



Eudora Township & Kanwaka Township Douglas County, Kansas Historic Resources Survey

September 2015

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Buchheim Barn 3 - Kanwaka Township - Douglas County, Kansas

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HISTORIC RESOURCES INTENSIVE SURVEY OF EUDORA AND KANWAKA TOWNSHIPS

SUMMARY REPORT

September 2015

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

A historic preservation survey is the process of identifying and gathering data on a community's historic resources such as buildings, sites, structures, and objects. It consists of two basic components – the field survey, 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 with assistance from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) at the Kansas Historical Society (KSHS). Conclusions will aid in monitoring and preserving the cultural resources of Eudora Township and Kanwaka Township in Douglas County. Primary funding was provided by a Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant, administered by the SHPO. Jan Shupert-Arick, DCHCC's Program Coordinator, supervised the project.

Stan Hernly and Joni Hernly of Hernly Associates, Inc. conducted the survey. This Intensive Survey builds on the two Reconnaissance Surveys for Eudora Township and Kanwaka Township initiated in 2011 and 2012 for the DCHCC by consultants Dale Nimz and Susan Jezak Ford. Properties included in this survey were identified in the previous surveys as potentially eligible to be listed in the State or National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as a "contributing" structure to a historic group.

A public meeting for anyone interested in learning more about the project was held on February 21, 2015 from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. at the Union Pacific Depot, 402 N 2nd Street, Lawrence, KS, which is a location mid-way between the two townships. Notices were mailed to all survey area property owners and a public notice was placed in the Lawrence Journal World newspaper. The walk-in format of the meeting allowed attendees to arrive anytime during the three hour timeframe to pick up handouts, review photos and maps, and discuss the project with the consultants or the Program Coordinator. No property owners attended the meeting; there were four visitors to the depot who reviewed information and discussed the project with the consultants and coordinator. The "Recommendations" section of this report will discuss this in more detail.

Research and primary field work, including site visits, photography, and owner interviews occurred March through September 2015. All of the properties in the survey were already included in the *Kansas Historic Resources Inventory* (KHRI) data base, which is maintained by the KSHS. Some specific buildings and resources were not included in KHRI. Updates were made to existing survey entries in September 2015, and the project report was completed in September 2015.

Research included reference to the two previously completed reconnaissance surveys and new research specific to the properties included. Sources included various maps, publications, and news stories. Sources were located at Watkins Community Museum, Kansas Historical Society (accessed through www.kansasmemory.org), and various historic newspapers (accessed through www.newspapers.com). Refer to the Bibliography at the end of this report for a complete list of sources.

Site visits were initiated through direct contact of property owners. This proved to be the most difficult part of the survey. Telephone numbers were not easily obtainable through readily accessible public means. Phone messages were often not returned, and many calls were not answered, even when made at various times of day and on weekends. Given the common use of “caller id” it’s not too surprising that phones went unanswered when an unknown number was seen coming in. 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 buildings on their property.

Photography was completed using a Canon “Rebel XTi” with an 18-55mm zoom lens. Given the difficulty of arranging site visits, photos were taken during property visits regardless of weather conditions, sun angles, or vegetation growth around buildings. Selected photos were renamed for each property and uploaded into the KHRI database. All photos were provided to the SHPO in original JPG format, reduced size JPG format, and TIFF format.

Owner interviews were primarily completed during site visits, with some follow-up phone calls. The questions asked were condensed versions of the questions found on the Preliminary Site Information Questionnaire (PSIQ) provided by the KSHS. The “Property Summary” reports follow the PSIQ format. Some owners were knowledgeable of their property’s history, and only a few had any documented historical information regarding previous owners or property development. We did hear several “stories” about various properties and people related to them, but typically the only verifiable information came from owners who are descendants of previous owners.

SURVEY AREA

The survey area includes Eudora Township and Kanwaka Township in Douglas County, Kansas. A more refined survey area within the two townships was defined by a list of buildings generated from the KHRI database. These lists identified 74 buildings, 43 in Eudora Township and 31 in Kanwaka Township, from the previous Reconnaissance Surveys for further study.

SURVEY FINDINGS

Besides the two previous Reconnaissance Surveys of Eudora Township and Kanwaka Township, the primary source for studying and understanding rural properties in Kansas is the ***National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas***. This document was very useful in helping the consultants place the surveyed buildings into a broader historical context.

As the survey proceeded, it became clear that the 74 individual buildings on the KHRI generated lists were a good starting point, but it was also realized that a more inclusive review would paint a bigger picture that could be useful in future preservation planning. Using the *MPDF: Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* as a guide, the survey work was approached not on an “individual building” basis

but on a property basis. 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.

SURVEY PRODUCTS

The products of the survey include:

- This Summary Report
- A Site Plan for each of the 56 properties, whether the property was visited or not. These were prepared using photographic satellite imagery from the Douglas County GIS system. Each site plan is an 8.5"x11" 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.
- A Property Summary document for most of the properties in the survey. These include all of the relevant information from the KHRI database formatted in a layout to match a Preliminary Site Information Questionnaire (PSIQ). These identify all potentially contributing historic structures and resources on a property, and include a photograph of each. They could be used for the same purpose as a PSIQ, to officially determine historic listing eligibility of a specific property by the SHPO.
- Photographs of every building on each property visited. Multiple images from various angles are included. Interior photos were taken of properties when the owner granted permission.
- Research documents found for specific properties.
- Uploaded data into KHRI files.
- CD's of all photos, files, and documents created for the survey.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The two Reconnaissance Surveys previously completed for Eudora Township and Kanwaka Township provide a good historical background for both areas. This study will not replicate that information. Instead, it will attempt to synthesize the findings of those surveys and combine that with the findings of this survey to paint a broader picture of the cultural resources in Eudora Township and Kanwaka Township.

SYNTHESIS

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 together a cohesive amalgam that moved and changed 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" set by the MPDF, 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 surely 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. One thing is certain, the rural landscape is changing, and it will continue to change. There is an important question related to this, is it desirable to let the change occur as a natural course of events or does the DCHCC wish to impact that change in a particular way?

Coming to an understanding that the Farmstead was the basic building block of development in these two townships seems like a simple conclusion, but that pattern wasn't clear from the outset. It does however seem clear at the conclusion that the Farmstead is the rural resource that should be the 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 beautiful, 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 owned by people with no connection to original owners
- 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

PROPERTY ANALYSIS

PROPERTIES SURVEYED

A total of 74 buildings on 57 properties were included on the initial survey list. This was divided between Kanwaka Township with 31 buildings on 26 properties, and Eudora Township with 43 buildings on 31 properties.

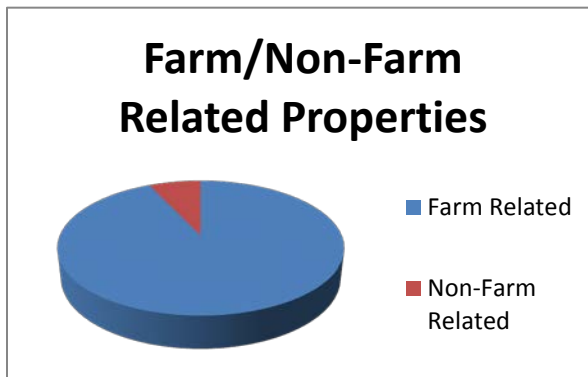
On one property on the list, all of the buildings had been demolished since the reconnaissance survey in 2012. One property owner, when contacted asked to be excluded from the survey. During a site visit, a property owner asked if we wanted to look at their other property across the road, and that was added to the survey also. The final survey includes 56 properties.

The site visit field work of the survey documented 120 buildings and resources on 30 properties; 86 of the buildings and resources had previously been entered into KHRI and 34 had not. These were divided between Kanwaka Township with 62 KHRI buildings and 19 non-KHRI resources on 19 properties, and Eudora Township with 24 KHRI buildings and 15 non-KHRI resources on 11 properties,.

The inclusion or exclusion of a particular property in the site-visit field-work of the survey was based solely on site access. Many property owners could not be contacted to arrange a site visit. Some properties were surveyed from adjacent roadways or from driveways leading into the property. Because of this limitation, not all of the buildings and resources in the survey have had additional on-site information gathered to help determine their potential eligibility for historic listing. The survey does however provide clarity to the type of historic listing possible for every property.

PROPERTY TYPES

Buildings in the survey are comprised primarily of farm related resources. These 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. Fifty-two of the properties are “Farm Related” and four are “Non-Farm Related”. The four non-farm related are Deer Creek Evangelical Church (1596 E 250 Rd), Kraft Machine Shop (247 N 1600 Rd), Barber School (661 N 1415 Rd), and Yarnold District School #40 (1513 E 500 Rd).



The MPDF *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas*, defines the three property types that are eligible for historic listing under that document as:

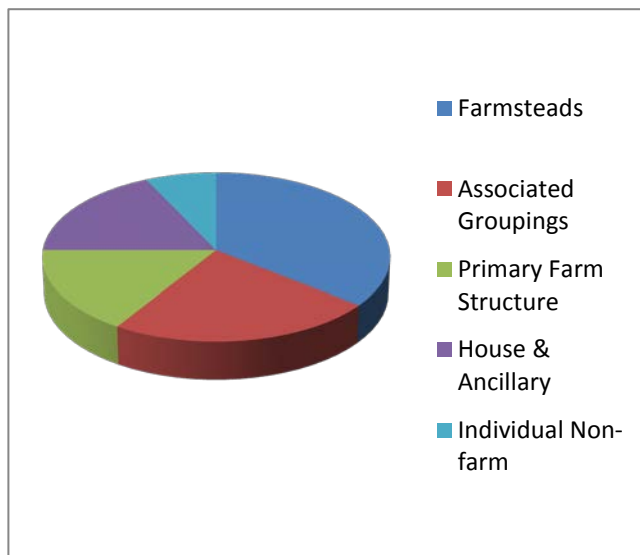
- Farmsteads
- Associated Grouping of Farm-related Structures
- Primary Farm Structures

Historic listing of other individual structures (or individual and ancillary structures) in the townships are possible under other criteria. Individual farmhouses, even if they were originally part of a farmstead, are not eligible under the MPDF. Based on these definitions for historic listing there are two other types of properties in the survey, and these are:

- Farmhouses, with or without Ancillary Structures
- Non-Farm-Related Structures

Using these five categories, the breakdown in property types of the fifty-six properties are shown in the following table and chart:

PROPERTY TYPES	Quantity	Percent
Farmsteads	20	36%
Associated Groupings	12	21%
Primary Farm Structure	9	16%
House & Ancillary	11	20%
Individual Non-farm	4	7%
	56	100%



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, 88% of the properties are eligible to be listed.

TYPE OF POTENTIAL LISTING	QUANTITY	ELIGIBLE	
Farmstead	20	20	100%
Associated Grouping	12	12	100%
Primary Farm Structure	9	8	89%
House & Ancillary	11	10	91%
Individual Non-farm	4	2	50%
	56	52	93%

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 no more time than listing an individual building, increases the number of listed resources by at least 400%.**

BUILDING TYPE EXAMPLES

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:

- Bank Barn
- Gable-Roof Barn

- Midwest Prairie Barn



Bank Barn – 1408 E 1500 Rd



Gable Roof Barn – 923 E 2300 Rd



Midwest Prairie Barn – 2015 N 1500 Rd

Corn Cribs

Corn cribs are not very common in the survey area. Only one example was found, and it had been incorporated into a structure including multiple shed additions.



Corn Crib – 1546 E 350 Rd

Granaries

Granaries are a more common building type in the survey area, and none were seen to be used for their original purpose. Because of their small size and raised rectangular grain storage bin/s, they tend to not be easily adapted to new uses. Because of this, they appear to be a highly endangered building type.



Granary – 1581 E 400 Rd

Farmhouses

Farmhouses are considered Primary Farm Structures by the MPDF, however, a farmhouse is not required for a property to be considered for listing as a Farmstead or as an Associated Grouping. Farmhouses though, cannot be listed by themselves as a Primary Farm Structure. They can be listed individually, but not under the umbrella of the MPDF: *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas*.

Popular house and building design styles from different time periods follow a fairly typical pattern across the nation (McAlester 1984). This is mainly due to changes in construction technology that have affected house styles and construction methods throughout history. Several of these national trends in construction technology are apparent in the survey area.

The industrialization of off-site building technologies from 1865 to 1900 permitted many complex building parts, such as doors, windows, siding, detailing, etc. to be mass produced in factories and shipped across country by train (McAlester 1984).

Early in the 1920s, inexpensive techniques were perfected for adding brick or stone veneer to balloon frame construction allowing these materials to be used cheaply in middle class dwellings (McAlester 1984). Domestic technology raised standards of living in the home with the most significant change being the installation of electricity for lights and appliances. Only 16 percent of homes in the U.S. had electric lights in 1912, compared to 63 percent in 1927 (G. Wright 1981).



National Folk Style Farmhouse – 248 N 1700 Rd

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 Eudora and Kanwaka Townships. The primary difference between the two areas is the presence of dry-laid stone fences in Kanwaka Twp. Eight of the eleven properties categorized as Farmsteads in Kanwaka had stone fences. In some cases these were around the perimeter of the property and in other cases they were placed as separation between pastures.



Stone Fence – 1581 E 400 Rd



Smokehouse – 1432 E 2300 Rd



Out House – 190 N 1600 Rd

OTHER AGRICULTURE-RELATED STRUCTURES

Other agriculture-related structures that are not on a farm property include Grain Elevators and Mills. No examples of these were found as part of this survey in either township.

PROPERTY CONDITION ANALYSIS

CONSTRUCTION DATES

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

BUILDING & RESOURCE CONDITIONS

Buildings and resources in the survey are in various conditions from poor to excellent, and the potential for their 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.

At the outset of the survey it was anticipated by the survey team that the greatest danger of demolition for rural buildings would be found at the intersection point where urban expansion meets rural development. This was found to be partially true, as in the area surrounding the new Eudora High School and new Eudora Middle School along E 2200 Rd south of Eudora, 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 historic preservation movement in United States grew out of the conflict between private property owner rights versus the public good. It's often portrayed as an owner's right to do as they want with their property, versus the public good for keeping a significant structure. It's a conflict that ends up in a winner-take-all situation. Perhaps a better way to think about preservation is: owner's rights **plus** public good. If an owner is going to make a change to their property and that change can be directed in a way that preserves the cultural heritage associated with the historic resources, it becomes a win-win situation.

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 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 for the public good 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 can be in the public good. 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 private property rights and the public good.

INCENTIVES TO PARTICIPATE IN SURVEYS

No one attended the initial public meeting for this survey. The location of the meeting at a mid-point between the two townships may have been a factor in this. For future intensive surveys the survey team recommends holding the public meetings at a location within the township. Organizing the public meeting around a social event at a church or township hall may help to encourage people to attend as well.

It was very difficult to contact owners to arrange site visits to properties. There were no incentives for people to participate in the survey process. Perhaps for the next round of intensive surveys a \$20 coupon to the Lawrence farmers-market could be mailed or given to each property owner in the survey list, and the coupon isn't valid until signed by the consultant at the completion of the site visit. Some creative ways should be explored to increase public participation in the survey process.

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, but those incentives have not proven yet to be enough to encourage state/national register listing of properties. 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

Given the difficulty found in this survey of making direct contact with property owners, it is unclear exactly how many property owners would be interested in historic listing of their properties. There are definitely 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, it's likely that 10 to 20 properties could be listed in the near future.

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 this process is 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 stonewalls 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.

A Douglas County Register of Historic Places could be a tool to incentivize owners to preserve rural buildings. Listing on a 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 seems daunting and time constrained for someone with a small project. 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. One owner pointed out to the survey team that it is often less expensive to construct an entirely new metal sided building than to repair the roof of an existing historic farm structure. 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.

TEAM WORK

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 intensive survey was to more thoroughly research and describe buildings and structures in Eudora Township and Kanwaka 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 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 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 state/national register
- 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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LIST OF PROPERTIES IN SURVEY BY KHRI NUMBER

Key: FS (Farmstead), AG (Associated Grouping of Farm Related Structures), PF (Primary Farm Structure), Ind-Dwell (Individual Dwelling), Ind-NF (Individual Non-farm Structure)

	TWP	KHRI (PRIME)	ADDRESS	SITE VISIT	TYPE	ELIG
1	E	045-0000-00009	1811 N 1500 Rd	Y	AG	Y
2	E	045-0000-00018	1477 E 2300 Rd	N	FS	Y
3	K	045-0000-00061	661 N 1415 Rd	Y	Ind-NF	Y
4	K	045-0000-00062	205 N 1600 Rd	Y	FS	Y
5	E	045-0000-00587	1928 N 1500 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
6	K	045-3956	1581 E 400 Rd	Y	FS	Y
7	K	045-3957	190 N 1600 Rd	Y	FS	Y
8	E	045-4062	2392 N 800 Rd	Y	FS	Y
9	E	045-4068	2012 N 900 Rd	N	FS	Y
10	E	045-4078	2339 N 1000 Rd	Y	AG	Y
11	E	045-4082	1820 N 1000 Rd	N	FS	Y
12	E	045-4089	1991 N 1100 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
13	E	045-4092	2351 N 1100 Rd	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y
14	E	045-4104	2197 N 1100 Rd	N	PF	N
15	E	045-4111	1912 N 1100 Rd	N	FS	Y
16	E	045-4172	2372 N 900 Rd	N	PF	Y
17	E	045-4178	2145 N 900 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
18	E	045-4193	888 E 2000 Rd	N	PF	Y
19	E	045-4197	746 E 2100 Rd	N	FS	Y
20	E	045-4208	781 East 2200 Rd	N	AG	Y
21	E	045-4223	1041 E 2200 Rd	N	FS	Y
22	E	045-4226	923 E 2300 Rd	Y	FS	Y
23	E	045-4229	926 E 2300 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
24	E	045-4233	790 E 2300 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
25	E	045-4264	1432 E 2300 Rd	Y	AG	Y
26	K	045-4270	1659 E 800 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
27	K	045-4272	366 N 1600 Rd	N	FS	Y
28	E	045-4307	2368 N 1500 Rd	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y
29	E	045-4325	2015 N 1500 Rd	Y	FS	Y
30	E	045-4344	1918 N 1500 Rd	N	AG/FS	Y/N
31	E	045-4350	1522 E 1850 Rd	N	FS	Y
32	E	045-4362	1408 E 1850 Rd	Y	AG	Y
33	E	045-4390	2124 N 1400 Rd	N	PF/FS	Y/N
34	E	045-4399	545 W 20th	N	AG	Y
35	E	045-4436	1107 E 2200 Rd	N	AG	Y
36	E	045-4465	1274 E 2200 Rd	Y	PF	Y
37	E	045-4468	1211 E 2200 Rd	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y
38	K	045-4508	1596 E 250 Rd	Y	Ind-NF	Y
39	K	045-4511	247 N 1600 Rd	Y	Ind-NF	N
40	K	045-4561	885 N 1800 Rd	N	PF	Y
41	K	045-4598	591 US-40 Hwy	Y	FS	Y
42	K	045-4616	248 N 1700 Rd	Y	FS	Y
43	K	045-4624	1772 E 200 Rd	Y	FS	Y

44	K	045-4630	1718 E 150 Rd	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y/Demo
45	K	045-4640	193 N 1600 Rd	Y	FS	Y
46	K	045-4922	1371 E 250 Rd	Y	PF	Y
47	K	045-4924	1314 E 100 Rd	N	AG	Y
48	K	045-4926	1347 E 100 Rd	Y	PF	Y
49	K	045-4927	1540 E 100 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
50	K	045-4934	60 N 1400 Rd	Y	AG	Y
51	K	045-4938	1546 E 350 Rd	Y	FS	Y
52	K	045-4941	1549 E 350 Rd	Y	FS	Y
53	K	045-4946	1513 E 500 Rd	Y	Ind-NF	N
54	K	045-4960	1449 E 700 Rd	Y	AG	Y
55	K	045-4962	1446 E 700 Rd	Y	PF/FS	Y/N
56	K	045-4969	1430 E 800 Rd	Y	AG	Y

LIST OF PROPERTIES IN SURVEY BY ADDRESS

Key: FS (Farmstead), AG (Associated Grouping of Farm Related Structures), PF (Primary Farm Structure), Ind-Dwell (Individual Dwelling), Ind-NF (Individual Non-farm Structure)

	TWP	KHRI (PRIME)	ADDRESS	VISIT	TYPE	ELIG
1	E	045-4223	1041 E 2200 Rd	N	FS	Y
2	E	045-4436	1107 E 2200 Rd	N	AG	Y
3	E	045-4468	1211 E 2200 Rd	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y
4	E	045-4465	1274 E 2200 Rd	Y	PF	Y
5	K	045-4924	1314 E 100 Rd	N	AG	Y
6	K	045-4926	1347 E 100 Rd	Y	PF	Y
7	K	045-4922	1371 E 250 Rd	Y	PF	Y
8	E	045-4362	1408 E 1850 Rd	Y	AG	Y
9	K	045-4969	1430 E 800 Rd	Y	AG	Y
10	E	045-4264	1432 E 2300 Rd	Y	AG	Y
11	K	045-4962	1446 E 700 Rd	Y	PF/FS	Y/N
12	K	045-4960	1449 E 700 Rd	Y	AG	Y
13	E	045-0000-00018	1477 E 2300 Rd	N	FS	Y
14	K	045-4946	1513 E 500 Rd	Y	Ind-NF	N
15	E	045-4350	1522 E 1850 Rd	N	FS	Y
16	K	045-4927	1540 E 100 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
17	K	045-4938	1546 E 350 Rd	Y	FS	Y
18	K	045-4941	1549 E 350 Rd	Y	FS	Y
19	K	045-3956	1581 E 400 Rd	Y	FS	Y
20	K	045-4508	1596 E 250 Rd	Y	Ind-NF	Y
21	K	045-4270	1659 E 800 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
22	K	045-4630	1718 E 150 Rd	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y/Demo
23	K	045-4624	1772 E 200 Rd	Y	FS	Y
24	E	045-0000-00009	1811 N 1500 Rd	Y	AG	Y
25	E	045-4082	1820 N 1000 Rd	N	FS	Y
26	K	045-3957	190 N 1600 Rd	Y	FS	Y
27	E	045-4111	1912 N 1100 Rd	N	FS	Y
28	E	045-4344	1918 N 1500 Rd	N	AG/FS	Y/N

29	E	045-0000-00587	1928 N 1500 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
30	K	045-4640	193 N 1600 Rd	Y	FS	Y
31	E	045-4089	1991 N 1100 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
32	E	045-4068	2012 N 900 Rd	N	FS	Y
33	E	045-4325	2015 N 1500 Rd	Y	FS	Y
34	K	045-0000-00062	205 N 1600 Rd	Y	FS	Y
35	E	045-4390	2124 N 1400 Rd	N	PF/FS	Y/N
36	E	045-4178	2145 N 900 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
37	E	045-4104	2197 N 1100 Rd	N	PF	N
38	E	045-4078	2339 N 1000 Rd	Y	AG	Y
39	E	045-4092	2351 N 1100 Rd	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y
40	E	045-4307	2368 N 1500 Rd	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y
41	E	045-4172	2372 N 900 Rd	N	PF	Y
42	E	045-4062	2392 N 800 Rd	Y	FS	Y
43	K	045-4511	247 N 1600 Rd	Y	Ind-NF	N
44	K	045-4616	248 N 1700 Rd	Y	FS	Y
45	K	045-4272	366 N 1600 Rd	N	FS	Y
46	E	045-4399	545 W 20th	N	AG	Y
47	K	045-4598	591 US-40 Hwy	Y	FS	Y
48	K	045-4934	60 N 1400 Rd	Y	AG	Y
49	K	045-0000-00061	661 N 1415 Rd	Y	Ind-NF	Y
50	E	045-4197	746 E 2100 Rd	N	FS	Y
51	E	045-4208	781 East 2200 Rd	N	AG	Y
52	E	045-4233	790 E 2300 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
53	K	045-4561	885 N 1800 Rd	N	PF	Y
54	E	045-4193	888 E 2000 Rd	N	PF	Y
55	E	045-4226	923 E 2300 Rd	Y	FS	Y
56	E	045-4229	926 E 2300 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y

LIST OF PROPERTIES IN SURVEY BY PROPERTY TYPE

Key: FS (Farmstead), AG (Associated Grouping of Farm Related Structures), PF (Primary Farm Structure), Ind-Dwell (Individual Dwelling), Ind-NF (Individual Non-farm Structure)

	TWP	KHRI (PRIME)	ADDRESS	VISIT	TYPE	ELIG
1	E	045-4436	1107 E 2200 Rd	N	AG	Y
2	K	045-4924	1314 E 100 Rd	N	AG	Y
3	E	045-4362	1408 E 1850 Rd	Y	AG	Y
4	K	045-4969	1430 E 800 Rd	Y	AG	Y
5	E	045-4264	1432 E 2300 Rd	Y	AG	Y
6	K	045-4960	1449 E 700 Rd	Y	AG	Y
7	E	045-0000-00009	1811 N 1500 Rd	Y	AG	Y
8	E	045-4078	2339 N 1000 Rd	Y	AG	Y
9	E	045-4399	545 W 20th	N	AG	Y
10	K	045-4934	60 N 1400 Rd	Y	AG	Y
11	E	045-4208	781 East 2200 Rd	N	AG	Y
12	E	045-4344	1918 N 1500 Rd	N	AG/FS	Y/N

13	E	045-4223	1041 E 2200 Rd	N	FS	Y
14	E	045-0000-00018	1477 E 2300 Rd	N	FS	Y
15	E	045-4350	1522 E 1850 Rd	N	FS	Y
16	K	045-4938	1546 E 350 Rd	Y	FS	Y
17	K	045-4941	1549 E 350 Rd	Y	FS	Y
18	K	045-3956	1581 E 400 Rd	Y	FS	Y
19	K	045-4624	1772 E 200 Rd	Y	FS	Y
20	E	045-4082	1820 N 1000 Rd	N	FS	Y
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22	E	045-4111	1912 N 1100 Rd	N	FS	Y
23	K	045-4640	193 N 1600 Rd	Y	FS	Y
24	E	045-4068	2012 N 900 Rd	N	FS	Y
25	E	045-4325	2015 N 1500 Rd	Y	FS	Y
26	K	045-0000-00062	205 N 1600 Rd	Y	FS	Y
27	E	045-4062	2392 N 800 Rd	Y	FS	Y
28	K	045-4616	248 N 1700 Rd	Y	FS	Y
29	K	045-4272	366 N 1600 Rd	N	FS	Y
30	K	045-4598	591 US-40 Hwy	Y	FS	Y
31	E	045-4197	746 E 2100 Rd	N	FS	Y
32	E	045-4226	923 E 2300 Rd	Y	FS	Y
33	E	045-4468	1211 E 2200 Rd	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y
34	K	045-4927	1540 E 100 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
35	K	045-4270	1659 E 800 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
36	K	045-4630	1718 E 150 Rd	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y/Demo
37	E	045-0000-00587	1928 N 1500 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
38	E	045-4089	1991 N 1100 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
39	E	045-4178	2145 N 900 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
40	E	045-4092	2351 N 1100 Rd	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y
41	E	045-4307	2368 N 1500 Rd	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y
42	E	045-4233	790 E 2300 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
43	E	045-4229	926 E 2300 Rd	N	Ind-Dwell	Y
44	K	045-4946	1513 E 500 Rd	Y	Ind-NF	N
45	K	045-4508	1596 E 250 Rd	Y	Ind-NF	Y
46	K	045-4511	247 N 1600 Rd	Y	Ind-NF	N
47	K	045-0000-00061	661 N 1415 Rd	Y	Ind-NF	Y
48	E	045-4465	1274 E 2200 Rd	Y	PF	Y
49	K	045-4926	1347 E 100 Rd	Y	PF	Y
50	K	045-4922	1371 E 250 Rd	Y	PF	Y
51	E	045-4104	2197 N 1100 Rd	N	PF	N
52	E	045-4172	2372 N 900 Rd	N	PF	Y
53	K	045-4561	885 N 1800 Rd	N	PF	Y
54	E	045-4193	888 E 2000 Rd	N	PF	Y
55	K	045-4962	1446 E 700 Rd	Y	PF/FS	Y/N
56	E	045-4390	2124 N 1400 Rd	N	PF/FS	Y/N