

**REPORT FOR THE NATURAL, CULTURAL, AND HISTORIC RESOURCES  
SURVEY OF KANWAKA AND WAKARUSA TOWNSHIPS, DOUGLAS COUNTY,  
KANSAS**



**(Watson-Marshall House, c. 1865, Wakarusa Township)**

**FOR THE HERITAGE CONSERVATION COUNCIL, DOUGLAS COUNTY**

**BY DALE E. NIMZ AND SUSAN JEZAK FORD, Historic Preservation Consultants**

**July 31, 2013**

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## **Acknowledgements**

The consultants gratefully acknowledge the support of the Douglas County Commissioners, Nancy Thellman, Jim Flory, Mike Gaughan, and the Douglas County Heritage Council members in 2013, Ken Grotewiel, John Bradley, Shelly Hickman Clark, Julia Manglitz, Larry McElwain, Dennis Domer, and Gary Price. We appreciate the cooperation of Heritage Council coordinator, Jeannette Blackmar, and Terrol Palmer, Douglas County GIS, who prepared the survey area maps.

Thank you to Peter Hancock, reporter for the Lawrence Journal-World, for his feature stories on the 2013 Heritage Survey. Also, we appreciate the generosity of the members of the Stull United Methodist Church and the Unitarian Fellowship of Lawrence for giving us the opportunity to hold public meetings in their buildings. In Kanwaka and Wakarusa Townships, several residents and property owners attended the public meetings at the Township Hall 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 the Douglas County Commission and 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 natural, cultural, and historic resources as outlined in the Preservation Plan element of Horizon 2020.<sup>1</sup> 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, the consultants completed the survey of Eudora Township and began survey of Kanwaka Township. In the second phase in 2013, the Council directed the consultants to complete the survey of Kanwaka Township and begin the survey of Wakarusa Township. The 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 the communities. The consultants also were directed to be aware of natural resources and their influence on cultural development.

Products from this survey project include:

- 1) Survey inventory forms for the principal and secondary structures and other identified natural and cultural resources within the study area boundaries.
- 2) A project report including
  - a. Methodology discussion
  - b. Survey summary compiling information on the survey forms and discussing construction date, form type and style distribution. Generally, the style and form type definitions were based on those in [A Field Guide to American Houses](#) by Virginia and Lee McAlester.
- 3) Completion and entry of survey inventory forms into the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) survey database (Kansas Historic Resource Inventory, KHRI, see at <http://khri.kansasgis.org/> )
- 4) Public information presentations to the public and to the Heritage Council to summarize and interpret the survey findings.

Historic preservation is essentially a local activity. Because of the number of properties to be surveyed, the involvement of area residents has been valuable. The team leaders worked actively to involve residents and property owners in determining which properties and natural resources should

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

be surveyed and to solicit information from local historians and property owners. 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 survey should be a learning opportunity for area residents and property owners. In the four public meetings, members of the project team described the survey findings and explained the architectural styles, building types, and historical significance of the identified resources to residents and property owners in the survey area. We have tried to engage area residents who are knowledgeable about and interested in local history. As preservation professionals, our goal is to build a working relationship that interprets each community's history and supports historic preservation and economic development efforts over many years to come.

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. Dale Nimz also coordinated the survey planning with the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council.

## Timeline

On November 12, 2011, Douglas County issued a Request for Proposals for the Natural, Cultural, and Historic Resources Survey of Eudora and Kanwaka Township. A Heritage Council committee selected Dale Nimz and Susan Ford as the consultants to carry out this survey project. The consultants began work on the first phase of the survey February 1, 2012 and began work on the second phase on February 1, 2013.

To begin the heritage survey of Kanwaka and Wakarusa Townships, the consultants met with the Heritage Conservation Council and coordinated with the Survey Coordinator, (KHPO) to plan the survey. The consultants organized public meetings to introduce the survey that were held on February 4 in Kanwaka Township at the Stull United Methodist Church and on February 11 in Wakarusa Township at the Unitarian Fellowship of Lawrence. Post cards explaining the survey project and inviting property owners to the initial public meeting were mailed early in March, 2013 to property owners in Kanwaka and Wakarusa Townships. Following the publication of a feature story about the survey in the Lawrence Journal-World and the post card mailing, we received several telephone calls and e-mail messages suggesting properties with historic buildings to be surveyed. Final public meetings to answer question and to report on the findings of the survey were held in Kanwaka Township on June 17 and in Wakarusa Township on June 18. Also, Dale Nimz presented a progress report to the Douglas County Heritage Council at their regular meeting May 2 and presented a final report to the Council at their meeting on August 1, 2013.

## Methodology

In conducting the Natural, Cultural, and Historic Resources Survey of Kanwaka and Wakarusa Townships, the consultants followed the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Identification and Evaluation" and the policies of the Kansas Historic Preservation Office for survey and preservation planning. Also, the consultants used the best practices summarized in "Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning," National Register Bulletin 24, National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Nimz and Ford carried out the field survey, preparation of inventory forms and historical research for each building and structure. Nimz compiled the survey findings and wrote the summary survey project report. The consultants identified historic owners of rural properties by an analysis of the Douglas County atlases (1873, 1887, 1902, and 1921). With the names of these property owners, the consultants investigated genealogical information for more details about families and building histories. For cemeteries, we used information from B. Jean Snedeger, Complete Tombstone Census of Douglas County, Kansas (Lawrence, KS: Douglas County Genealogical Society, 1989). For rural schools, we used information from Goldie Piper Daniels, Rural Schools and Schoolhouses of Douglas County, Kansas (Baldwin City, KS: Telegraphics, 1975).

The survey focused on buildings and structures constructed before c. 1968. 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 2013 that date would be 1963. We surveyed buildings constructed through approximately 1970 so that the findings will not go out of date for several years after completion.

Generally, the survey area consists of Kanwaka Township (approximately 47 square miles) in the western part of Douglas County directly west of Lawrence and 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.

Because of recent population growth and annexation, the Lawrence city boundaries now extend into the eastern margin of what was a rural township in the nineteenth century. The township borders the city and Wakarusa Township to the east, Lecompton Township to the north, Shawnee County to the west, and Clinton Township and Clinton Reservoir to the south. The area of Kanwaka Township is 46.99 square miles. The population in 2010 was 1,412. There are no incorporated settlements, but the crossroads community of Stull is centrally located in the township. Generally, the topography is upland prairie, but there are three streams, Coon Creek, Deer Creek, and Dry Creek that run through the township.

The Lawrence city boundaries also extend into Wakarusa Township. The township borders Eudora Township to the east, Palmrya Township to the southeast, Willow Springs Township to the southwest, Clinton and Kanwaka Townships to the west, and Lecompton Township to the northwest. The area of Wakarusa Township is 46.74 square miles. The population in 2010 was 2,318. There are no incorporated settlements in the townships. Generally, the topography ranges from the lowlands of the Kansas River valley and Wakarusa River valley to upland prairie in the south. Baldwin Creek, Burroughs Creek, Coal Creek, and Yankee Tank Creek are the streams that run through the township.

According to spreadsheets provided by the Douglas County Clerk, there are 973 individual property parcels in Kanwaka Township. 605 have improvements. Before this survey project, only two properties in Kanwaka Township and two properties in Wakarusa Township had been entered into the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory database. Since the county changed its reporting system, it was not possible to estimate how many properties in Wakarusa Township had improvements.

Properties in Kanwaka Township were the first priority for comprehensive field survey in 2013. The consultants drove each road in the township. The consultants reviewed U.S.G.S. base maps (revised and updated) as well as visual inspection to distinguish properties existing before and after c. 1970

and 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 were interested and shared information about the buildings with the consultants.

In Kanwaka Township in 2012, the consultants surveyed 14 individual properties and inventoried 49 buildings and structures that appeared to be at least fifty years old. In Kanwaka Township in 2013, the consultants surveyed 52 individual properties and inventoried 170 buildings and structures. The survey of Kanwaka Township included the unincorporated community of Stull. Individual inventory forms with photographs and property information for these buildings and structures was entered into the online Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI).

In Wakarusa Township, after the initial post card mailing and introductory public meeting, the consultants responded to invitations from property owners with historic buildings. Then, the survey concentrated on the eastern half of the township east of U.S. Highway 59. The consultants surveyed 66 properties and recorded 219 individual buildings and structures. Overall, the consultants surveyed approximately 118 properties in Kanwaka and Wakarusa Townships and inventoried more than 389 buildings, structures, and landscape features.

To evaluate the architectural and historical significance of surveyed properties, the consultants considered the cultural resources surveyed in terms of period, theme, property type, architectural form and style. The context for these resources has been documented in the National Register Multiple Property Document, "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas."<sup>2</sup>

Evaluation identifies buildings and structures that are architecturally and historically significant in the history and development of the area communities. The process of evaluation means determining whether the buildings and structures surveyed meet defined criteria of historical, architectural, or cultural significance (National Register criteria).<sup>3</sup> Based on evaluation, the consultants identified significant cultural resources that warrant further research as well as properties that are deteriorated or threatened and properties with the potential for designation as local landmarks, Kansas Register, or National Register nominations.

## Other Cultural Resources

In addition to the field survey of significant buildings and structures, we considered other available information. For archaeological resources in Eudora and Kanwaka Township, 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."<sup>4</sup> The two major drainage systems in

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<sup>2</sup> See at <http://www.kshs.org/p/thematic-nominations/14634>.

<sup>3</sup> "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.

<sup>4</sup> Lauren Ritterbush and India Hesse, "Douglas County (Kansas) Archaeological Survey" (Lawrence, KS: Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas, May 1996), 6.

Douglas County, the Kansas and Wakarusa Rivers, created a topography that was well suited for human habitation in pre-history.

The archaeologists 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.”<sup>5</sup> Since that work was conducted more than 15 years ago, renewing the archaeological survey in Douglas County and continuing public education is highly recommended.

For a general overview of natural resources in Douglas County, we recommend Ken Lassman, Wild Douglas County (Lawrence, KS: Mammoth Publications, 2007). For information about natural landscapes with ecological, biological, and historical significance, we recommend consultation with the professional staff of the Kansas Natural Heritage Inventory (KNHI), Kansas Biological Survey, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. The KNHI is interested in expanding and updating an earlier natural areas survey conducted in 2004 and 2005 for Douglas County. KNHI scientists can study aerial photography to identify potential new sites, drive township roads, visit sites, collect data, enter data, make maps, and write a report.

Additional information about natural landscapes in Douglas County has been compiled recently by the ECO2 Commission (2006-2007). To support the Commission, the Kansas Biological Society created a broad array of GIS files. For the current survey project, relevant files include Douglas County prairies (Kansas Biological Survey), Douglas County springs (Kansas Geological Survey), Douglas County soils—prime farmland (NRCS, USDA), existing historic forest (GAP Analysis Project), high quality forests (Kansas Biological Survey), riparian lands (NRCS, USDA, Land Use Riparian Areas Inventory), scenic views (Shortridge, *Kaw Valley Landscapes: A Guide to Eastern Kansas*), wetlands (NRCS, USDA soil survey). To help identify properties that may have significant cultural resources in association with areas of high-quality soils, we recommend the use of “WebSoilSurvey,” Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA, at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>.

## **Survey Findings**

### Historical Context

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.

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

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<sup>5</sup> Ritterbush and Hesse, “Archaeological Survey,” 1-6.

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.

To open more land to European-American settlement 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. 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 Shawnees developed farms and raised livestock.

Beginning in the 1840s, the Oregon-California Trail which originated near Independence, Missouri passed through northern Douglas County south of what is now the town of Eudora. 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. Activity on the trail declined after the railroads built transcontinental lines in the 1860s and 1870s.<sup>6</sup>

### Kanwaka Township

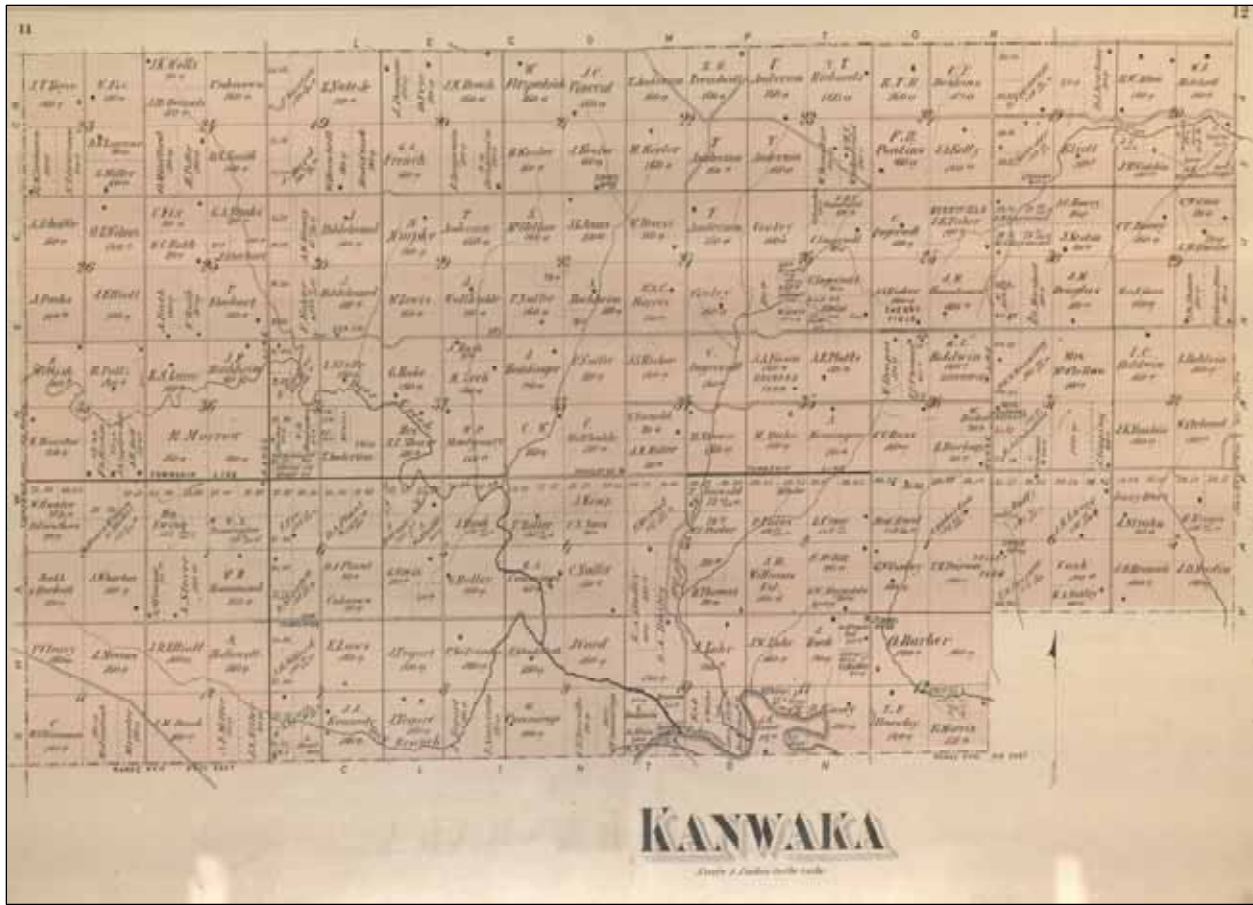
Kanwaka Township is located west of Lawrence, the county seat. The unique name for the township came from an early school established during the territorial period. Since the school was located on the watershed of the Kansas and Wakarusa Rivers, Mrs. Helen Heath suggested the name, "Kanwaka," a word coined from the first syllables of Kansas and Wakarusa. The district was designated Number 15 by County Superintendent C. L. Edwards in 1859 when 35 county districts were formed. The nineteenth century community and the township were named after the school.<sup>7</sup> Although the intersection of Highway 40 and Stull Road was marked on some twentieth century county maps as "Kanwaka," this location does not represent Kanwaka which is an area, not a town.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>This information on 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.

<sup>7</sup> Parker and Laird, Soil of Our Souls, 83.

<sup>8</sup> Parker and Laird, Soil of Our Souls, 92.



**(Kanwaka Township, F. W. Beers, *Atlas of Douglas County*, 1873)**

During the territorial period, the township was bisected by the Oregon-California Trail. The road between the early settlements of Clinton and Lecompton ran north-south through the township past the town site of Marshall. Marshall was incorporated in 1855, but failed to develop after the Kansas Pacific Railroad was constructed on a route along the Kansas River to the north.<sup>9</sup>

The first permanent European-American settler in Kanwaka was John Wakefield, a free-state supporter from Iowa. Wakefield started on the trip west to California to join a son and daughter who had already started there. Early in July, 1854, he crossed the Kansas River at the Lawrence site with his wife, three sons, a daughter, and a young niece. John and his eldest son, William, made a tour of the Wakarusa River valley as far west as the town site of Topeka. Returning along the California Road, they discovered a spring that fed a creek on the prairie about six miles west of Lawrence. There on July 19, they unloaded their wagons, pitched a tent, and staked a claim on the NW quarter of Section 31, Township 12, Range 19. He began improving his claim by building a hewed log house of one-and-a-half-stories and six rooms.<sup>10</sup>

Wakefield was born in South Carolina in 1795, served in the War of 1812 and in the Black Hawk War with Abraham Lincoln. He studied medicine and law and was admitted to the bar at Vandalia, Illinois. Later he lived in Wisconsin and Minnesota before moving to Iowa. In Kansas Territory, he was elected to the position of Justice of the Squatter's Court which was organized on August 26, 1854.

<sup>9</sup> Martha Parker and Betty Laird, Soil of Our Souls (Lawrence, KS: Coronado Press 1976), "Kanwaka," by Margaret Wulfskuhle, 73.

<sup>10</sup> Parker and Laird, Soil of Our Souls, 74.

Many public meetings were held at the Wakefield home which also became known as Wakefield's Tavern, a gathering place for neighbors and a lodging place for travelers.<sup>11</sup>

By the spring of 1855, many new settlers had arrived in Kanwaka and most of the 160-acre preemptions had been claimed. Besides a quarter section of land, each settler could claim a 40-acre timber lot. For example, a party from the Ohio Emigrant Aid Society consisting of Samuel Walker, Thomas and Oliver Barber, and their brother-in-law, Thomas Pierson, decided to settle in the Wakarusa valley in 1854. When they returned in the spring of 1855, they "brought seeds, implements, fruit trees, and prefabricated houses of two good-sized rooms with parts that dovetailed together so that no nails were needed."<sup>12</sup>

Another Kanwaka settler, Thomas Bickerton, described building a sod house on a claim one mile southwest of the Wakefield with wall two feet thick, a sod chimney, and a clay floor which he sprinkled with ashes, dampened with water, and hammered to the hardness of stone. He wrote, "living conditions were primitive. We helped each other as best we could. We were all poor. I charged nothing for what I did for my neighbors and could not have taken anything."<sup>13</sup>

Trees on the prairie uplands of Kanwaka Township were scarce so the early settlers transplanted native trees growing along the streams for shade around their homes. Many brought seeds, shrubs, and fruit trees with them. According to Margaret Wulfsuhle, "each farmer had a specialty: berries, apple, pear, chestnut, black walnut, oak, maple, and hackberry among others. Alvora Leonard, nurseryman, specialized in Osage orange which was used for fencing, and in mulberry trees with which he hoped to raise silkworms and develop an industry."<sup>14</sup> Adolph and Augustus Griesa from New York established a nursery in 1869 on Mount Hope, four miles west of Lawrence. Another brother, Theodore, joined them later, and the business was moved in 1883 to a location on West Fourth Street in Lawrence.<sup>15</sup>

Ezekiel Colman, an outspoken free-state supporter, bought a claim to land adjoining the Judge Wakefield property. He became an early nurseryman and a founder of the Douglas Count Horticultural Society in 1867. When Colman and Wakefield disputed their adjoining boundaries, each planted a row of hedge creating a barrier between their farms that was still visible in 1993. Colman was an early producer of berries, apples, and black walnuts. In 1871 and 1873, he won silver medals for his display of apples at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society competition in Boston. Colman also left his mark on the landscape. The small stream that ran through his farm originated from the spring on Wakefield's property. To store water for his livestock, Colman dug a pond fed by the stream. When it rained and the stream ran full, neighbors would say, "the Yankee's tank is running over." Supplemented by soil conservation ponds and terraces, Yankee Tank still serves as water storage for livestock.<sup>16</sup>

The Patrons of Husbandry organization, or Grange, was active in Kanwaka during the 1870s. This group was organized to promote agricultural interests. Later, the Farmers' Alliance, or Populists, worked to advance the political goals of embattled farmers after the Panic of 1893 depressed the

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<sup>11</sup> Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 74-75.

<sup>12</sup> Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 75.

<sup>13</sup> Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 76.

<sup>14</sup> Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 85.

<sup>15</sup> Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 86.

<sup>16</sup> Margaret Wulfsuhle, "Kanwaka: Early Kansas Territorial Settlement," reprinted from the Bald Eagle Newsletter, Lecompton Historical Society, *Kanhistique* (October 1993), 9.

economy. At the turn of the century, the Central Protective Association was organized in Kanwaka Township to discourage horse thieves, but has survived as a social organization.<sup>17</sup>

Early church services were held in private homes and in the schoolhouse. During the 1890s, two churches were built. Land for the Congregational Church located six-and-a-half miles west of Lawrence on the California Road was donated in 1889 to the trustees of the Union Congregational Church. The church building was dedicated on July 31, 1892. The congregation flourished for only ten years and then was sold to the Fraternal Aid Union. In 1938 the township board purchased the building and it is still used today. The United Brethren church was dedicated on June 23, 1895 and functioned with ministers from the Lawrence United Brethren Church. The church closed and the congregation disbanded in September, 1933. The building was sold and demolished in 1934.<sup>18</sup>

Although there are a number of family burial plots in Kanwaka Township, the main cemetery is located at Stull. Mound Cemetery is a smaller burial ground. Although there were burials here as early as 1863 and 1866, rural residents drafted a charter on November 1, 1890 for the Mound Cemetery, located two and a half miles south of Stull on land donated by James Hall. This cemetery is located on a natural scenic mound overlooking Clinton Reservoir to the east.<sup>19</sup> Two family cemeteries identified in Kanwaka Township include the Barker-Lyons-Mack and Bidinger cemeteries.<sup>20</sup>

According to Margaret Wulfkuhle in 1976, all that remained of the Kanwaka Cemetery was a few badly weathered stones. This cemetery was located on the east township line one mile north of Highway 40 on Queen's Road. A W.P.A. road construction project cut through the cemetery in the 1930s and most of the grave markers have since disappeared.<sup>21</sup>

Paving the California Road (U.S. Highway 40) in the early 1920s and improving the township roads with gravel in the 1930s made it easier for farmers to sell their crops and livestock in Lawrence, Topeka, and Kansas City.<sup>22</sup> In 1905 George Francis built a general store seven miles west of Lawrence at the junction of the Stull and California Roads. In 1920 George Richards bought the store, installed a gas pump and made other improvements. Richards sold the store after three years. After a succession of owners, the store closed in 1943 and the building burned in 1970.<sup>23</sup>

Deer Creek is the most prominent stream in Kanwaka Township. The Deer Creek valley was settled mainly by Pennsylvania Dutch farmers. By 1857 six families were living in the vicinity of what became the Stull community. Two of the early families were the Jacob Hildenbrands and the Issac Stulls. In 1859 a group of eighteen settlers organized the Evangelical Emmanuel Church. Among them were the families: Bahnmaier, Gress, Eberhart, Fricker, Heil, Hildenbrand, Houk, Nuffer, Roller, and Zeeb. Until 1908, sermons in the church services were preached in the German language. By 1867 members had collected enough money to begin construction of a stone church on land donated by Jacob Hildenbrand for that purpose and an adjoining cemetery. At a cost of just \$2,000, the structure was only the fourth church building in the regional conference. In 1952 the boundaries of

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<sup>17</sup> Parker and Laird, Soil of Our Souls, 86-87.

<sup>18</sup> Parker and Laird, Soil of Our Souls, 88-89.

<sup>19</sup> Snedegar, B. Jean, ed. Complete Tombstone Census of Douglas County, Kansas volume 2 (Lawrence, KS: Douglas County Genealogical Society, 1989), 380; Parker and Laird, Soil of Our Souls, 98.

<sup>20</sup> Snedegar, Complete Tombstone Census volume I, xiii.

<sup>21</sup> Parker and Laird, Soil of Our Souls, 91.

<sup>22</sup> Parker and Laird, Soil of Our Souls, 92.

<sup>23</sup> Parker and Laird, Soil of Our Souls, 92.

the Stull cemetery (also known as Emanuel Hill) were extended.<sup>24</sup> Long after it was abandoned in the twentieth century, the stone shell stood as a picturesque landmark northeast of the Stull intersection, but it has been demolished.

In 1870 and 1885, the sixth and eleventh sessions of the Kansas Conference were held in the Emmanuel Church. Also in 1885, the Deer Creek Mission ceased to be part of the Lawrence Circuit and became independent. Many church meetings also were held in Lane's Grove, later called Deister's Grove, one-half mile south of Stull. In 1921, George Hildebrand, James Brass, A. Hoffsommer, J. Unger, and A. Walter were designated to solicit funds for a new building. The men raised over \$11,000 in pledges and a new church was built on the southeast corner of the Stull Road intersection on land purchased from Adam and Belle Scheer. The church was dedicated in June, 1922. A name change from Deer Creek to Stull was approved in 1925. The church merged with the United Brethren Church in 1946 and with the Methodists in 1968. After 1968 the church became known as the United Methodist Church.<sup>25</sup>

A Kanwaka post office operated from April 7, 1857 until July 20, 1870. Later, rural carriers picked up the mail at the Lecompton Post Office and delivered over a 26-mile route. A post office in Stull operated from March 27, 1899 until September 30, 1903.<sup>26</sup> The Deer Creek School, also known as the Brown Jug school because it was painted brown, was constructed one mile west of Stull.<sup>27</sup>

The first business in Stull was established about 1899 when J. E. Louk opened a general store in his living room. The house was located on the corner where the United Methodist Church now stands. A telephone switchboard and post office also were operated in this building. John Kraft and his family moved to Stull in 1904 and went into partnership with Louk. Louk sold his interest in the grocery to Kraft in 1906. In the summer of 1905, H. Clark Swadley constructed a store building across the road west of the Louk and Kraft store. However, in a few years, Kraft and Son bought the Swadley building and moved their business into that structure. A trade journal, *Implement and Tractor*, commented, "the Kraft Mercantile Company serves a farm community in a nine mile radius. Aside from a filling station, it is Stull itself." In 1938 the Kraft family sold their business to Charles W. Houck who managed it until 1955.<sup>28</sup>

In the twentieth century, Chris Kraft built a large machine shop on the site of the early store building. Other businesses in Stull included a blacksmith shop, a sorghum mill owned by Henry Stull from 1910-1930, and a flour mill and cider press operated by Ed Deister on the south edge of Stull. In the early 1920s, entrepreneurs proposed to extend the Kaw Valley Inter-Urban Railway, an electric railway that operated between Kansas City and Lawrence, through Stull, Richland, and Overbrook to Emporia. Anticipating this development, a charter was issued for the Farmers State Bank of Stull, but the railway was not constructed and the bank was never established.<sup>29</sup> After the 1920s, commercial activity in Stull declined. Farm population in western Douglas County declined and the increasing use of the automobile allowed rural residents to conduct business in Lawrence and Topeka.

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<sup>24</sup> Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 94-95.

<sup>25</sup> Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 95, 97.

<sup>26</sup> Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 99.

<sup>27</sup> Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 101.

<sup>28</sup> Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 99-100, 103-104.

<sup>29</sup> Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 100-101.



**View in Waukerusa [Wakarusa]Valley, near Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, Alexander Gardner series (1867), courtesy Kansas State Historical Society)  
This early view illustrates the historic rural landscape of Douglas County.**

## Wakarusa Township

Many of the first European-Americans in Kansas Territory who came in the summer of 1854 were Missourians. These 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 Wakarusa River four miles south of Lawrence where a bridge was soon built, known as Blanton's Crossing.<sup>30</sup>

By 1883, there were several small villages in the township besides the city of Lawrence. These were Franklin and Sibley in in the eastern part and Lake View in the west. Lake View, also known as Horseshoe Lake, was a hamlet five miles northwest of Lawrence located on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. In 1915, it had a post office, telegraph, and population of fifteen residents. Other institutions in the township at this time were the Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church and the Pleasant Valley Library Association.<sup>31</sup>

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 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

<sup>30</sup> 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](http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/1912/d/douglas_county.html.4/5).

<sup>31</sup> William G. Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas* "Wakarusa Township," Douglas County, Part 28, 2 volumes (Chicago, IL: A. T. Andreas, 1883) 1-2/8, accessed 23 July 2013.

Quantrill's Raid on August 21, 1863, 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 townsite and farmed there for several years. In the twenty-first century, the townsite of Franklin has been annexed into the city of Lawrence and developed as a business park.

In 1869 the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad company built south from Lawrence to Texas. A railroad also was constructed along the south bank of the Kansas River. By the early twentieth century, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe owned both of these lines.<sup>32</sup> As early as 1865, there were small coal mining companies working 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.<sup>33</sup>

In the nineteenth century, the Douglas County Poor Farm was established in the township on the southern bank of the Wakarusa River (East of E. 1500 Road & north of N. 1175 Road). A new hall for the Poor Farm, described as "a model building in every way" was constructed in 1910. Bids for let on July 23, 1910 and John H. Petty was the low bidder at \$22,944. The county commissioners accepted the completed 35-room building on March 13, 1911. The main barn at the poor farm was destroyed by fire on March 15, 1927. But the end of the Poor Farm as an institution occurred when the main building also burned on April 13, 1944 and eight of the elderly residents were killed in the fire.<sup>34</sup> Residents of the county poor farm were moved to a large residence in Lawrence. The county commissioners decided to "erect a small farm house at the county farm, to be built out of salvage material the county already owns and bricks from the county home which was destroyed in the blaze." Commissioners also moved to hold a sale of livestock and equipment at the farm and reduce the holdings so that one man could operate the 67-acre farm.<sup>35</sup>

When Douglas County was described in 1912, the principal crops were winter wheat, Kafir-corn and hay, but the county 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.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Blackmar, Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History 4/5.

<sup>33</sup> "Our Community Memoirs: History of Sibley (Sibleyville) Kansas," Unp. manuscript, undated, n.p., Sibleyville file, Watkins Community Museum.

<sup>34</sup> "Eight Die When County Home Burns," Lawrence Journal-World 13 July 1910, p. 1, col. 1-4.

<sup>35</sup> "County Purchases Old Perkins Home," Lawrence Journal-World, 14 April 1944, p. 1, col. 8.

<sup>36</sup>Blackmar, Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, 1/5.



(Wakarusa Township, 1902, Standard Atlas of Douglas County)

## Heritage Survey

### Evaluation

In Kanwaka Township before this survey, only one property was documented in the KHRI—the Deister Farmstead, 206 N. 1600 Road. In both Kanwaka and Wakarusa Townships, there were no rural properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Based on the comprehensive survey of Kanwaka Township, 30 buildings and structures were evaluated as potentially eligible for individual listing on the National or Kansas Register. In addition, as many as 64 buildings and structures were evaluated as “contributing.” That is, these buildings 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 are less significant and may have less architectural integrity than individually eligible buildings, but 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 Kanwaka 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.

In Wakarusa Township, the incomplete survey of the eastern part identified 22 buildings that may be eligible for the National Register, one eligible only for the Kansas Register, and 34 buildings evaluated as contributing.

**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.**

### Construction dates

Unless specific information is available or provided by the property owner, it is difficult to precisely date rural buildings. Building form and materials provide clues and it is possible to assign an estimated age that is reasonably accurate. The main evidence for construction dates is primary documentation and local history. Physical evidence is 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 of Douglas County is typical of rural northeast Kansas and appears consistent with the contexts outlined in the Kansas Preservation Plans. Buildings from the mid-nineteenth century have not survived in great numbers 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 1875-1900 and from 1901-1930 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.

Although farm houses can be categorized according to architectural style and form type, most rural buildings are utilitarian. The most useful categorization of rural buildings will follow based on the "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas," National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form.

### Building forms/types

The authors of the National Register multiple property document, "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas," organized rural buildings into two broad categories of primary and secondary farm structures. Barns, granaries, and farm houses were considered "primary farm structures." Farm houses were organized in the multiple property document in terms of architectural style and vernacular building types as previously discussed.

In comparison with this context document, the survey identified bank, gable roof, Midwest Prairie, and gambrel roof barns. Less common barn types include arch-roof, polygonal, or round barns. One possible example of a catalog barn was inventoried. Other types of barns such as dairy, hog, mule, and sheep barns were identified in the survey. The context document 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 survey. In the survey of Kanwaka and Wakarusa Townships, 63 gable roof barns were the most common type. 10 bank barns were identified. 8 Midwest Prairie and 8 gambrel roof barns were inventoried.

Corn cribs and granaries were a third category of primary farm structures described in the Agriculture-related context document. Many historic farmsteads in Kanwaka and Wakarusa Townships had granaries and a number of them included a corn crib section.

### Secondary Farm Structures

Secondary farm structures described in the "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas" document include poultry houses, milkhouses, milk barns, loafing barns, pole barns, and Quonset 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 in the present. Poultry houses of various types and sizes were common in the Kanwaka and Wakarusa Townships survey. Examples of several other types of barns and structures were identified.

Also, secondary farm structures related to residential functions were commonly identified in the survey. These types include springhouses, washhouses, tankhouses, storm cellars/root cellars, summer kitchens, smokehouses, outhouses, silos, windmills, fencing, and grain elevators. There may be a few examples of washhouses and, possibly, structures that were used as summer kitchens. Most of these property types were identified in the survey of Kanwaka and Wakarusa Townships.

### Architectural analysis-Kanwaka Township

In Kanwaka Township, a significant example in Kanwaka Township of a potentially National Register eligible property is the August and Caroline Wulfkuhle House and Barn. The well-preserved Wulfkuhle house was constructed in 1869 to replace the initial pre-emption claim house. There is a wood frame ell addition that was constructed c. 1890. Also, the stone barn, constructed c. 1860 is a well preserved and significant structure.



**(A. Wulfkuhle House, 1869, c. 1890)**



**(A. Wulfkuhle Barn, c. 1860)**

#### Construction dates

The oldest properties identified in the Kanwaka Township survey included the John Wakefield and August Wulfkuhle Barns (c. 1860), the T. E. Taber house (c. 1862) and other properties constructed in the late 1860s. A few more buildings may be discovered that were constructed before 1865 and sections of existing buildings may be earlier. In Kanwaka Township, 23 buildings were constructed during the period from 1854 to 1875. Also, three sites were associated with this period. 74 buildings and structures were constructed during the period from 1876 to 1900. 71 buildings and structures were constructed during the period from 1901 to 1930. 26 buildings were constructed during the period from 1931 to 1945. 21 buildings were constructed during the period from 1946 to 1965.



**(John Wakefield Barn, c. 1860)**

The building forms and types as well as secondary farm structures surveyed in Kanwaka and Wakarusa Townships in 2013 were similar to those surveyed in Eudora Township in 2012. Still there was considerable diversity in each township with differences in the concentration of certain building types and architectural styles. From the nineteenth century, the largest group of farm houses in

Kanwaka Township (36) represented the National Folk style. Also, 16 Vernacular style houses were identified. Other nineteenth century styles identified included Italianate (2 examples), Queen Anne (3 examples). From the twentieth century, there were 3 Craftsman, 1 Colonial Revival, 1 Dutch Colonial Revival, and 4 Ranch style residences identified.

Barn types identified in the Kanwaka Township survey included bank barns (7 examples), gable roof barns (37 examples), and Midwest Prairie barns (6 examples). Only 3 gambrel roof barns, a popular twentieth century form, were identified. One arch roof barn and 1 Quonset building were inventoried.

As expected in a rural township, the function of 112 buildings and structures in Kanwaka Township was identified as "Agriculture/Subsistence." The function of 95 buildings and structures was identified as "Domestic." Two churches and two cemeteries were identified. Two educational and one industrial building were identified.

### Architectural analysis-Wakarusa Township

In Wakarusa Township, 22 buildings were evaluated as National Register eligible and one was eligible for the Kansas Register. 34 buildings and structures were evaluated as contributing.

20 buildings appear to have been constructed during the period from 1854 to 1875. 43 buildings were constructed during the period from 1876 to 1900. 72 buildings were constructed during the period from 1901 to 1930 and 32 from 1931 to 1945. 46 buildings were constructed during the period from 1946 to 1965.

In Wakarusa Township, the largest number of buildings from the nineteenth century classified by architectural style were National Folk (31 examples), Folk Victorian (8 examples), and Vernacular (4 examples). From the twentieth century, there were ten Craftsman, three Prairie, one Colonial Revival, four Minimal Traditional, and five Ranch style examples identified. In Wakarusa Township, there were 26 gable roof barns, 3 bank barns, 5 gambrel roof barns, and 2 Midwest Prairie barns identified.

As one example from Wakarusa Township shows, a more recent set of buildings also represents the agricultural history of Douglas County and may be significant. The Topping farm was a model farm constructed during the 1950s.



**(Topping House, c. 1950)**



**(Topping Quonset Barn, c. 1950)**

As expected, the function of most buildings inventoried in Wakarusa Township (120) was agriculture/subsistence. The function of 90 buildings was domestic. Three buildings had an educational function and two had a transportation-related function.

### 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 complete the survey of Wakarusa Township. The next priority is to survey Grant Township, a relatively small township north of the Kansas River. The third priority is to survey Lecompton Township in northwest Douglas County, an area that is undergoing exurban development and change.

To continue the process of public education and to share the survey findings with residents and property owners, we suggest that the Heritage Council organize a series of presentations to explain the benefits and responsibilities associated with formally designating significant historic buildings on the Kansas Register and National Register of Historic Places. A number of buildings and farm complexes have been identified as eligible for National Register nominations. These potential nominations should be prioritized and informal discussions about the possibilities of nominations initiated with selected property owners.

Another useful set of public workshops would explain the benefits and practical value of using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Along with this information, 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 Eudora Township with significant and representative historic buildings. This tour might be coordinated with

the activities of the Douglas County Food Policy Council or other agricultural organizations. 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.

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**Figure 1**

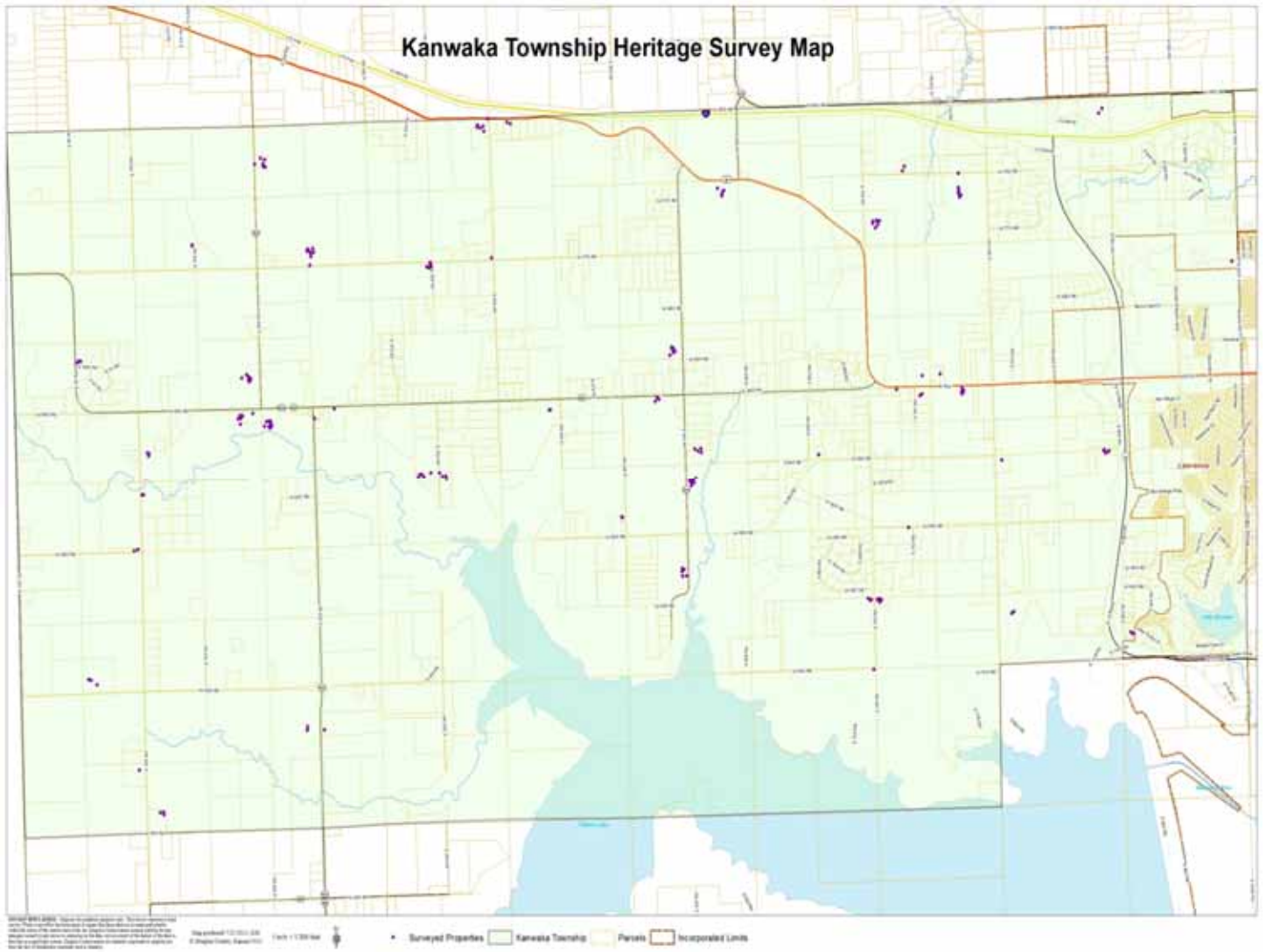
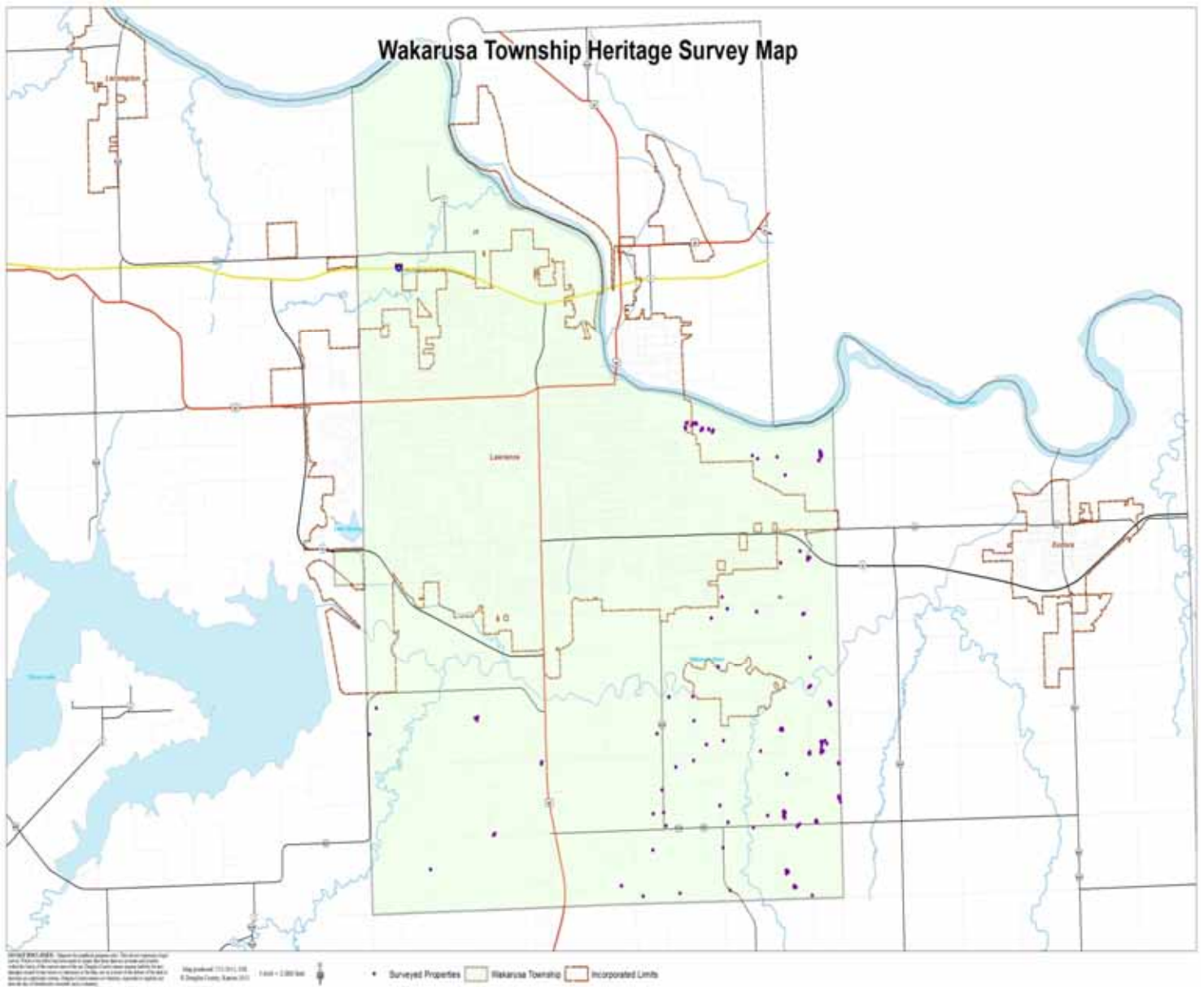


Figure 2



# List of Surveyed Properties

## Kanwaka Township 2012

INVENTORY	ADD	DIR	STREET	TYPE	HISTORIC _NAME	ALTERNATE _NAME	CON ST.	ELIGIBLE
045-0000-00461	776		US-40	HWY	Union Congregational Church	Congregational Church of Kanwaka; Kanwaka Township Hall	1892	No
045-3010-00745	1743	E	975	RD	Rudiger, Theodore, House (Relocated)		1880	No
045-3956	1581	E	400	RD	Zeeb, J. Michael & Mary, House	Damm, Ernest & Mabel, House	1867	Yes
045-4267	834		US-40	HWY	Saylor, E.L. Stone Barn		1900	Contributing
045-4268	834		US-40	HWY	J.H. Holke Milk Barn		1941	Contributing
045-4269	834		US-40	HWY	E.G. Saylor Hay Barn		1900	Contributing
045-4501	1671	E	550	RD	Sam Bucheim House		1890	Contributing
045-4502	1671	E	550	RD	Sam Bucheim Barn		1910	Contributing
045-4503	628		HWY 40	HWY	Ice House		1880	Contributing
045-4504	628		HWY 40	HWY	Ice Chicken Coop		1930	Contributing
045-4505	628		HWY 40	HWY	Ice Cattle Barn		1910	Contributing
045-4506	628		HWY 40	HWY	Ice Barn		1903	Contributing
045-4507	628		HWY 40	HWY	Ice Granary		1930	Contributing
045-4508	251	N	1600	RD	Deer Creek Evangelical Church	Stull United Methodist Church	1922	Contributing
045-4270	1659	E	800	RD	T.E. Taber House		1862	Yes
045-4271	1659	E	800	RD		Garage	1940	Contributing
045-4272	366	N	1600	RD	Wulfkuhle, August & Caroline, House		1869	Yes
045-4273	366	N	1600	RD	Wulfkuhle, August, Barn		1860	Yes
045-4274	366	N	1600	RD	Turner, Theodore, Shed 1		1920	Contributing
045-4275	366	N	1600	RD	Wulfkuhle Shed 2		1890	Contributing
045-4276	366	N	1600	RD	Wulfkuhle Shed 3		1890	Contributing
045-4277	873	N	1500	RD	Colman House		1917	Contributing
045-4278	873	N	1500	RD	Colman Barn		1920	Contributing
045-4279	1557	E	100	RD	Wulfkuhle, William & Mary, House		1870	No
045-4280	1557	E	100	RD	Wulfkuhle, William & Mary, Smoke House		1870	Contributing
045-4281	1557	E	100	RD	Wulfkuhle, William & Mary, Barn		1900	Contributing
045-4282	1582	E	800	RD	Smith House		1890	Contributing
045-4283	1582	E	800	RD	Wakefield, John, Barn		1860	Contributing
045-4359	1581	E	400	RD	Damm, Ernest & Mabel, Barn		1950	Not Assessed
045-4395	1581	E	400	RD	Zeeb, J. Michael, Granary	Damm, Ernest & Mabel, Granary	1870	Contributing
045-4396	1581	E	400	RD	Zeeb, J. Michael, Shed	Damm, Ernest & Mabel, Shed	1880	Contributing
045-4397	1581	E	400	RD	Zeeb, J. Michael & Mary, Bridge	Damm, Ernest & Mabel	1870	Not Assessed
045-4497	1543	E	900	RD	Topping House		1911	No
045-4498	1543	E	900	RD	Topping Outbuilding		1920	No
045-4499	1543	E	900	RD	Topping Barn		1895	Contributing
045-4500	682	N	1400	RD		Bromelsick Scout Farm	1865	No
045-4509	256	N	1600	RD	Emmanuel Hill Cemetery	Stull Cemetery	1867	No
045-4510	257	N	1600	RD		House	1910	No
045-4511	247	N	1600	RD	Kraft Garage		1950	Contributing

045-4512	245	N	1600	RD		House	1910	No
045-4513	241	N	1600	RD		House	1920	Contributing
045-4514	241	N	1600	RD		Barn	1920	Contributing
045-4515	237	N	1600	RD		House	1960	Contributing
045-4516	1595	E	250	RD		House	1910	No
045-4517	1595	E	250	RD		Garage	1940	No
045-4518	1595	E	250	RD		Chicken coop	1930	No
045-4519	244	N	1400	RD	Mound View Cemetery		1863, 1890	No
045-4520	1671	E	550	RD	Buchheim Granary		1900	Contributing
045-4521	1671	E	550	RD	Buchheim Chicken Coop		1910	Contributing

## Kanwaka Township 2013

<b>INVENTORY</b>	<b>ADD</b>	<b>DIR</b>	<b>ST.</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>HISTORIC _NAME</b>	<b>CONST</b>	<b>ELIGIBLE</b>
045-4598	591		US-40	HWY	Anderson Barn 1	1925	Yes
045-4599	591		US-40	HWY	Anderson Barn 2	1965	Contributing
045-4597	591		US-40	HWY	Anderson Chicken House	1925	Contributing
045-4570	734	N	1750	RD	Anderson House	1921	No
045-4596	591		US-40	HWY	Anderson House	1925	No
045-4571	734	N	1750	RD	Anderson Shed	1921	No
045-4580	787		US-40	HWY	Baldwin, H.L., House	1880	No
045-4643	193	N	1600	RD	Buchheim Barn 3	1900	Yes
045-4644	193	N	1600	RD	Buchheim Garage	1910	Contributing
045-4640	193	N	1600	RD	Buchheim House 1	1870	Yes
045-4569	777	N	1750	RD	Colman Barn	1929	No
045-4565	777	N	1750	RD	Colman House	1940	No
045-4567	777	N	1750	RD	Colman Shed	1949	No
045-4961	1446	E	700	RD	Cosley House	1875	No
045-4984	1416	E	902	RD	Czaplinski Barn	1905	No
045-4985	1416	E	902	RD	Czaplinski Garage	1915	No
045-4933	94	N	1500	RD	Damm Barn	1910	No
045-4932	94	N	1500	RD	Damm House	1890	No
045-4931	112	E	1570		Deister Barn	1915	No
045-0000-00061	661	N	1415	RD	Barber Schoolhouse	1872	Yes
045-4604	397		US-40	HWY	Barn Ruin	1905	No
045-4928	1540	E	100	RD	Barry House	1905	No
045-4608	1703	E	400	RD	Benjamin House	1870	No
045-4637	447	N	1600	RD	Bidinger House	1890	No
045-4638	447	N	1600	RD	Bidinger Outbuilding	1890	No
045-4581	787		US-40	HWY	Breck, Aaron, Barn	1920	No
045-4582	787		US-40	HWY	Breck, Aaron, Garage	1920	No
045-4583	787		US-40	HWY	Breck, Aaron, Shed 1	1910	No
045-4641	193	N	1600	RD	Buchheim Barn 1	1900	No
045-4642	193	N	1600	RD	Buchheim Barn 2	1910	Yes
045-4621	248	N	1700	RD	Herschell Barn 1	1887	Yes
045-4622	248	N	1700	RD	Herschell Barn 2	1900	Contributing
045-4616	248	N	1700	RD	Herschell House	1887	Yes
045-4618	248	N	1700	RD	Herschell Shed 1	1910	Contributing
045-4619	248	N	1700	RD	Herschell Shed 2	1910	Contributing
045-4623	248		1700	RD	Herschell Stone Walls	1880	Contributing
045-4620	248	N	1700	RD	Herschell Water Tower	1887	Contributing
045-4609	349	N	1700	RD	Hildenbrand House	1957	No
045-4968	1548	E	800	RD	Hird House	1953	No
045-4589	761		US-40	HWY	Holke, J.H. House	1910	Yes

045-4983	1677	E	1000	RD	Holloway Barn	1900	No
045-4956	1562	E	550	RD	Johnson Barn	1900	No
045-4568	777	N	1750	RD	Kelly Barn	1890	No
045-4930	112	E	1570		Deister Garage	1915	No
045-0000-00062	205	N	1600	RD	Deister, H., Farmhouse	1870	Yes
045-4562	1793	E	770	RD	Deskins, C.F., House	1885	No
045-4752	205	N	1600	RD	Diester Smoke-&-Chicken House (Demolished)	1870	No
045-4751	205	N	1600	RD	Diester Stone Barn (Demolished)	1870	No
045-4753	205	N	1600	RD	Diester Wash House & Utility Shed	1870	Contributing
045-4652	205	N	1600	RD	Diester Wood Barn	1920	Contributing
045-4959	1449	E	700	RD	Dornan Shed	1920	Contributing
045-4633	1636	E	50	RD	Draves Barn	1900	No
045-4632	1636	E	50	RD	Draves Garage	1915	No
045-4631	1636	E	50	RD	Draves House	1915	No
045-4630	1718	E	150	RD	Eberhart House	1900	Yes
045-4649	188	N	1600	RD	Eberhart, Peter, Barn 1	1890	Contributing
045-4650	188	N	1600	RD	Eberhart, Peter, Barn 2	1910	Contributing
045-4651	188	N	1600	RD	Eberhart, Peter, Granary	1910	Contributing
045-3957	188	N	1600	RD	Eberhart, Peter, House	1870	Yes
045-4647	188	N	1600	RD	Eberhart, Peter, Shed 1	1880	Contributing
045-4648	188	N	1600	RD	Eberhart, Peter, Smokehouse	1870	Contributing
045-4949	1453	E	550	RD	Faxon Orchard Shed	1880	Contributing
045-4952	1453	E	550	RD	Faxon Stone Walls	1880	Contributing
045-4962	1446	E	700	RD	Finley Barn	1890	Contributing
045-4607	417		US-40	HWY	Fitzpatrick Barn	1905	No
045-4600	397		US-40	HWY	Fitzpatrick House	1890	No
045-4606	417		US-40	HWY	Fitzpatrick House	1905	No
045-4601	397		US-40	HWY	Fitzpatrick Smoke House	1890	No
045-4603	397		US-40	HWY	Fitzpatrick Stone Ruin	1880	No
045-4605	397		US-40	HWY	Fitzpatrick Stone Wall	1880	No
045-4585	1603	E	779	RD	Hanselman, J.M., House	1870	No
045-4593	1631	E	550	RD	Harris Chickenhouse	1910	No
045-4591	1631	E	550	RD	Harris Garage	1920	No
045-4590	1631	E	550	RD	Harris House	1890	No
045-4594	1631	E	550	RD	Harris Loafing Shed	2000	No
045-4592	1631	E	550	RD	Harris Shed 1	1920	No
045-4595	1631	E	550	RD	Harris Shed 4	1880	No
045-4924	1314	E	100	RD	Hendricks Barn 1	1900	Yes
045-4925	1314	E	100	RD	Hendricks Barn 2	1910	Contributing
045-4944	1549	E	350	RD	Shaw Granary	1940	Contributing
045-4941	1549	E	350	RD	Shaw House	1920	Contributing
045-4945	1549	E	350	RD	Shaw Stone Fence	1880	Contributing
045-4963	1446	E	700	RD	Standiss Garage	1920	No
045-4965	1446	E	700	RD	Standiss Scale House	1940	No
045-4964	1446	E	700	RD	Standiss Shed	1920	No
045-4976	1536	E	550	RD	Steele House	1940	No
045-4566	777	N	1750	RD	Kelly Shed	1874	No
045-4563	777	N	1750	RD	Kelly Stone Fence	1880	No
045-4934	60	N	1400	RD	Kropf Barn	1915	Yes
045-4936	60	N	1400	RD	Kropf Outhouse	1940	No
045-4926	0	E	100	RD	Kupper Barn	1900	Yes
045-4929	112	E	1570	RD	Lane House	1890	No
045-4573	1714	E	700	RD	Lyons Chicken House	1920	No
045-4576	1714	E	700	RD	Lyons Shed	1940	No
045-4960	1449	E	700	RD	McBill Barn	1890	Yes

045-4958	1449	E	700	RD	McBill House	1890	Yes
045-4927	1540	E	100	RD	Morrow House	1880	Yes
045-4614	349	N	1700	RD	Murphy Barn	1920	No
045-4612	349	N	1700	RD	Murphy Chicken House	1910	No
045-4611	349	N	1700	RD	Murphy Root Cellar	1910	No
045-4613	349	N	1700	RD	Murphy Shed 2	1920	No
045-4615	349	N	1700	RD	Murphy Stone Walls	1880	No
045-4756	205	N	1600	RD	Nichols Garage/Granary (Demolished)	1920	No
045-4754	205	N	1600	RD	Nichols Pole Barn	1940	Contributing
045-4923	1314	E	100	RD	Petefish House	1950	No
045-4577	1714	E	700	RD	Peteschn Barn	1964	No
045-4574	1714	E	700	RD	Peteschn Shed 1	1960	No
045-4575	1714	E	700	RD	Peteschn Shed 2 (Relocated)	1920	No
045-4969	0	E	800	RD	Pierson Barn	1890	Yes
045-4967	727	N	1500	RD	Pierson House	1890	No
045-4970	0	E	800	RD	Pierson Shed	1890	Contributing
045-4561	885	N	1800	RD	Pontius Barn	1900	Yes
045-4572	1714	E	700	RD	Pontius, F.B. House	1880	No
045-4922	1371	E	250	RD	Rake House	1885	State Only
045-4951	1453	E	550	RD	Raymond Barn	1900	Contributing
045-4948	1453	E	550	RD	Raymond House	1890	Contributing
045-4635	531		1600	RD	Ricker Barn	1900	No
045-4586	772		US-40	HWY	Ricker House	1900	No
045-4634	531	N	1600	RD	Ricker House	1900	No
045-4920	1370	E	250	RD	Scheer House	1920	No
045-4942	1549	E	350	RD	Shaw Barn	1940	Contributing
045-4943	1549	E	350	RD	Shaw Cabin Ruin	1870	Contributing
045-4584	787		US-40	HWY	Breck, Aaron, Shed 2	1910	No
045-4935	60	N	1400	RD	Kropf Stone Ruins	1890	No
045-4610	349	N	1700	RD	Murphy House	1900	No
045-4757	205	N	1600	RD	Nichols Chicken House (Demolished)	1940	No
045-4560	885	N	1800	RD	Pontius House	1900	No
045-4977	1536	E	550	RD	Steele Pump House	1950	No
045-4978	1536	E	550	RD	Steele Shed 1	1960	No
045-4979	1536	E	550	RD	Steele Shed 2	1950	No
045-4980	1536	E	550	RD	Steele Shed 3	1940	No
045-4981	1536	E	550	RD	Steele Shed 4	1940	No
045-4982	1536	E	550	RD	Stowe Barn	1920	No
045-4578	1714	E	700	RD	Talbott Barn	1900	No
045-4972	894	N	1549	RD	Topping Garage	1940	Contributing
045-4971	894	N	1549	RD	Topping House	1890	Contributing
045-4975	894	N	1549	RD	Topping Quonset	1950	Contributing
045-4973	894	N	1549	RD	Topping Shed 1	1920	Contributing
045-4974	894	N	1549	RD	Topping Shed 2	1940	Contributing
045-4938	1546	E	350	RD	Walter Barn 1	1932	Yes
045-4939	1546	E	350	RD	Walter Barn 2	1940	Contributing
045-4937	1546	E	350	RD	Walter House	1916	Contributing
045-4940	1546	E	350	RD	Walter Stone Fence	1880	Contributing
045-4564	777	N	1750	RD	Willets, Harold, House	1965	No
045-4617	248	N	1700	RD	Wulfkuhle Garage	1925	Contributing
045-4946	1513	E	500	RD	Yarnold District School #40	1940	Yes
045-4947	1513	E	500	RD	Yarnold District School #40 Stone Fence	1870	Contributing
045-4625	1772	E	200	RD	Zieb Barn 1	1920	Contributing
045-4626	1772	E	200	RD	Zieb Barn 2	1880	Yes
045-4627	1772	E	200	RD	Zieb Barn 3	1910	Contributing

045-4624	1772	E	200	RD	Zieb Shed 1	1880	Contributing
045-4628	1772	E	200	RD	Zieb Shed 2	1920	Contributing
045-4629	1772	E	200	RD	Zieb Stone Walls	1880	Contributing
045-4579	1639	E	800	RD		1950	No
045-4957	662	N	1550	RD		1900	No
045-4588	771		US-40	HWY		1950	No
045-4602	397		US-40	HWY		1955	No
045-4636	531	N	1600	RD		1950	No
045-4639	261		1600	RD		1890	No
045-4645	193	N	1600	RD		1965	No
045-4646	188	N	1600	RD		1940	Contributing
045-4755	205	N	1600	RD		1948	Contributing
045-4758	205	N	1600	RD		1940	No
045-4919	1588	E	250	RD		1880	No
045-4921	1371	E	250	RD		1950	No
045-4950	1453	E	550	RD		1940	Contributing
045-4953	1562	E	550	RD		1885	No
045-4954	1562	E	550	RD		1940	No
045-4955	1562	E	550	RD		1940	No
045-4587	771		US-40	HWY		1950	No

### Wakarusa Township 2013

<b>ADD</b>	<b>DIR</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>HISTORIC_NAME</b>	<b>CONST</b>	<b>ELIGIBLE</b>
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

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## *Heritage survey focusing on Kanwaka, Wakarusa townships*

March 26, 2013

Dale Nimz says there are still remnants of Douglas County's agrarian past scattered throughout the rural areas surrounding Lawrence, but they are gradually becoming harder to find.

"Old barns are definitely a threatened species," said Nimz, a historic preservation consultant in Lawrence. "Historic barns are large, they're expensive to maintain, and they don't fit modern agriculture and modern life very well. So what often happens is people don't maintain the roof on barns. They leak, that damages the framing, and at some point the structure falls apart."

Nimz and his colleague Susan Ford have spent the last couple of years going from one township to another, taking a survey and cataloging historic buildings and places in rural Douglas County. It's part of a project for the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council, with funding from the Douglas County Commission.

Last year, they completed a survey of Eudora Township. This year, they are turning their attention to Kanwaka Township west of Lawrence, and Wakarusa Township south of the city.

After holding initial public meetings with residents of those areas in February, Nimz and Ford began their field survey of existing properties that may have historical significance. But Nimz said they have gotten off to a slow start because of the weather.

"It's been frustrating," he said. We had pretty nice weather in February. We wanted to have our public meetings and then get started. Now in March, we've had that big snow storm and some bad weather. So it's pretty frustrating right now. We're ready to survey, and conditions aren't very good for it."

Mainly, he said, they look for buildings that are at least 50 years old and have what he calls architectural integrity, "so its appearance still resembles its appearance as a historic building."

"A building that might have some historic material in it, and maybe it's been encased in another more modern building, or it's been renovated so much that it isn't really visible as a historic building, is something that would have low significance," Nimz said.

But the things that are of most interest, he said, are buildings that reflect the early period of Douglas County history, when farming and agriculture were the predominant way of life.

"That's interesting because in the 21st century, we don't really think of Douglas County as an agricultural county that much," Nimz said. "Agriculture is less and less of an important economic activity. There has been a lot of urban development and suburban development, and many of the people who live in rural areas are not farmers. They have other occupations. But throughout most of its history – say from about 1854 to maybe 1964 – agriculture was probably the most important way to make a living in Douglas County outside of Lawrence. And that's what the buildings show us."

Very few of the earliest homes that settlers built before and immediately after the Civil War survive today, Nimz said. That's because many were made of logs or hewed timber that did not survive the decades.

Stone houses were less common at the time, Nimz said, but more of them survive today because they are more durable. Often they were made out of rock that was quarried from within a few miles of the building site itself.

One such building in Kanwaka Township, he said, is a home built in 1869 by August and Caroline Wulfkuhle. Made out of native stone, it's built into the side of a hill - a common feature of German-American architecture - which provides access to a cellar both from inside the house and from outdoors.

"There are a number of farms and families with that name in Kanwaka Township around the Deer Creek area," he said. "It has the main stone area and a large wood frame addition on the rear. It's a house that has evolved, but it still has a high degree of architectural integrity."

Another is the Kanwaka Township Hall, a prominent sight on the north side of U.S. Highway 40 just west of Lawrence.

"That actually was built (in 1892) as the Union Congregational Church," Nimz said. "It served as a church into the late 1920s to about 1930 or so, and the congregation dwindled and it was sold to the township and has served as the township hall since the 1930s. That's one of the main community symbols of Kanwaka Township because the township is a kind of community."

Nimz likes to point out that Kansas was settled during a time of rapidly changing technology which is reflected in the way homes and buildings were constructed.

During the territorial years, homes were built on stone foundations, usually out of native wood or stone. A few builders used so-called "soft brick" that individuals could make by hand out of the clay soil.

"But as soon as the railroads made it possible, from 1864 on, wood frame became the cheapest and quickest and most available material," Nimz said. "So most of the buildings in rural Douglas County will be wood frame."

And then around the turn of the 20th century - from about 1890 to 1910 - timber frames gradually went by the wayside and builders began using boards and planks nailed together to frame structures. Concrete also became readily available and replaced stone as the most common type of foundation.

"So if we find a timber-frame barn, it's almost certainly 19th century, and if we find a nail-frame barn, it's certainly going to be 20th century," Nimz said.

Nimz and Ford plan to complete their field survey of Kanwaka and Wakarusa Townships by June 30. During that time, they encourage area residents to suggest properties to be surveyed and provide historical information about them.

The completed survey will then be published and submitted to the Kansas State Historical Society.

People wanting to suggest properties for inclusion in the survey may email Nimz at [dnimz@sunflower.com](mailto:dnimz@sunflower.com).

**Originally published at:** <http://www2.ljworld.com/news/2013/mar/26/heritage-survey-focusing-kanwaka-wakarusa-township/>

## *Survey taking stock of natural, historic assets*

[Mike Yoder](#)

Mike Yoder/Journal-World Photo. George Hunsinger walks on the farmstead of George Hunsinger's grandfather, who bought the Wakarusa Township property in 1918. Hunsinger lives on adjacent property across the road and now rents the house on the property and farms the land. [Enlarge photo](#)

June 12, 2013

When white settlers first arrived in Douglas County, the rural area directly south of Lawrence in Wakarusa Township was probably among the most desirable places to live and farm.

"There are some very fine, level, rich fields in Wakarusa Township on both sides of the river that were kind of created by the river and the creeks that feed into it," said Dale Nimz, a historic preservation consultant. "There is some very good land, and there were some good farms. Some of the barns and houses are larger and higher quality, and they reflect that."

But as modern urban development in Lawrence spreads south, Nimz said, many of the old farmsteads are being lost. And much of what remains of the older houses and farm structures that were once central to the county's agriculture-based economy is now threatened because of years of neglect or the mere fact that they are no longer useful in today's way of life.

For the last several months, Nimz and his colleague Susan Ford have been traveling the back roads of Wakarusa Township, conducting a survey of the natural and historical assets of the area.

The survey is part of an ongoing project by the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council to document the history and resources of each township in the county. The first survey was completed last year on Eudora Township.

This year, Nimz and Ford are completing surveys of Kanwaka and Wakarusa townships.

"In the end, we hope to have an inventory, not only of our historic places, but also our natural resources," said Jeannette Blackmar, who staffs the conservation council. "Douglas County is really unique in this way. It's about connecting stories, not only historic places themselves but also how they connect on the landscape. So we hope with the inventory to have a better understanding of our heritage through this project."

Blackmar said the survey project is proceeding one township at a time, with priority given to rural areas where historical resources are most threatened by urban development.

Much of Wakarusa Township has been annexed into the city of Lawrence. The rural township extends south from the city limits to North 900 Road, with the east and west boundaries roughly parallel to the city's east and west edges.

The area includes Wells Overlook, as well as the unincorporated villages of Sibleyville due south of Lawrence, and Franklin, much of which has been annexed into southeast Lawrence.

Besides urban growth, Nimz said Douglas County's rural landscape has also changed because of the evolving nature of agriculture itself, which for many years was the main economic activity outside the city of Lawrence.

Barns, chicken coops and other kinds of outbuildings were designed to support a more diversified kind of farming, where a single family would raise both food crops and livestock.

“Each outbuilding had a purpose and a function,” he said. “Almost all of those functions no longer apply. On the historic farms, the set of historic farm buildings is more complex, whereas modern farms tend to simplify. So where there might have been eight or 10 buildings on an old farm, most likely they’ll be reduced down to two or three or four today.”

The meeting on the Kanwaka Township survey will be at 7 p.m. Monday, at the Stull United Methodist Church Fellowship Hall, 1596 East 250 Road.

The Wakarusa Township survey meeting is set for 7 p.m. Tuesday at the Unitarian Fellowship of Lawrence, 1263 North 1100 Road.

**Originally published at:** <http://www2.ljworld.com/news/2013/jun/12/survey-taking-stock-natural-historic-assets/>



## Discovering our Douglas County Heritage

Come and learn what we discovered in Kanwaka and Wakarusa Townships during our Spring 2013 survey. Join us for final the public meetings to learn more.



Preservation consultants Dale Nimz and Susan Ford spent Spring 2013 surveying and documenting historic rural structures throughout Kanwaka and Wakarusa townships. Come learn about the survey process, recordation, evaluation and recommendations.

**7 p.m. Monday, June 17, Stull Methodist Church Fellowship Hall,  
1596 East 250 Road, Stull**

**7 p.m. Tuesday, June 18, Unitarian Fellowship of Lawrence,  
1263 North 1100 Road, Lawrence**

This heritage survey project is funded & administered by the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council. Questions? Contact Dale Nimz, 785-856-1299, [dnimz@sunflower.com](mailto:dnimz@sunflower.com) or Jeanette Blackmar, Heritage Council Coordinator, at [jblackmar@douglas-county.com](mailto:jblackmar@douglas-county.com)