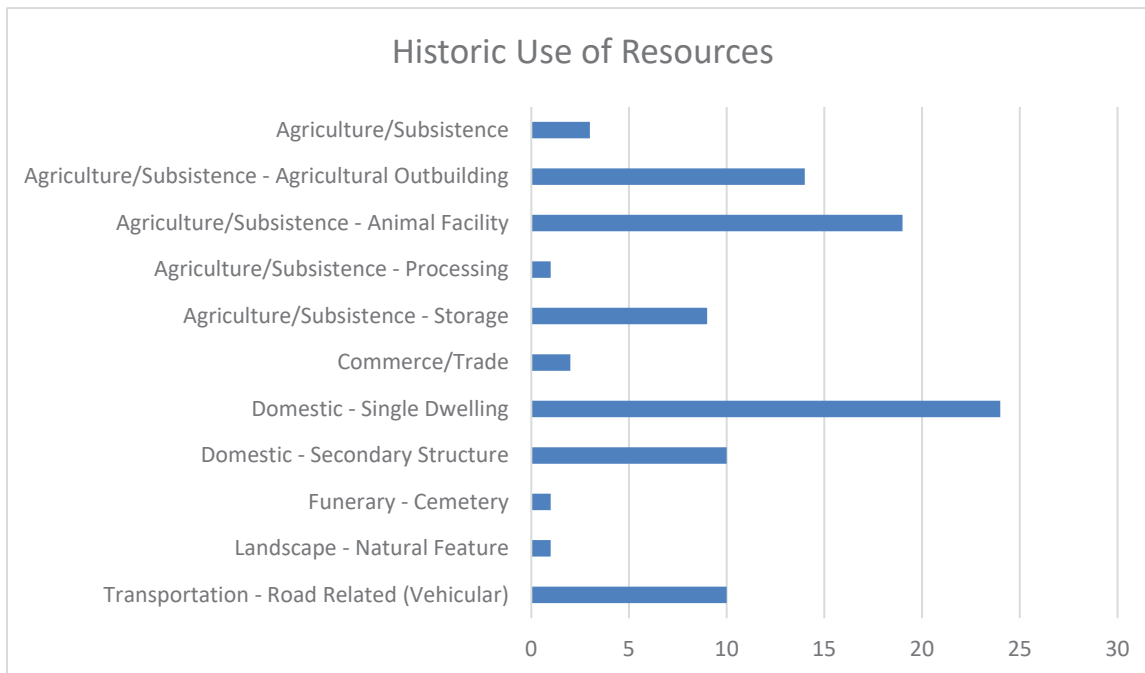
INTENSIVE SURVEY - HISTORIC RESOURCES ANALYSIS

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEYED

After the completion of the Reconnaissance Survey, 28 properties retaining a high level of integrity and potential for historic listing were selected to be included in the Intensive Survey of Clinton Township. From the 28 properties, 95 historic resources were documented and uploaded as separate entries into the KHRI data base.

The 95 surveyed resources had historic uses of:

Agriculture/Subsistence	3	3.16%
Agriculture/Subsistence – Agricultural Outbuilding	14	14.74%
Agriculture/Subsistence – Animal Facility	19	20.00%
Agriculture/Subsistence – Processing	1	1.05%
Agriculture/Subsistence - Storage	9	9.47%
Commerce/Trade	2	2.11%
Domestic – Single Dwelling	24	25.26%
Domestic – Secondary Structure	10	10.53%
Funerary – Cemetery	1	1.05%
Landscape	2	2.11%
Transportation – Road-Related (Vehicular)	10	10.53%
	95	100.00%

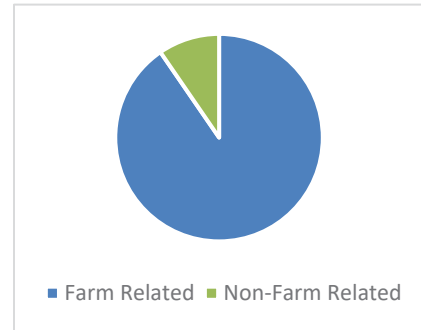


As part of the survey work, site plans were prepared for all properties. Also, historic research was conducted for most properties to better determine their significance.

RESOURCE TYPES – FARM VS NON-FARM

Historic resources in the survey area are comprised of a mix of farm related and non-farm related resources. Of the resources in the survey area 85 out of the 94 are “Farm Related” and 9 are “Non-Farm Related”. The farm related resources include Primary Farm Structures, such as barns, corncribs, granaries, and farmhouses; and Secondary Farm Structures and Features, such as poultry houses, outhouses, fences, windmills, etc.

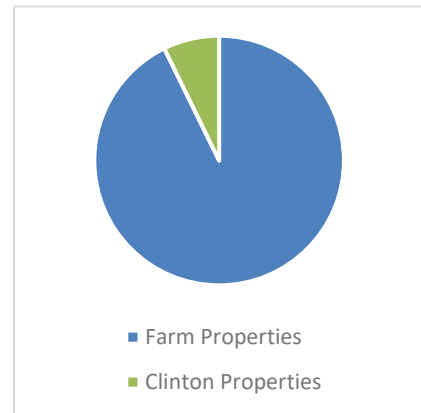
Farm Related (including farmhouses)	86	90.43%
Non-Farm Related	9	9.57%
	95	100.00%



PROPERTY TYPES - GENERAL

Properties in the survey area can be categorized into two groups: Farm Properties and Community of Clinton Properties. Of the 28 properties surveyed the breakout between those groups is

Farm Properties	22	78.57%
Community of Clinton Properties	6	21.43%
	28	100.00%



PROPERTY TYPES – FARMS

The 22 farm related properties in the survey area each had at least one resource, and most had multiple resources. The mix of historic and non-historic resources on individual properties varied widely, making it difficult to generalize and categorize the farm properties. Some properties had a historic barn and modern house, some had a historic house and modern barn and/or outbuildings. Many had historic resources that were altered by additions or changes in exterior finish materials and components.

PROPERTY TYPES – COMMUNITY OF CLINTON

The 6 Community of Clinton Properties include the Clinton Cemetery, the Clinton Store, and four single family residences. One of the residences was previously used as a parsonage for both the Methodist Episcopal Church of Clinton and the church of the Nazarene of Clinton.

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING ANALYSIS

As part of the survey work the potential for historic listing of buildings and resources is evaluated based on additional information gained through field work and research. In this particular instance the evaluation assembles the buildings and resources into five distinct groups: Farmstead, Associated Grouping of Farm Structures, Primary Farm Structure, Dwelling, and Individual Non-farm Structure. Based on this evaluation, and in the opinion of the survey consultant, 92.85% of the properties are eligible to be listed.

Type of Potential Listing	Surveyed	Eligible	
Farm Properties	22	22	100.00%
Community of Clinton Properties	6	4	66.67%
	28	26	92.85%

A significant factor when considering the listing of historic structures is that the “Farmstead” category consists of at least four potentially contributing buildings and resources, and that the “Associated Grouping” category includes at least two buildings and resources. Listing properties in these categories will increase the quantity of listed buildings and resources at a **greater rate** than listing individual buildings. In other words, **the effort spent on listing a farmstead, which takes only a little more time than listing an individual building, increases the number of listed resources by at least 400%.**

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING – FARM PROPERTIES

FARMSTEADS

A Farmstead consist of at least four associated historic agriculture-related structures on a property, including a barn and at least three other structures, one of which may be (but is not required to be) a farmhouse. There are many farms in the survey, but only **9 meet the formal definition of a historic “farmstead”**. Four farms likely meeting the definition of a Farmstead that is potentially eligible for historic listing are:

Gaines Farm – 316 N 851 Diagonal Rd



House



Gaines, Arthur, Barn



Wash House



Poultry House

Steele Farm – 327 N 1250 RD



House



Steele, I.T., Barn



Barn 2 and Outbuildings



Outbuilding



Outbuilding

Piatt and Thome Farm – 1047 E 1000 RD



Piatt, B.M.J., House



Piatt, B.M.J., Secondary House



Thome Granary



Thome Garage and Granary



Thome Barn



Tool Shed

Woodward Farm – 1261 E 100 RD



Woodward, E.G., Barn 1



Woodward, E.G., Barn 2



Woodward Granary



Chicken House



Garage



Stone Fence (Ancillary)

ASSOCIATED GROUPING OF FARM-RELATED STRUCTURES

There are six farms in the survey area that likely meet the MPDF definition of “Associated Grouping of Farm-Related Structures”. This is one or more primary farm structure and one or more secondary farm building or resource on a property. The six properties include:

Sutton Farm – 206 N 950 RD



Sutton, Russell and Dora, Barn



Sutton, Russell and Dora, Chicken House

Baldwin Farm – 462 N 851 DIAG RD



Baldwin Barn



Metal Building

Johnson Farm – 660 N 1190 RD



Johnson Barn



Johnson Outbuilding

Sanders Farm - 910 E 850 RD



Sanders, C.B., Barn



Electric Generating Building

Parnell and McNees Farm – 960 N 1050 RD



Parnell, Jack, Barn



McNees Loafing Shed

Nieder Farm – 966 E 800 RD



Nieder, Henry, Barn



Nieder Poultry House

FARM-RELATED STRUCTURES

The MPDF: *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* defines three types of farm-related structures. These are:

- Primary Farm Structures
- Secondary Farm Structures
- Other Farm-Related Structures

PRIMARY FARM STRUCTURES

Primary Farm Structures are buildings that were essential to the farming operations of a farmstead. These include:

- Barns
- Corncribs
- Granaries
- Farmhouses

Barns

The MPDF describes eight types of barns found in Kansas. These are: Bank Barn, Gable-Roof Barn, Gambrel-Roof Barn, Arch-Roof Barn, Polygonal/Round Barn, Midwest Prairie Barn, Kansas Vernacular Barn, and Other Barn. Of these, the most commonly found barns in the survey are:

- Gambrel-Roof Barn
- Gable-Roof Barn
- Midwest Prairie Barn

Many of the barns that were included in the survey classified as part of a Farmstead or as an Associated Grouping of Farm Related Structures; Four of the barns in this category may be eligible for individual historic listing. Additionally, there is one barn that does not have another eligible structure; this barn could be listed individually as a Primary Farm Structure. Two of the barns that meet either of these categories are:

972 E 750 RD



Flory, John, Barn

975 N 1000 RD



Banks, Barn

Granaries

Only five granaries were observed in the survey area, and only one is eligible to be listed individually. Because of their small size and having raised-off-the-ground rectangular grain storage bin/s, they tend to not be easily adapted to new uses. Because of this, they tend to be an endangered building type. The one granary that is eligible to be listed individually is:

1047 E 1000 RD



Thome Granary

Farmhouses

The MPDF defines Farmhouses as Primary Farm Structures, and there are special considerations for potential historic listing related to them. These are:

- A farmhouse is not required for a property to be considered for historic listing as a Farmstead
- A farmhouse is not required for a property to be considered for historic listing as an Associated Grouping
- A farmhouse cannot be considered for individual historic listing as a Primary Farm Structure
- A farmhouse that meets the National Register Criteria for Evaluation can be considered for individual historic listing

Most of the Farmhouses in the survey area were grouped with other farm-related structures and were included in either a Farmstead or Associated Grouping of Farm-Related Structures above. There were three houses that could be listed individually under the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Two of these farmhouses are:

933 E 350 RD



Moss, John L. and Elizabeth, House

1197 E 100 RD



Hilbert, Fred and Edith, House

SECONDARY FARM STRUCTURES

Secondary Farm Structures and Features include:

- Poultry Houses
- Milkhouses
- Milk Barns/Sheds
- Loafing Sheds
- Pole Barns
- Boxcar Barns/Sheds
- Springhouses
- Washhouses
- Tankhouses
- Storm cellars/Root Cellars
- Summer Kitchens
- Smokehouses
- Outhouses
- Silos
- Windmills
- Fencing

There are many examples of secondary farm structures and features throughout the survey area. These were identified and included in the KHRI entries for the primary farm structures on the property. Four examples of secondary farm structures or features are included below:

652 N 1200 RD



Fishburn Stone Fence

652 N 1200 RD



Fishburn Windmill

972 E 750 RD



Flory Loafing Shed

826 N 200 RD



Flory Silo

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING - INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

7 properties were surveyed and identified as having resources potentially eligible for historic listing. Three of these resources include a barn and two farmhouses that have already been pictured in the report. The four other resources eligible for individual historic listing are included below.

546 N 1200 RD



Cummings, William & Emma, House

598 N 1190 RD



The Clinton Store

820 N 900 RD



Midwest Prairie Barn

1203 E 500 RD



Clinton Cemetery

PROPERTY CONDITION ANALYSIS

CONSTRUCTION DATES

There are very few records available to determine exact construction dates for rural buildings. Most of the construction dates previously entered in the KHRI database were estimated; some of those estimates were revised with this survey due to reassessment based on construction methods and materials observed.

Research conducted for the Intensive Survey found references to construction of some specific buildings, including barns and houses. Seven of the 94 buildings or resources in the survey have documented construction dates for various farm related resources.

BUILDING & RESOURCE CONDITIONS

Buildings and resources in the survey are in various conditions from poor to excellent, and the potential for historic listing is affected by their condition. This portion of the report will not attempt to enumerate the physical condition of resources but will point out important factors affecting their condition.

Farm-related resources that are still in productive use are typically in better condition than those that are no longer used for any specific purpose. Many building types originally had uses which are no longer commonly called for in current farming practices. For example, historic granaries have been replaced by corrugated steel grain bins, hay lofts have been replaced by large round hay bales stored on the ground, and silos are being replaced with bunker silos and silage bags. Finding new productive uses for historic farm structures could go a long way in supporting their preservation and rehabilitation.

Some farm buildings are still in productive use, but their condition is deteriorated. In many cases repairs are not made until the deterioration reaches a point where it affects the usability of the structure, at which point the most expedient and cost-effective repairs are made. In many cases the buildings are simply demolished and either not replaced or replaced with inexpensive new buildings. The cost of repairs directly affects the profitability of a working farm, and in many cases historically appropriate repairs are not made because of the expense or lack of expertise in the necessary skilled trades.

It is often assumed that the greatest danger of demolition for rural buildings is found at the intersection point where urban expansion meets rural development. However, the greatest demolition danger was found to be "demolition through dis-use and neglect". If a building isn't being used, the likelihood of it lasting very long diminishes quickly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

One goal of this survey is to provide achievable recommendations that can help DCHCC as they move forward with additional survey work in the county. Another goal is to provide creative thinking that can potentially increase the usefulness and accessibility of historic preservation activities for property owners.

The approach to changing a historic property differs between those that have a background in historic preservation and those who do not. Property owners that do not have knowledge on the field often approach these changes as improving, remodeling, and updating rather than based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and/or reconstruction. The property owner's approach to altering a historic property is established on the functional use of the property rather than the formal understanding of historic preservation. Therefore, the decisions made are based on concepts such as livability, longevity, and comfort relative to their own lives.

For example, several houses in the survey had vinyl siding installed over original historic siding or had replacement vinyl windows in place of original wood windows. These "improvements" were advantageous to the owner in that they reduced future expenses of painting or reduced perceived energy consumption costs. However, other more historically appropriate improvements could be made that would benefit the public good by enhancing cultural heritage by preserving historic materials. The rub in the equation is the owner's cost/benefit analysis; how to get the best value for the money spent. A private property owner can't be expected to make a decision if it's perceived as costing more or being an inferior improvement. In the same vein, repairing a utilitarian farm building doesn't always make economic sense for a property owner, but retention of that farm building as a culturally significant historic structure would be a preservation goal. Providing public incentives to private property owners who make changes to their properties that are historically appropriate is a good way to strike a balance between owner's goals and historic preservation goals.

PARTICIPATION IN SURVEYS

A new challenge that was faced during this survey was the Covid-19 Virus and its impact. In past surveys, the survey team held a public meeting before the survey to describe the project and gather contact information from property owners. Additionally, the team would hold another public meeting after the survey to describe their findings. To meet CDC guidelines for the virus, the initial public meeting was cancelled. All coordination meetings between the DCHCC and the survey team were no longer held in person, but rather the meetings were held on the video conference platform Zoom. At the end of the survey, there will most likely be an in-person meeting to discuss the findings.

INCENTIVES TO PARTICIPATE IN PRESERVATION

People, including property owners in Douglas County, Kansas, are more apt to follow a recommendation if it's accompanied by a handshake, a pat on the back, and a few dollars slipped in their pocket, rather than having an arm twisted behind their back and given a lecture on why they should follow a suggestion. Some owners in the survey area had heard about grants or tax credits available for historic listed properties, and those incentives have encouraged some owners to seek State/National Register listing of properties. More ways need to be found to encourage property owners to participate in preservation of significant buildings and resources in the county.

Placing as many structures as possible on the state/national register is a good goal, but it's not the end-all be-all of preservation. When there are no easily achievable tangible incentives for a property owner to place their structures on the state/national register it's very difficult to convince them to do that.

Some property owners responded more positively than others when asked about potential historic listing of their buildings. The most positive responses fell into two basic categories:

- 1.) Owners who still own a property that's been in their family for many years
- 2.) Owners who take an active interest in history

It is unclear exactly how many property owners would be interested in historic listing of their properties. There are some who are interested. Some have even investigated listing their properties but found the process to be too daunting. For people currently interested in listing their properties the primary hurdle seems to be the process itself. If DCHCC can find a way to assist owners through the historic listing process, that could be a good incentive for listing.

Owners who currently expressed little or no interest in historic listing of their properties present another challenge. The great majority of property owners fall into this category. Does the DCHCC desire to sway these owners toward listing and toward preservation? Why would someone (a person, family, corporation, or governmental entity) that owns a farmstead want to place its structures on a historic register? People are motivated by incentives. A farmstead that is an income producing property could potentially be eligible if listed on the state/national register to earn historic text credits for rehabilitation projects, but for property owner's with limited experience the process can seem complicated and time consuming.

To a property owner, the cost of completing repair work on buildings is weighed against the potential value and profitability of the property. For example, we saw many barns with stone walls as part of the construction. Some of those walls were in good shape and some were deteriorated and needed work. Repairing a stone wall can be expensive if a good mason is hired to do the work but can be inexpensive if completed by the owners themselves. In most cases the primary materials, the stones, are still present at the site, it's just a matter of having the time and expertise to reconstruct the wall. However, most owners aren't stone masons and don't have time to learn how to lay stone, and if the repair becomes so needed that it can no longer be avoided, other "inappropriate" methods that the owner is more familiar with, or can contract for less expensively, are used. We saw several stone walls that had been patched with concrete poured where stone was no longer in place. Given the financial, time, and skilled-labor predicament of this situation, perhaps the DCHCC could implement a program to assist property owners in making repairs which are historically appropriate. Tying this assistance to something more easily achievable than state/national historic listing would be an import factor in the process. Perhaps the assistance could be tied to listing the property on a local historic register.

The DCHCC is in the process of creating a new local historic register, which will most likely be called the "Douglas County Register of Historic Places". This register could become a tool to incentivize owners to preserve rural buildings. Listing on the local register could be fairly simple, similar to listing on the Lawrence Register of Historic Places, which includes a single page application with very basic information. Local listing could also, for specific properties, be a gateway to state/national register listing.

Listing on a local historic register could be paired with funding opportunities from the DCHCC. Currently the application process for DCHCC grant funds is on an annual basis and is available only for properties on the State or National Register of Historic Places. Listing on those registers can be perceived as daunting and time-constrained for someone with a small project and limited experience with these applications. Perhaps DCHCC should establish an ongoing repair/rehabilitation assistance fund available for local listed properties. This fund could help cover some portion of a project if completed using historically appropriate methods. Incentives could include cash assistance, labor assistance, training assistance, something else, or a combination of several options.

Examples of needed repairs so far in this report have specifically mentioned stone masonry as a significant feature, and this is truly a place of needed attention. However, the most significant place where DCHCC could make an impact on preserving historic farm structures is with roofing repairs. When a building has lost its weatherproof roofing, it's not long before other structural issues begin to arise. If DCHCC could provide funds to help with roofing repairs on historic buildings, there are likely many owners who would find new uses for their existing buildings rather than building new structures to meet their needs. This could make a huge impact on the preservation of historic resources in Douglas County.

Lastly, some property owners expressed they are hesitant to preserve and repair their historic barns or outbuilding because their tax assessment will increase. If Douglas County were to freeze rural property

taxes on preserved properties eligible for the National Register, it would incentivize owners to make historically appropriate repairs and list their properties.

TEAMWORK

Historic preservation is often approached as a solitary endeavor. However, farming has a tradition of sharing knowledge and building community. Goals set for historic preservation by DCHCC should include teaming with existing programs and agencies, like the Douglas County Conservation District, the Douglas County Extension Service, and the Kansas Farm Bureau. Working with these agencies within an established framework of providing educational and technical services could provide a great venue for spreading the concepts and activities of preserving the county's rural heritage.

CONCLUSION

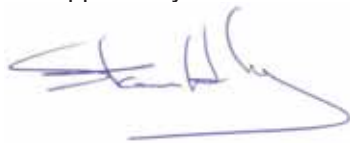
The primary goal of this reconnaissance and intensive survey was to more thoroughly research and describe buildings and structures in Clinton Township. What was discovered in the process is that it is very difficult to research agricultural structures because records are so scant. Current owners rarely have information about the history of their properties, and if they do, it is often undocumented oral history. There are some family history documents available at the Wakarusa River Valley Heritage Museum and the Watkins Community Museum, however, those tend to be more related to prominent families with little information about specific buildings and structures.

The ultimate outcome of this intensive survey has been to more clearly identify the farmstead as the basic unit of development in Douglas County. The Farmstead is recommended as the target of focused preservation efforts in Douglas County. The other finding is that the community of Clinton holds a significant place in the history of the county, however only a few properties retain enough integrity to be potentially eligible for historic listing in the State or National Register.

The main recommendation of the survey is that DCHCC should support and provide resources to property owners of farmsteads in order to encourage appropriate historic preservation efforts. This could include:

- Creation of a Douglas County Register of Historic Places
- Financial resources for maintaining and repairing farmstead structures, with an emphasis on roofing repairs
- Assist owners in nominating and listing properties/structures on the local/state/national registers
- Assist owners with listed historic properties apply for preservation grants
- Provide training sessions/ workshops on historically appropriate repair methods
- Work with other agencies who already provide information and assistance to farmers

It has been a pleasure working on this survey, and we hope that the final outcome proves to be of great use to the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council. On behalf of the survey team, thank you for this opportunity to add to the cultural heritage of Douglas County, Kansas.



Stan Hernly, AIA
Survey Team Coordinator

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Photographs

- Clinton Township, Douglas County, Kansas. Various photos. Taken by Stan Hernly & Susan Ford.

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY - LIST OF RESOURCES BY ADDRESS

KHRI	Address				Historic Name	Alt Name	NR Elig
045-7047	0	N	850	RD		Concrete Bridge	Yes
045-6976	0	N	850	RD		Barn	No
045-6957	32	N	1000	RD		Barn	Yes
045-6960	63	N	1200	RD	Hilbert Barn		No
045-6964	73	N	1200	RD	Hilbert, Fred, Barn		No
045-6961	95	N	1200	RD	Hilbert, W.J., Barn	Bythell-Kuzma House	Yes
045-6952	105	N	1300	RD	Cummings, J.F., Barn		Yes
045-6956	113	N	1250	RD	Petefish, Mary, House		No
045-6962	172	N	950	RD		Residence	No
045-6968	198	N	1250	RD		Residence	No
045-6967	206	N	950	RD	Sutton, Russell & Dora, Barn		Yes
045-6954	247	N	1250	RD	Surber, H.W., House		No
045-6970	259	N	1250	RD		Residence	No
045-6971	260	N	950	RD	Sutton, William & Serena, Barn		Yes
045-0000-00023	316	N	851 Diag.	RD	Gaines, Arthur, Barn		Yes
045-6966	327	N	1250	RD	Steele, Robert & Rilla, Barn 1		Yes
045-6965	330	N	1250	RD		Residence	No
045-6958	336	N	1250	RD	Steele, Robert A., House		No
045-6974	356	N	851 Diag.	RD	Old Belvoir School No. 26		No
045-6977	438	N	851 Diag.	RD		Residence	No
045-6978	462	N	851 Diag.	RD	Baldwin, Chester, Barn		Yes
045-6979	501	N	1200	RD		Barn	Yes
045-6980	536	N	851 Diag.	RD		Residence	No
045-6981	546	N	1200	RD	Cummings, William & Emma, House	The Cumming's Mansion	Yes
045-6982	586	N	1200	RD	Clinton Presbyterian Parsonage		No
045-6983	590	N	900	RD		Farm Shed	No
045-6984	593	N	1190	RD	Clinton Telephone Exchange		No
045-6985	596	N	1200	RD		Residence	No
045-6986	598	N	1190	RD	The Clinton Store	Clinton Kansas Store	Yes
045-6987	599	N	1200	RD	Johnson House		No
045-6988	602	N	1180	RD		Residence	No
045-6989	603	N	1190	RD		Residence	No
045-6991	607	N	1190	RD	Clinton School		No
045-6990	607	N	1180	RD		Residence	No

045-6992	608	N	1190	RD		Residence	No
045-6993	609	N	1180	RD	Methodist Episcopal Church of Clinton Parsonage	Church of the Nazarene Parsonage	Yes
045-6994	626	N	1190	RD	White, Russell & Osie, House	R.G. White Residence	No
045-6995	648	N	1000	RD	Woodward, Rev. David & Matilda House		No
045-6996	652	N	900	RD	Fishburn, Frank & Christina, Barn		Yes
045-6997	660	N	1190	RD	Johnson Barn		Yes
045-6998	721	N	1032	RD	Bond, Thomas & Nannie, House		No
045-6999	729	N	950	RD	S.C. Flory House		No
045-7045	729 ½	N	950	RD		Farm Utility Storage Shed	No
045-7000	771	N	976	RD		Trench Silo	No
045-7001	820	N	900	RD	Smith, Z.H., House		No
045-7002	880	N	1072	RD		Residence	No
045-7003	910	E	850	RD	Sanders, Charles, Barn	C.B. Sanders Barn	Yes
045-7004	914	E	900	RD		Farm Utility Storage Shed	No
045-6975	916	E	1	RD	Knudson, Ole & Maryane, House		Yes
045-7005	917	N	1000	RD		Barn	No
045-7006	918	E	750	RD		Residence	Not Assessed
045-7007	924	N	1000	RD	Bond Outhouse		No
045-7008	932	E	900	RD	Longnecker, Charles, House		No
045-6955	933	E	350	RD	Moss, John L. & Elizabeth, House		Yes
045-7009	935	E	1000	RD		Farm Utility Building	No
045-6973	941	E	535	RD	Harrell, Alvin and Shirley, House		No
045-7010	942	N	1050	RD		Loafing Shed	No
045-7011	948	N	900	RD		Metal Implement Shed	No
045-7012	952	E	900	RD	Longnecker House		No
045-7014	953	N	1000	RD	Dunn Barn		Yes
045-7013	953	E	650	RD		Residence	No
045-7015	957	E	900	RD	Curtis House (Relocated)		Yes
045-7016	960	N	1050	RD	Parnell, Jack, Barn	McNees Barn	Yes
045-7017	966	E	800	RD	Meyers, J., House		Yes
045-7018	972	E	750	RD	Flory, John, Barn		Yes
045-7019	974	E	850	RD		Residence	No
045-7020	975	N	1000	RD	Banks, Isaac, Barn	Kirkpatrick, Susan, Barn	Yes

045-7021	980	E	622	RD		Residential Garage	Not Assessed
045-7022	983	E	1000	RD		Residence	No
045-7023	986	E	850	RD		Farm Utility Building	No
045-7024	1002	E	850	RD	Glindell Electric Generator House		No
045-7025	1023	E	700	RD		Residence	No
	1030	E	750	RD	Johnson Cemetery	Swedish Cemetery	Yes
045-7026	1047	E	1000	RD	Piatt, B.M.J., House		Yes
045-7027	1047 ½	E	1000	RD		Barn	No
045-7028	1065	E	450	RD	Heine, Otis C., Poultry House		Yes
045-7029	1072	E	900	RD	Bond House		No
045-7030	1073	E	450	RD	Heine, Henry, House		Yes
045-7031	1073 ½	E	450	RD	Heine, Otis C., Dairy Barn		Yes
045-5242	1087	E	1000	RD	Dunn, Willis, Barn		No
045-7033	1104	E	900	RD		Tool Shed	No
045-7034	1129	E	1000	RD		Residence	No
045-7035	1148	E	550	RD		Residence	Yes
045-7044	1171	E	550	RD		Pole Barn	No
045-6959	1175	E	300	RD	Connole House		No
045-7036	1182	E	612	RD	Bidinger, Frank & June, House		Yes
045-7037	1184	E	612	RD	Gibler, Jack, House		Yes
045-7038	1187	E	596	RD		Residence	No
045-7039	1191	E	596	RD	Feed Store		No
045-7040	1193	E	596	RD	Hout House		No
045-7041	1195	E	596	RD	Christie, Julia & Medary, House		Yes
045-6969	1197	E	100	RD	Hilbert, Fred & Edith, House		Yes
045-7042	1203	E	500	RD	Clinton Cemetery		Yes
045-7043	1211	E	600	RD		Residence	Yes
045-6953	1261	E	100	RD	Woodward, E.G. & Lotta, Barn 1		Yes
045-6972	1287	E	250	RD		Residence	No
045-6963	1299	E	250	RD		Residence	No
045-7046	1329	E	800	RD	Sanders Mound		Yes

RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY - LIST OF RESOURCES BY KHRI NUMBER

KHRI	Address				Historic Name	Alt Name	NR Elig
045-0000-00023	316	N	851 Diag	RD	Gaines, Arthur, Barn		Yes
045-5242	1087	E	1000	RD	Dunn, Willis, Barn		No
045-6952	105	N	1300	RD	Cummings, J.F., Barn		Yes
045-6953	1261	E	100	RD	Woodward, E.G. & Lotta, Barn 1		Yes
045-6954	247	N	1250	RD	Surber, H.W., House		No
045-6955	933	E	350	RD	Moss, John, L. & Elizabeth, House		Yes
045-6956	113	N	1250	RD	Petefish, Mary, House		No
045-6957	32	N	1000	RD		Barn	Yes
045-6958	336	N	1250	RD	Steele, Robert A., House		No
045-6959	1175	E	300	RD	Connole House		No
045-6960	63	N	1200	RD	Hilbert Barn		No
045-6961	95	N	1200	RD	Hilbert, W.J., Barn	Bythell-Kuzma House	Yes
045-6962	172	N	950	RD		Residence	No
045-6963	1299	E	250	RD		Residence	No
045-6964	73	N	1200	RD	Hilbert, Fred, Barn		No
045-6965	330	N	1250	RD		Residence	No
045-6966	327	N	1250	RD	Steele, Robert & Rilla, Barn 1		Yes
045-6967	206	N	950	RD	Sutton, Russell & Dora, Barn		Yes
045-6968	198	N	1250	RD		Residence	No
045-6969	1197	E	100	RD	Hilbert, Fred & Edith, House		Yes
045-6970	259	N	1250	RD		Residence	No
045-6971	260	N	950	RD	Sutton, William & Serena, Barn		Yes
045-6972	1287	E	250	RD		Residence	No
045-6973	941	E	535	RD	Harrell, Alvin & Shirley, House		No
045-6974	356	N	851 Diag.	RD	Old Belvoir School No. 26		No
045-6975	916	E	1	RD	Knudson, Ole & Maryane, House		Yes
045-6976	0	E	850	RD		Barn	No
045-6977	438	N	851 Diag.	RD		Residence	No
045-6978	462	N	851 Diag.	RD	Baldwin, Chester, Barn		Yes
045-6979	501	N	1200	RD		Barn	Yes
045-6980	536	N	851 Diag.	RD		Residence	No
045-6981	546	N	1200	RD	Cummings, William & Emma, House	The Cumming's Mansion	Yes

045-6982	586	N	1200	RD	Clinton Presbyterian Parsonage		No
045-6983	590	N	900	RD		Farm Shed	No
045-6984	593	N	1190	RD	Clinton Telephone Exchange		No
045-6985	596	N	1200	RD		Residence	No
045-6986	598	N	1190	RD	The Clinton Store	Clinton Kansas Store	Yes
045-6987	599	N	1200	RD	Johnson House		No
045-6988	602	N	1180	RD		Residence	No
045-6989	603	N	1190	RD		Residence	No
045-6990	607	N	1180	RD		Residence	No
045-6991	607	N	1190	RD	Clinton School		No
045-6992	608	N	1190	RD		Residence	No
045-6993	609	N	1180	RD	Methodist Episcopal Church of Clinton Parsonage	Church of the Nazarene Parsonage	Yes
045-6994	626	N	1190	RD	White, Russell & Osie, House	R.G. White Residence	No
045-6995	648	N	1000	RD	Woodward, Rev. David & Matilda, House		No
045-6996	652	N	900	RD	Fishburn, Frank & Christina, Barn		Yes
045-6997	660	N	1190	RD	Johnson Barn		Yes
045-6998	721	N	1032	RD	Bond, Thomas & Nannie, House		No
045-6999	729	N	950	RD	S.C. Flory House		No
045-7000	771	N	976	RD		Trench Silo	No
045-7001	820	N	900	RD	Smith, Z.H., House		No
045-7002	880	N	1072	RD		Residence	No
045-7003	910	E	850	RD	Sanders, Charles, Barn	C.B. Sanders Barn	Yes
045-7004	914	E	900	RD		Farm Utility Storage Shed	No
045-7005	917	N	1000	RD		Barn	No
045-7006	918	E	750	RD		Residence	Not Assessed
045-7007	924	N	1000	RD	Bond Outhouse		No
045-7008	932	E	900	RD	Longnecker, Charles, House		No
045-7009	935	E	1000	RD		Farm Utility Building	No
045-7010	942	N	1050	RD		Loafing Shed	No
045-7011	948	N	900	RD		Metal Implement Shed	No
045-7012	952	E	900	RD	Longnecker House		No
045-7013	953	E	650	RD		Residence	No
045-7014	953	N	1000	RD	Dunn Barn		Yes
045-7015	957	E	900	RD	Curtis House (Relocated)		Yes
045-7016	960	N	1050	RD	Parnell, Jack, Barn	McNees Barn	Yes
045-7017	966	E	800	RD	Meyers, J., House		Yes

045-7018	972	E	750	RD	Flory, John, Barn		Yes
045-7019	974	E	850	RD		Residence	No
045-7020	975	N	1000	RD	Banks, Isaac, Barn	Kirkpatrick, Susan, Barn	Yes
045-7021	980	E	622	RD		Residential Garage	Not Assessed
045-7022	983	E	1000	RD		Residence	No
045-7023	986	E	850	RD		Farm Utility Building	No
045-7024	1002	E	850	RD	Glindell Electric Generator House		No
045-7025	1023	E	700	RD		Residence	No
045-7026	1047	E	1000	RD	Piatt, B.M.J., House		Yes
045-7027	1047 ½	E	1000	RD		Barn	No
045-7028	1065	E	450	RD	Heine, Otis C., Poultry House		Yes
045-7029	1072	E	900	RD	Bond House		No
045-7030	1073	E	450	RD	Heine, Henry, House		Yes
045-7031	1073 ½	E	450	RD	Heine, Otis C., Dairy Barn		Yes
045-7033	1104	E	900	RD		Tool Shed	No
045-7034	1129	E	1000	RD		Residence	No
045-7035	1148	E	550	RD		Residence	Yes
045-7036	1182	E	612	RD	Bidinger, Frank & June, House		Yes
045-7037	1184	E	612	RD	Gibler, Jack, House		Yes
045-7038	1187	E	596	RD		Residence	No
045-7039	1191	E	596	RD	Feed Store		No
045-7040	1193	E	596	RD	Hout House		No
045-7041	1195	E	596	RD	Christie, Julia & Medary, House		Yes
045-7042	1203	E	500	RD	Clinton Cemetery		Yes
045-7043	1211	E	600	RD		Residence	Yes
045-7044	1171	E	550	RD		Pole Barn	No
045-7045	729 ½	N	950	RD		Farm Utility Storage Shed	No
045-7046	1329	E	800	RD	Sanders Mound		Yes
045-7047	0	E	850	RD		Concrete Bridge	Yes
045-7115	1030	E	750	RD	Johnson Cemetery	Swedish Cemetery	Yes

INTENSIVE SURVEY - LIST OF RESOURCES BY ADDRESS

KHRI	Address				Historic Name	Alt Name	NR Elig
045-6967	206	N	950	RD	Sutton, Russell & Dora, House		Yes
045-7058	206	N	950	RD	Duck House	Sutton, Russell & Dora, House	No
045-7059	206	N	950	RD	Sutton, Russell & Dora, Chicken House		Contributing
045-7060	206	N	950	RD	Sutton, Russell & Dora, Milk House		Contributing
045-6257	260	N	950	RD	Sutton, William, Stone Wall	Stone Fence	Contributing
045-6971	260	N	950	RD	Sutton, William & Serena, Barn		Yes
045-7055	260	N	950	RD	Sutton, William & Serena, House		No
045-7056	260	N	950	RD	Sutton, William & Serena, Shed		Contributing
045-7057	260	N	950	RD	Sutton, William & Serena, Granary		Contributing
045-0000-00023	316	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Gaines, Arthur, Barn		Yes
045-7049	316	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Moss, Frank, House	Gaines House	Yes
045-7050	316	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Gaines, Arthur & Myrtle, Wash House		Contributing
045-7051	316	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Gaines, Arthur & Myrtle, Garage		Contributing
045-7052	316	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Gaines, Arthur & Myrtle, Shed		Contributing
045-6966	327	N	1250	RD	Steele, Robert & Rilla, Barn 1		Yes
045-7072	327	N	1250	RD	Steele, Robert & Rilla, House		No
045-7073	327	N	1250	RD	Steele, Robert & Rilla, Barn 2		Contributing
045-7074	327	N	1250	RD	Steele, Robert & Rilla, Wash House		Contributing
045-7075	327	N	1250	RD	Steele, Robert & Rilla, Garage		Contributing
045-7076	327	N	1250	RD	Steele, Robert & Rilla, Root Cellar		Contributing
045-6978	462	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Baldwin, Chester, Barn		Yes
045-7079	462	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Baldwin, Chester, Granary		No
045-7089	462	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Hodges, Charles & Margaret, House		Contributing
045-7090	462	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Hodges, Charles & Margaret, Shed		Contributing
045-6981	546	N	1200	RD	Cummings, William & Emma, House	The Cumming's Mansion	Yes

045-7091	546	N	1200	RD	Cummings, William & Emma, Garage		Contributing
045-7092	546	N	1200	RD		Pole Barn	Contributing
045-6986	598	N	1190	RD	The Clinton Store	Clinton Kansas Store	Yes
045-7093	598	N	1190	RD	The Minnow Shack	The Clinton Store	Contributing
045-7094	598	N	1190	RD		Garage	Contributing
045-6993	609	N	1180	RD	Methodist Episcopal Church of Clinton Parsonage	Church of the Nazarene Parsonage	Yes
045-6996	652	N	1200	RD	Fishburn, Frank & Christina, Barn		Yes
045-7086	652	N	1200	RD	Fishburn, Frank & Christina, House		No
045-7083	652	N	1200	RD	Fishburn, Frank & Christina, Corn Crib		Contributing
045-7085	652	N	1200	RD	Fishburn, Frank & Christina, Poultry House		Contributing
045-7082	652	N	1200	RD	Fishburn Stone Walls		Contributing
045-6997	660	N	1190	RD	Johnson Barn		Yes
045-7096	660	N	1190	RD	Johnson Poultry House		No
045-7078	660	N	1190	RD	Disbrow, Ebenezer and Angelina, House		No
045-7097	660	N	1190	RD	Johnson Outbuilding		Contributing
045-7098	660	N	1190	RD	Johnson Garage		Contributing
045-7001	820	N	900	RD	Smith, Z.H., House		No
045-7099	820	N	900	RD	Bond, P.C., Barn		Yes
045-7003	910	E	850	RD	Sanders, C.B., Barn		Yes
045-7100	910	E	850	RD	Sanders Garage		Contributing
045-7088	910	E	850	RD	Sanders Electric Generating Building		Contributing
045-6975	916	E	1	RD	Knudsen, Ole & Maryane, House		Yes
045-7065	916	E	1	RD	Knudsen, Ole & Maryane, Barn 1		No
045-7066	916	E	1	RD	McCollough, Charles & Alma, Barn 2		No
045-7067	916	E	1	RD	McCollough, Charles & Alma, Chicken House		Contributing
045-7068	916	E	1	RD	Knudsen, Ole & Maryane, House 2		Contributing
045-7069	916	E	1	RD	McCollough, Charles & Alma, Garage		Contributing
045-7070	916	E	1	RD	McCollough, Charles & Alma, Granary		Contributing
045-7071	916	E	1	RD	Knudsen, Ole & Maryane, Stone Walls		Contributing
045-6955	933	E	350	RD	Moss, John L., & Elizabeth, House		Yes
045-7053	933	E	350	RD	Gaines, Floyd & Lois, Garage		Contributing
045-7016	960	N	1050	RD	Parnell, Jack, Barn	McNees Barn	Yes

045-7081	960	N	1050	RD	Parnell, A.J., House		No
045-7101	960	N	1050	RD	McNees Horse Arena		Contributing
045-7102	960	N	1050	RD	McNees Loafing Shed		Contributing
045-7017	966	E	800	RD	Meyers, J., House		No
045-7085	966	E	800	RD	Nieder, Henry, Barn		Yes
045-7084	966	E	800	RD	Nieder Poultry House		Contributing
045-7087	966	E	800	RD	Nieder Garage 1		Contributing
045-7103	966	E	800	RD	Nieder Garage 2		Contributing
045-7018	972	E	750	RD	Flory, John, Barn		Yes
045-7104	972	E	750	RD	Flory Loafing Shed		Contributing
045-7105	972	E	750	RD		Horse Barn	Contributing
045-7106	972	E	750	RD	Flory Calving Barn		Contributing
045-7107	972	E	750	RD	Flory Garage		Contributing
045-7020	975	N	1000	RD	Banks, Isaac, Barn	Kirkpatrick, Susan, Barn	Yes
045-7116	975	N	1000	RD	Banks, Isaac, House		No
045-7026	1047	E	1000	RD	Piatt, B.M.J., House		Yes
045-7077	1047	E	1000	RD	Piatt, B.M.J., House 2		Contributing
045-7108	1047	E	1000	RD	Thome Barn		Contributing
045-7109	1047	E	1000	RD	Thome Granary		Contributing
045-7110	1047	E	1000	RD	Thome Garage		Contributing
045-7028	1065	E	450	RD	Heine, Otis C., Poultry House		Contributing
045-7111	1065	E	450	RD	Heine, Otis C., Loafing Shed 1		Contributing
045-7112	1065	E	450	RD	Heine, Otis C., Garage		Contributing
045-7030	1073	E	450	RD	Heine, Henry, House		Yes
045-7031	1073 ½	E	450	RD	Heine, Otis C., Dairy Barn		Yes
045-7113	1073 ½	E	450	RD	Heine, Otis C., Loafing Shed 2		Contributing
045-7036	1182	E	612	RD	Biddinger, Frank and June, House		No
045-7037	1184	E	612	RD	Gibler, Jack, House		No
045-7041	1195	E	596	RD	Christie, Julia and Medary, House		
045-7114	1195	E	596	RD	Christie, Julia and Medary, Garage		
045-6969	1197	E	100	RD	Hilbert, Fred & Edith, House		Yes
045-7054	1197	E	100	RD	Shed		Contributing
045-7042	1203	E	500	RD	Clinton Cemetery		Yes
045-6953	1261	E	100	RD	Woodward, E.G. & Lotta, Barn 1		Yes
045-7061	1261	E	100	RD	Houk, Albert & Linna, Barn 2		Contributing
045-7062	1261	E	100	RD	Woodward, Ezra & Lotta, Garage		Contributing
045-7063	1261	E	100	RD	Woodward, Ezra & Lotta, Granary		Contributing
045-7064	1261	E	100	RD	Woodward, Ezra & Lotta, Stone Walls		Contributing

INTENSIVE SURVEY - LIST OF RESOURCES BY KHRI NUMBER

KHRI	Address				Historic Name	Alt Name	NR Elig
045-0000-00023	316	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Gaines, Arthur, Barn		Yes
045-6257	260	N	950	RD	Sutton, William, Stone Wall	Stone Fence	Contributing
045-6953	1261	E	100	RD	Woodward, E.G., & Lotta, Barn 1		Yes
045-6955	933	E	350	RD	Moss, John L. & Elizabeth, House		Yes
045-6966	327	N	1250	RD	Steele, Robert & Rilla, Barn 1		Yes
045-6967	206	N	950	RD	Sutton, Russell & Dora, Barn		Yes
045-6969	1197	E	100	RD	Hilbert, Fred & Edith, House		Yes
045-6971	260	N	950	RD	Sutton, William & Serena, Barn		Yes
045-6975	916	E	1	RD	Knudsen, Ole & Maryane, House		Yes
045-6978	462	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Baldwin, Chester, Barn		Yes
045-6981	546	N	1200	RD	Cummings, William & Emma, House	The Cumming's Mansion	Yes
045-6986	598	N	1190	RD	The Clinton Store	Clinton Kansas Store	Yes
045-6993	609	N	1180	RD	Methodist Episcopal Church of Clinton Parsonage	Church of the Nazarene Parsonage	Yes
045-6996	652	N	900	RD	Fishburn, Frank & Christina, Barn		Yes
045-6997	660	N	1190	RD	Johnson Barn		Yes
045-7001	820	N	900	RD	Smith, Z.H., House		No
045-7003	910	E	850	RD	Sanders, Charles, Barn	C.B. Sanders Barn	Yes
045-7016	960	N	1050	RD	Parnell, Jack, Barn	McNees Barn	Yes
045-7017	966	E	800	RD	Meyers, J., House		Yes
045-7018	972	E	750	RD	Flory, John, Barn		Yes
045-7020	975	N	1000	RD	Banks, Isaac, Barn	Kirkpatrick, Susan, Barn	Yes
045-7026	1047	E	1000	RD	Piatt, B.M.J., House		Yes
045-7028	1065	E	450	RD	Heine, Otis C., Poultry House		Contributing
045-7030	1073	E	450	RD	Heine, Henry, House		Yes
045-7031	1073 ½	E	450	RD	Heine, Otis C., Dairy Barn		Yes
045-7036	1182	E	612	RD	Bidinger, Frank & June, House		No
045-7037	1184	E	612	RD	Gibler, Jack, House		No
045-7041	1195	E	596	RD	Christie, Julia & Medary, House		Yes

045-7042	1203	E	500	RD	Clinton Cemetery		Yes
045-7049	316	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Moss, Frank, House		Yes
045-7050	316	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Gaines, Arthur & Myrtle, Wash House		Contributing
045-7051	316	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Gaines, Arthur & Myrtle, Garage		Contributing
045-7052	316	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Gaines, Arthur & Myrtle, Shed		Contributing
045-7053	933	E	350	RD	Gaines, Floyd & Lois, Garage		Contributing
045-7054	1197	E	100	RD	Shed		Contributing
045-7055	260	N	950	RD	Sutton, William & Serena, House		No
045-7056	260	N	950	RD	Sutton, William & Serena, Shed		Contributing
045-7057	260	N	950	RD	Sutton, William & Serena, Granary		Contributing
045-7058	206	N	950	RD	Duck House	Sutton, Russell & Dora, House	No
045-7059	206	N	950	RD	Sutton, Russell & Dora, Chicken House		Contributing
045-7060	206	N	950	RD	Sutton, Russell & Dora, Milk House		Contributing
045-7061	1261	E	100	RD	Houk, Albert & Linna, Barn 2		Contributing
045-7062	1261	E	100	RD	Woodward, Ezra & Lotta, Garage		Contributing
045-7063	1261	E	100	RD	Woodward, Ezra & Lotta, Granary		Contributing
045-7064	1261	E	100	RD	Woodward, Ezra & Lotta, Stone Walls		Contributing
045-7065	916	E	1	RD	Knudsen, Ole & Maryane, Barn 1		No
045-7066	916	E	1	RD	McCollough, Charles & Alma, Barn 2		No
045-7067	916	E	1	RD	McCollough, Charles & Alma, Chicken House		Contributing
045-7068	916	E	1	RD	Knudsen, Ole & Maryane, House 2		Contributing
045-7069	916	E	1	RD	McCollough, Charles & Alma, Garage		Contributing
045-7070	916	E	1	RD	McCollough, Charles & Alma, Granary		Contributing
045-7071	916	E	1	RD	Knudsen, Ole & Maryane, Stone Walls		Contributing
045-7072	327	N	1250	RD	Steele, Robert & Rilla, House		No
045-7073	327	N	1250	RD	Steele, Robert & Rilla, Barn 2		Contributing
045-7074	327	N	1250	RD	Steele, Robert & Rilla, Wash House		Contributing
045-7075	327	N	1250	RD	Steele, Robert & Rilla, Garage		Contributing

045-7076	327	N	1250	RD	Steele, Robert & Rilla, Root Cellar		Contributing
045-7077	1047	E	1000	RD	Piatt, B.M.J., House 2		No
045-7078	660	N	1190	RD	Disbrow, Ebenezer & Angelina, House		No
045-7079	462	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Baldwin, Chester, Granary		No
045-7081	960	N	1050	RD	Parnell, A.J., House	McNees House	No
045-7082	652	N	1200	RD	Fishburn, Stone Walls		Contributing
045-7083	652	N	1200	RD	Fishburn, Frank & Christina, Corn Crib		Contributing
045-7084	966	E	800	RD	Nieder. Henry, Poultry House		Contributing
045-7085	966	E	800	RD	Nieder. Henry, Barn		Yes
045-7086	652	N	1200	RD	Fishburn, Frank & Christina, House		No
045-7087	966	E	800	RD	Nieder Garage 1		Contributing
045-7088	910	E	850	RD	Sanders Electric Generating Building		Contributing
045-7089	462	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Hodges, Charles & Margaret, House		Yes
045-7090	462	N	851 DIAG.	RD	Hodges, Charles & Margaret, Shed		Contributing
045-7091	546	N	1200	RD	Cummings, William & Emma, Garage		Contributing
045-7092	546	N	1200	RD		Pole Barn	Contributing
045-7093	598	N	1190	RD	The Minnows Shack		Contributing
045-7094	598	N	1190	RD		Garage	Contributing
045-7095	652	N	1200	RD	Fishburn, Frank & Christian, Poultry House		Contributing
045-7096	660	N	1190	RD	Johnson Poultry House		No
045-7097	660	N	1190	RD	Johnson Outbuilding		Contributing
045-7098	660	N	1190	RD	Johnson Garage		Contributing
045-7099	820	N	900	RD	Bond, P.C., Barn		Yes
045-7100	910	E	850	RD	Sanders Garage		Contribuitn
045-7101	960	N	1050	RD	McNees Horse Arena		Contributing
045-7102	960	N	1050	RD	McNees Loafing Shed		Contributing
045-7103	966	E	800	RD	Nieder Garage 2		Contributing
045-7104	972	E	750	RD	Flory Loafing Shed		Contributing
045-7105	972	E	750	RD			Contributing
045-7106	972	E	750	RD	Flory Calving Barn		Contributing
045-7107	972	E	750	RD	Flory Garage		Contributing
045-7108	1047	E	1000	RD	Thome Barn		Yes
045-7109	1047	E	1000	RD	Thome Granary		Yes
045-7110	1047	E	1000	RD	Thome Garage		Contributing
045-7111	1065	E	450	RD	Heine, Otis C., Loafing Shed 1		Contributing
045-7112	1065	E	450	RD	Heine, Otis C., Garage		Contributing
045-7113	1073 ½	E	450	RD	Heine, Otis C., Loafing Shed 2		Contributing

045-7114	1195	E	596	RD	Christie, Julia & Medary, Garage		Contributing
045-7116	975	N	1000	RD	Banks, Isaac, House		No

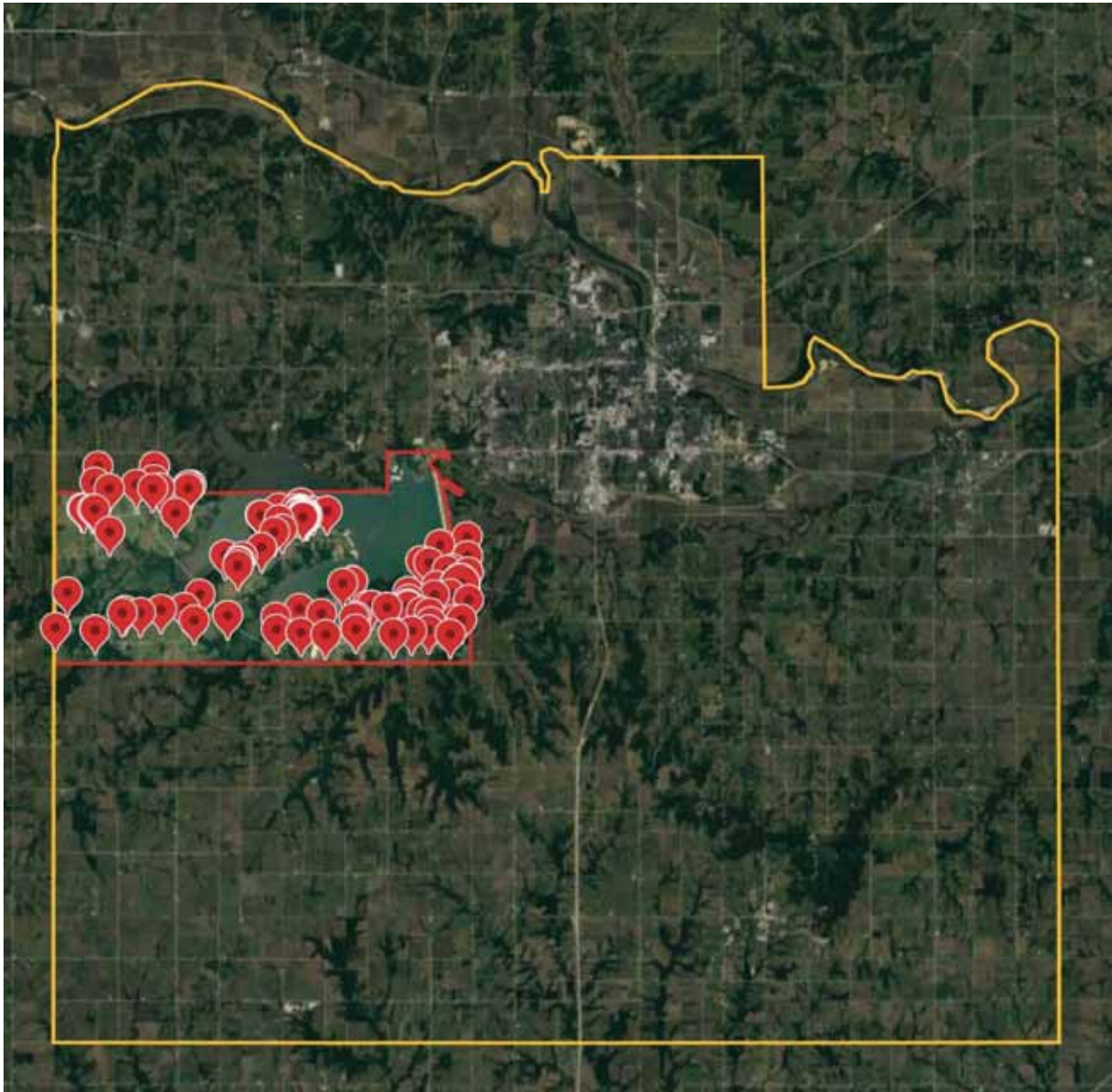
HISTORIC RESOURCES INTENSIVE SURVEY OF MARION TOWNSHIP

APPENDIX A

August 2021

Appendix A consists of three maps, one of Douglas County with the survey area highlighted, one of properties surveyed during the Reconnaissance survey, and one of properties surveyed during the Intensive survey. These maps were generated using satellite imagery from Google Earth software.

Douglas County



Clinton Township – Reconnaissance Survey

The red line indicates the boundary of Clinton Township, and the markers indicate all the properties surveyed during the Reconnaissance Survey.



Clinton Township – Intensive Survey

The red line indicates the boundary of Clinton Township, and the markers indicate all the properties surveyed during the Intensive Survey.



**HISTORIC RESOURCES INTENSIVE SURVEY OF
MARION TOWNSHIP**

APPENDIX B

August 2021

Appendix B consists of Site Plans for each property in the **Intensive Survey**. These were prepared using photographic satellite imagery from the Douglas County GIS system. Each site plan is 8.5" x 11" layout (portrait orientation) with buildings identified by historic name and KHRI number. They were created using AutoCad software and are to the scale indicated on the plan when printed full-size.

Site Plans are organized sequentially by the property's primary KHRI number. A list of properties organized by address with their KHRI number can be found on page 40 of the Report.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INTENSIVE SURVEY OF MARION TOWNSHIP

APPENDIX B

January 2021

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1/21/2022 SHPO removed images from web version of document to facilitate upload to the website. Site plans are available upon request or via each property record on the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI).