

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Henry, William, House

Other names/site number KHRI No. 045-5734

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 344 N 1925 Road

NA

 not for publication

City or town Lecompton

NA

 vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Douglas Code 45 Zip code 66050

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

See File

Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date _____

Kansas State Historical Society
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Henry, William Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS
OTHER: National Folk

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE
walls: STONE

roof: ASPHALT
other: WOOD

Henry, William Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary

The William Henry residence is located about five miles southwest of Lecompton, a small historic town situated on the south side of the Kansas River in Douglas County. The surrounding area includes green and vast rolling hills, farm fields, and creeks which empty into the Kansas River. The house was built by a Civil War veteran from Pennsylvania who moved to Kansas in 1868 with his wife and two children. They first built a large barn just east of where the house would later be constructed. Construction of the barn was completed in 1869, and the stone house followed with construction being completed in 1873. The original structure of the house was the south-facing portion, with an ell-addition to the north added at an unknown later date (possibly around 1879, as the family had expanded to six members).

The house is a two-story T-shaped building constructed of limestone with several nearby older outbuildings. The house's construction, design, and materials are intact and convey the overall sense of original purpose as that of a dwelling for a Kansas family on a busy, working farm.

Elaboration

The house is situated at the bottom of a hill, which rises to the north and east, leveling out at the top into approximately 8 acres of pasture. Fringed with numerous black Walnut trees, it is only at the top of the hill looking into the pasture that the fairly high elevation is noticeable and has outstanding views of the horizon. The eastern boundary of the property is marked by a rock wall, and visible as you walk the edge of the pasture. These rock walls were often constructed in Douglas County by property owners in the late 1800s. There is a small pond in the pasture, southeast of the house, which drains through the yard into what eventually becomes Coon Creek. The yard area is large, approximately one and a half to two acres, with several mature shade trees including two large, unique Pecan trees situated near the house. There are several large vegetable and flower gardens. There are six or seven other houses within a half-mile radius of the property, all of which, with one exception, have been built since the 1980s. The closest one is across the road about 400 yards to the west but is not visible because it is behind the remains of the old barn, which originally went with the house, and a large wooded area. There is also a house across the road about 400 yards to the southwest which is visible from the Henry House's south-facing windows.

The T-shaped house is of irregularly coursed limestone construction with corner quoin stones. The roof has asphalt shingles. Wood windows are 4/4 double-hung, and half-windows are 2/2 double-hung. All doors and windows have arched stone headers and dressed stone sills. The house's side-gabled main south façade is five bays wide with a center door approached by a set of stone steps. Each bay has a full window in the first story and a half window in the second story, except for bay two, where the first-story window is filled with stone. Bays two and four also have basement windows. The west elevation's south gable end has full windows in the first and second stories and a door in the southern portion with a set of stone steps. The house's northwest juncture is filled with a modern wood deck.

The west wall of the rear ell has a north upper half window and a full lower window, as well as a door in the southern portion. The south wall of the northwest juncture has half and full windows in the second and first stories. The ell's north gable end has one small window in the first story with no sill or header. The house's northeast juncture is filled with a modern one-story wood enclosed shed porch. Half-windows are located in each wall above the enclosed porch. The porch has entrance doors and windows in the north and east walls.

Henry, William Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

The east side of the house's front gable has a central brick chimney surrounded on each side by full windows in each story. An entrance to the basement is located in the house's southeast corner.¹ The architect and builder are unknown, but there were many German immigrants at that time that were skilled in the art of stone masonry. There was a limestone quarry just east of Leocompton, and it is possible that the stone was quarried there.

Interior

The house's interior retains much of its historic layout that includes a living room, parlor and a rear kitchen on the first floor. The parlor has been divided so that space contains a sitting room, an office, and a bathroom. The house's staircase was moved from its south-central location to the southwest corner. The second story has three bedrooms, a large attic room, and one modern bathroom.

Although the living room has two exterior doors, the south, and east facing doors were possibly used as the main entrances as one time. The main entries are now off of the kitchen, which is the lower level of the ell addition. The front door is on the east side, and the back door is on the west that exits out through the porch addition. The kitchen and the attic room above are part of the ell addition and are over a crawl space, while the original portion of the house is over a basement.²

The kitchen has been updated and is one large room with the doors mentioned above and three windows. The southwest corner of the kitchen has an old chimney that probably once was where a stove was vented. The window sills and exterior doorways throughout the house are very wide because of the thickness of the stone walls. There are no fireplaces in the home, but the home was once heated by stoves, as evidenced by the circular marks in some of the ceilings.

The doorway (interior) between the kitchen and the living room is 20 inches deep, an indication that this used to be the door to the exterior before the ell was added, and due to its location in the structure. The ceiling on the south wall appears to have had a stovepipe at one point. The living room is a 15 x 15 foot with three windows and two doors. The floor is oak, which is the flooring throughout the first floor except for the kitchen, which is modern vinyl tiles. The walls were resurfaced with drywall at some point. The south wall along the stairway is the original plaster.

The parlor area to the east of the living room has been divided into two areas by a modern wall. The southern portion is a sitting room with three windows, two facing south and one facing east. The walls on the east, south, and west sides are all of the original plaster, with the fourth being the modern wall (drywall). The floor is the same oak that is in the living room. The ceiling is natural wood plank that was put in by the current owner in 2005. The other area is an office/library with one east-facing window and a pressed tin ceiling put in by the current owner around 2006. The walls on the north, east and west sides are original plaster, with the fourth being the modern wall. The bathroom off of the office/library is part of the porch addition.

The upstairs has three bedrooms, 2 with original doorframe of plain pine. The third was possibly one large room at one time, but later walls were put up to create the third bedroom, hallway, and a bathroom. The southeast and northeast bedrooms have the original plaster on the exterior walls, and the original wide pine floors have been exposed and refinished in all of the bedrooms. The original woodwork that is in these rooms is not ornate, but simple square pine on the window frames and simple baseboards which are appropriate for a farmhouse of that era. The metal sucker rods are visible along the baseboards in the upstairs rooms as well as the stairway area. In addition to the bedrooms, there is a large room that is used as attic space by the current owners. It is the room above the kitchen and is the second floor of the north ell addition. The doorway is short (66 inches) and 20 inches deep indicating that it was originally a window before the addition was added. The doors are painted four-panel wood doors with original hardware of hinges, rim lock latches, and old porcelain doorknobs.

¹ Ford, Susan *Kansas Historic Resources Inventory* (Topeka, KS: Kansas Historical Society 2017) pg 2

² Ford, pg 2

Henry, William Residence

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State

The original property contained a historic barn (now in ruins), and a chicken coop that has been altered. Both buildings have been determined as not eligible and are not included within this property boundary and nomination.

Integrity

The William Henry Residence retains a high degree of all seven aspects of integrity in the original portion of the building as well as in the historic addition. While the integrity of design and workmanship have been modified to accept the addition, they remain intact throughout the building. Additionally, the alterations that occurred to increase the size of the building (possibly 1879) contribute to the overall significance of the structure as the family had outgrown the original portion. Its historic identity is clearly conveyed through the retention of the original character-defining features, and its original location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. It is an excellent example of the National Folk style in Lecompton, Kansas.

Henry, William Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1872-1880

Significant Dates

1879

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1872, the year that construction began on the house and continues until 1890. The building was occupied beginning in 1873, but the family quickly outgrew the original I-house. It is not confirmed but estimated that the ell-addition was constructed in 1879 when the family increased to six people. The closing date of 1890 allows for the alterations that occurred early in the building's life to be considered contributing to the historic significance of the structure.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

NA

Henry, William Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary

The William Henry Residence, located at 344 N 1925 Road in Lecompton, Douglas County, Kansas, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture. Constructed in 1873, the building is an excellent local example of the National Folkstyle of architecture, which is classified as a Late 19th Century Style occurring between 1850-1930. The residence retains a high level of integrity on the exterior and interior, which portrays its original design and construction. Its period of significance begins in 1872-1890 to account for the early historic alterations that occurred. The building is well maintained and continues to portray its National Folkstyle design.

Elaboration

History of Lecompton

Lecompton, Kansas is located in the northeast corner of the state in Douglas County. It is a historic town that had a front and center role in Bleeding Kansas, the turbulent and sometimes violent time from 1854-1861 that led up to the Civil War. "Just the mention of Lecompton stirred deep emotions among Americans in the late 1850's."³ It was founded by pro-slavery sympathizers in 1854 when the Kansas Territory was opened for settlement. This small community was initially named Bald Eagle but was soon changed to Lecompton to honor Samuel LeCompte, the chief justice of the Territorial Supreme court. In 1855, the town was platted on 600 acres, and construction of the capital building began on a picturesque site overlooking the Kansas River.

The founders dreamed that Lecompton would be not only the capital, but also a large city. Over the next year, several hotels were established, churches were built, stores, businesses, and a newspaper were opened, and a ferry across the Kansas River was approved. Lecompton was the official capital of the Kansas Territory from 1855 to 1861 and was the Douglas County seat from 1854 to 1858. By 1857-1858, Lecompton was quite a booming community and well on its way to becoming the vision of the founders' dreams. It boasted a population of more than 1000 people as well as 700-1,000 cavalymen and other militants who were residing there as well.

By mid-1856, however, the number of Free State sympathizers which were based in Lawrence, Kansas just a few miles southeast of Lecompton had grown to surpass that of the pro-slavery forces. This led to some turbulent and violent years as each side struggled for dominance in the path leading up to statehood. The Lecompton Constitution was a controversial document that was drafted by the Lecompton Constitution Convention at Constitution Hall in 1857. The Lecompton Constitution played a role as one of the major topics in the Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858. It could be argued that the Lecompton Constitution split the Democratic Party, enabling Lincoln to get elected.

³"Definition of Lecompton Constitution" by Robert McNamara, last modified February 24, 2018, <https://www.thoughtco.com/lecompton-constitution-1773330>.

Henry, William Residence

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State

Eventually, the Free State sympathizers prevailed, and Kansas entered the union as a free state. The capital was moved to Topeka, so construction on the capital building in Lecompton halted, having been completed only as high as the first story windows. In 1865, the state donated 13 acres along with the abandoned remains of the capital building to Lane University. Lane had just been established that year by the United Brethren Church in the old Rowena Hotel building. It was not until 1882 that the university expanded into a two-story stone building on the old capital site. This building was constructed with the stones from the uncompleted capital building and is still standing today.

Besides being an economic boom to the town, Lane also had some interesting history. Ida Stover and David Eisenhower met while attending Lane and were married in there in the chapel in 1885. They became the parents of 34th president Dwight D. Eisenhower. Although the dreams of Lecompton's founders never came to fruition, it is remembered for its rich and colorful history. The Lane University building was restored in the late 1970s and is now home to the Territorial Capital Museum. It hosts numerous historic tours, school groups, and a re-enactor troupe that performs on various occasions. Constitution Hall is still standing, as well, and is a state historic site. The Bleeding Kansas Lecture series is held there each year. There are also other historic structures such as the Democratic Headquarters, the old stone jail situated on Constitution Hall grounds, and the United Brethren Stone church. Every June Lecompton celebrates its history with Territorial Days, which often include actors that reenact battles, debates, and topics from the Bleeding Kansas Era.

William Henry and Family

William Henry was born in Banks, Indiana County, Pennsylvania in 1836, to a family of German heritage. He married his first wife Jane C. Kirk in 1858, and they had two children, David and Leni. During the Civil War, William served as a Quartermaster in the Union Army from Pennsylvania. He had command of the ammunition corps at the battle of Vicksburg and was in charge of the ambulance train under General Sheridan at the Battle of Winchester.

In November of 1868, William and Jane moved their family to Lecompton Township, Douglas County, Kansas to an area of the country settled mostly by Germans. Here he purchased farm acreage from George Zinn on May 1, 1869. Construction of a large barn commenced almost immediately and was completed by the end of 1869. It is unknown where the family lived while the house was being constructed. The fact that the barn was built first shows the vital role that farming played at that time. The success of the farm depended on getting things to house the livestock, do the milking and storing feed and hay. The barn was very large, several stories tall with a limestone foundation. It was built in a style popular in Pennsylvania, which is where the Henry's lived previously.⁴

The house was built on a site just to the east of the barn and was started in the summer of 1872. Unfortunately, Jane died in 1873 shortly before the house was completed. William re-married in 1874 to Rachel Katherine (Kate) Hickox. She had come to Kansas in 1874 with her parents but was originally from Indiana County, Pennsylvania. They had two sons, John Pearl (Pearly) born in 1875 and William "Willie" born in 1879.

⁴ Jean Paul Pentecoteau, Cathy Ambler and Judy Sweets, "William Henry's Barn" (Architecture 700 American Vernacular Architecture, University of Kansas, 1988)

Henry, William Residence

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State

Kansas agricultural census records have made it possible to get a sense of the agricultural success of the Henry family, especially between the fifteen years from 1870 to 1885. The value of William Henry's real estate rose from \$1,800 in 1870 to \$10,000 in 1885. He farmed 370 acres, raising winter wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes as well apples, peaches, and cherries in his orchard. Although there is no direct evidence, he may have produced milk for the creamery that his oldest son David operated in nearby Big Springs.⁵

The family also had their share of misfortune. Willie, who had been lame since the age of nine months, died in 1892.⁶ In 1902, Pearly bought the farm from his parents but drowned just before his 29th birthday in a flooded creek. This left his wife Katherine alone on the farm with two little girls.⁷ She soon sold the farm to Charles F. Bahnmaier. In 1923, it was sold to E.J. Kettering and in 1932 to C.J. Bahnmaier. In 1936 it was purchased by Sam and Margaret Dark who lived there for almost 40 years. In 1972, the parcel of land with the house and barn was subdivided, with the house, and 20 acres of the property were sold to Lester and Lila Bartels. In 1994, the house and 10 acres were purchased by John and Samantha Newlin with the remaining 10 acres being purchased by a Jim and Carol Lewis whose property is just north of the Henry Farm. The current owners purchased the house and 10 acres from the Newlins in 2003. The Darks owned the property with the barn until 1987. It fell into disrepair, and there is now only a skeletal portion of the northeast corner that remains of this formerly magnificent structure.

Several factors suggest that the Henry's were prominent citizens and important members of the Lecompton community. They were successful farmers, as evidenced by their income noted previously. The fact that they were able to build a large barn and stone house demonstrates their economic prosperity in both the scale and type of materials used. William Henry's obituary when he died in 1913 states that "He was a faithful husband, a kind father, and a good neighbor and citizen who will be missed."⁸ Pearly was described as "one of the most prominent well-to-do you farmers of this township."⁹ William Henry, both of his wives (Jane and Kate), Pearly, and Willie are all buried in Maple Grove Cemetery just west of the town of Lecompton.¹⁰

Architecture: National Folk Style

The William Henry Residence is eligible at the local level under Criterion C, as an excellent example of the National Folk style in Lecompton. The building features characteristics of early farmhouse development using naturally occurring and accessible materials such as local sandstone to construct the building. Although common trends in American cities during the territorial and early statehood periods of the Midwest reflect more classical and revival styles, the farmhouse, and more rural areas focused on form and function rather than ornamentation and elaborate designs. Farms became a vital part of the industry for feeding the growing and expanding population, making farmers more of a proprietor.¹¹ Farmers are represented in 1850 as having "numberless attempts to give something of beauty to their homes. The designs continually published by agricultural journals, most of which emanate from the agricultural class show the continual aim after something

⁵ Pentecouteau, Jean Paul, Ambler, Cathy and Sweets, Judy "Willam Henry's Barn" (Architecture 700 American Vernacular Architecture, University of Kansas 1988)

⁶ Willie Henry obituary. The Lecompton Sun: June 23, 1892

⁷ John Pearl "Pearly" Henry obituary, The Lecompton Sun: March 25, 1904.

⁸ William Henry obituary, The Lecompton Sun: March 28, 1913

⁹ John Pearl "Pearly" Henry obit.

¹⁰ Herschel Spencer, Iona and Bahnmaier Middleton, Elsie. "Cemeteries & Known Burials of Lecompton & Kanwaka Townships as of April 2009" (Lecompton, KS: Lecompton Historical Society) pg 55.

¹¹ A. J. Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969), 136.

Henry, William Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

better, which characterized every class in this country.”¹² A. J. Downing wrote an essay in 1850, addressing farmhouse life for the country life in America. Downing argues that farmhouses cannot be elegant displays of artful character as they need to be practical, useful, simplified, substantial, and stable in construction, focusing on the craftsmanship of the building.¹³

The trend in the mid-nineteenth century leaned towards more permanent and sturdy structures built of stone, brick, and other masonry like stucco, as simple wood houses were susceptible to deterioration. Interiors of the masonry farmhouse should include minimal and simplified wood trim around doors and windows with walls finished in plaster.¹⁴ In 1854 when Kansas became an open territory to settle, most settlers in the northeastern region established farms. Architecture in this region of Kansas included a good number of institutional buildings and complexes in the region, including seven colleges, two prisons, and the state capitol.¹⁵ During the 1850-60s, railroad development expanded into the northeastern portion of the territory, creating more accessibility to the smaller communities as well as connection to other mid-western and western territories.

As rail lines were established, it was easier to gather materials for building such as wood, and other bulky items. Kansas is in the great plains and the accessibility to lumber was sparse thus forcing early buildings to be constructed of masonry.¹⁶ A common plan type for Folkstyle houses was influenced by early New England colonists, which were “commonly of the two-story, I-house form, although single-story, hall-and-parlor houses were also built.”¹⁷ The smaller and less ornate buildings were no longer limited to local materials as long as a rail line was reasonably accessible. In her book *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Virginia Savage McAlester discusses the Folkstyle I-House as:

They were particularly favored as modest folk dwellings in the midwestern states where the relatively long and confining winters made large houses more of a necessity than farther south. ... For this reason, many of these later southern I-houses have added stylistic detailing to make them appear fashionable. Like their hall-and-parlor relatives, post-railroad I-houses were elaborated with varying patterns of porches, chimneys, and rearward extensions.¹⁸

The William Henry Residence meets National Register Criterion C as an excellent example of National Folk style of architecture in Lecompton, Kansas. The property embodies distinctive characteristics of the type, period, and method of construction at this time. American architecture was influenced by the various fashions and popularity in style. Folkstyle buildings were constructed to function and gave little concern for changing trends in style. Homes built in a more rural environment would use local sources for materials such as stone, bricks, kilns, and mills if available. Often the owner of the home also constructed the building but would seek help from fellow craftsmen in the region. European colonists would try to mimic or replicate the styles and traditions of their native country but would adapt to local materials and trends.

¹² A. J. Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969), 137.

¹³ A. J. Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969), 138.

¹⁴ A. J. Downing, *The Architecture of Country Houses* (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969), 138.

¹⁵ David H. Sachs & George Ehrlich, *Guide to Kansas Architecture* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1996), 67.

¹⁶ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 2013), 121.

¹⁷ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 2013), 122.

¹⁸ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 2013), 142.

Henry, William Residence

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State

In the mid-1800s as the community was developing a more permanent settlement, this region began to take shape with the establishment of several farmstead consisting of various styles. The Lecompton township was settled more northeast of the William Henry residence, but the building reflects the trends found in the surrounding area. The William Henry residence is unique because of its prominent and permanent use of materials and National Folk style constructed during the early period of Lecompton history. The building is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture. Sitting along its original setting of a historic farmstead development, the residence remains in its original location and retains its historic integrity and character defining features.

Henry, William Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

"Definition of Lecompton Constitution" by Robert McNamara, last modified February 24, 2018,
<https://www.thoughtco.com/lecompton-constitution-1773330>.

Downing, A. J. *The Architecture of Country Houses*. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1969.

Ford, Susan, *Kansas Historic Resources Inventory* (Topeka, KS: Kansas Historical Society 2017)

Henry, John Pearl "Pearly" obituary. *The Lecompton Sun*, March 25, 1904.

Henry, William obituary. *The Lecompton Sun*, March 28, 1913.

Henry, Willie, obituary. *The Lecompton Sun*, June 23, 1892.

Herschel Spencer, Iona and Bahnmaier Middleton, Elsie "Cemeteries & Know Burials of Lecompton & Kanwaka Townships as of April 2009" (Lecompton, KS: The Lecompton Historical Society 6/1/2009)

"[Lecompton Kansas, Birthplace of the Civil War and Where Slavery Began to Die,](https://www.lecomptonkansas.com)" accessed May 14, 2019,
<https://www.lecomptonkansas.com>

McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses: the definitive guide to identifying and understanding American's domestic architecture*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013.

Pentecouteau, Jean Paul, Ambler, Cathy and Sweets, Judy "William Henry's Barn" (Paper from Architecture 700 American Vernacular Architecture course. University of Kansas 1988)

Sachs, David H. and George Ehrlich. *Guide to Kansas Architecture*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1996.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property _____

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>39.017414°</u>	<u>-95.439460°</u>	3	<u>39.017233°</u>	<u>-95.439301°</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
2	<u>39.017393°</u>	<u>-95.439274°</u>	4	<u>39.017256°</u>	<u>-95.439493°</u>

Henry, William Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The proposed boundary of the nominated property is the building envelope with a 25-foot buffer. The building is located in Township 12S, Range 18E, Section 8, and parcel 053-08-0-00-00-010.00-0 in Douglas County, Lecompton Township.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The building's surroundings – the remnants of the historic farmstead, outbuildings, and structures – are features that have been altered, are contemporary, or retain little to no historic integrity and character defining features. No features in the immediate vicinity of the residence contribute to the historical significance of the building. Also, the original and larger property has been subdivided and those new divisions do not contributing to the significance of the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leah Kuhlman
organization owner date February 2019
street & number 344 N 1925 Rd telephone _____
city or town Lecompton state KS zip code 66050
e-mail leahkuhlman@gmail.com

Form Updated and Edited By

name/title Jamee Fiore – KS-SHPO, National Register Coordinator
organization Kansas SHPO date May 2019
street & number 6425 SW 6th Ave telephone 785-272-8681
city or town Topeka state KS zip code 66615
e-mail Jamee.fiore@ks.gov

Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Same as above
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Henry, William Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Name of Property: Henry, William Residence
City or Vicinity: Lecompton
County: Douglas State: KS
Photographer: Bethany Falvey – SHPO staff
Date Photographed: May 22, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1	Front (south) elevation viewed to the north, original entrance to the residence
Photo #2	West elevation viewed to the east, original portion of the residence
Photo #3	West and North elevations viewed to the southeast, original portion and historic stone addition
Photo #4	Rear (north) elevation viewed to the south, historic stone addition and additional wood porch
Photo #5	East elevation viewed to the west
Photo #6	Overview of the larger property from atop the hill looking to the west
Photo #7	Interior room
Photo #8	Interior room, front door
Photo #9	Interior room, second floor in the historic stone addition
Photo #10	Interior room, second floor in the original portion
Photo #11	Interior room, second floor in the historic stone addition
Photo #12	View of the second-floor hallway at the top of the stairs
Photo #13	Interior room, front room in the original portion
Photo #14	Interior room, side room in the original portion
Photo #15	Interior room
Photo #16	Interior view of historic windows
Photo #17	Kitchen located in the historic stone addition
Photo #18	Modern work shed on the eastern side of the residence, facing southeast
Photo #19	East elevation and overview of the property, facing north
Photo #20	South elevation and overview of the property, facing northeast
Photo #21	Ruins of the historic barn across the road
Photo #22	New carport added to the north side of the residence, facing east
Photo #23	Deteriorated and altered chicken house on the north side of the residence adjacent the carport
Photo #24	Overview of the larger property from atop the hill looking to the southwest

Henry, William Residence

County, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State



Figure 1. Front (south) elevation viewed to the north, the original entrance to the residence



Figure 2. West and north elevations viewed to the southeast, original port and historic stone addition

Henry, William Residence

County, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State



Figure 3. Overview of the larger property from atop the hill looking to the west

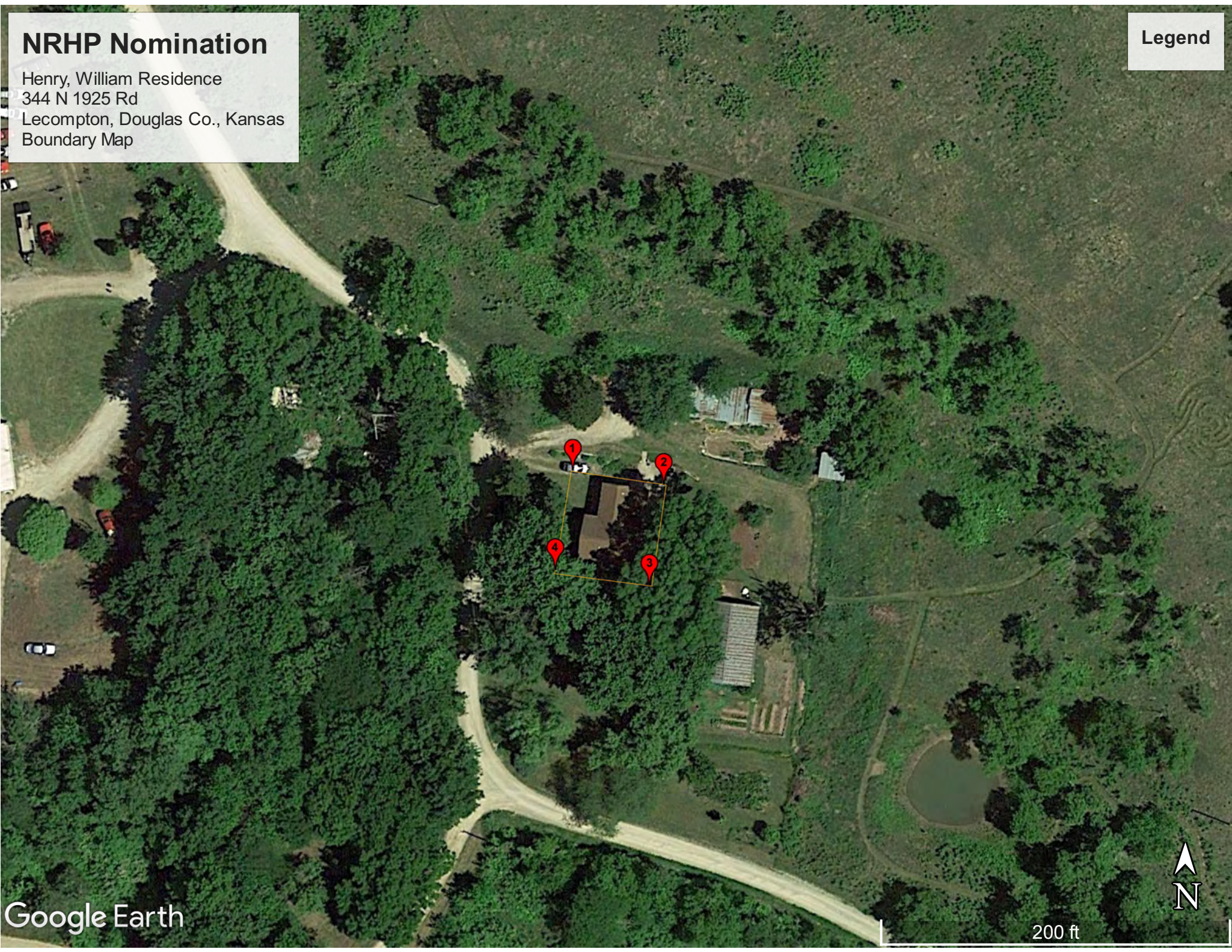


Figure 4. West elevation viewed to the east, original portion of the residence

NRHP Nomination

Henry, William Residence
344 N 1925 Rd
Lecompton, Douglas Co., Kansas
Boundary Map

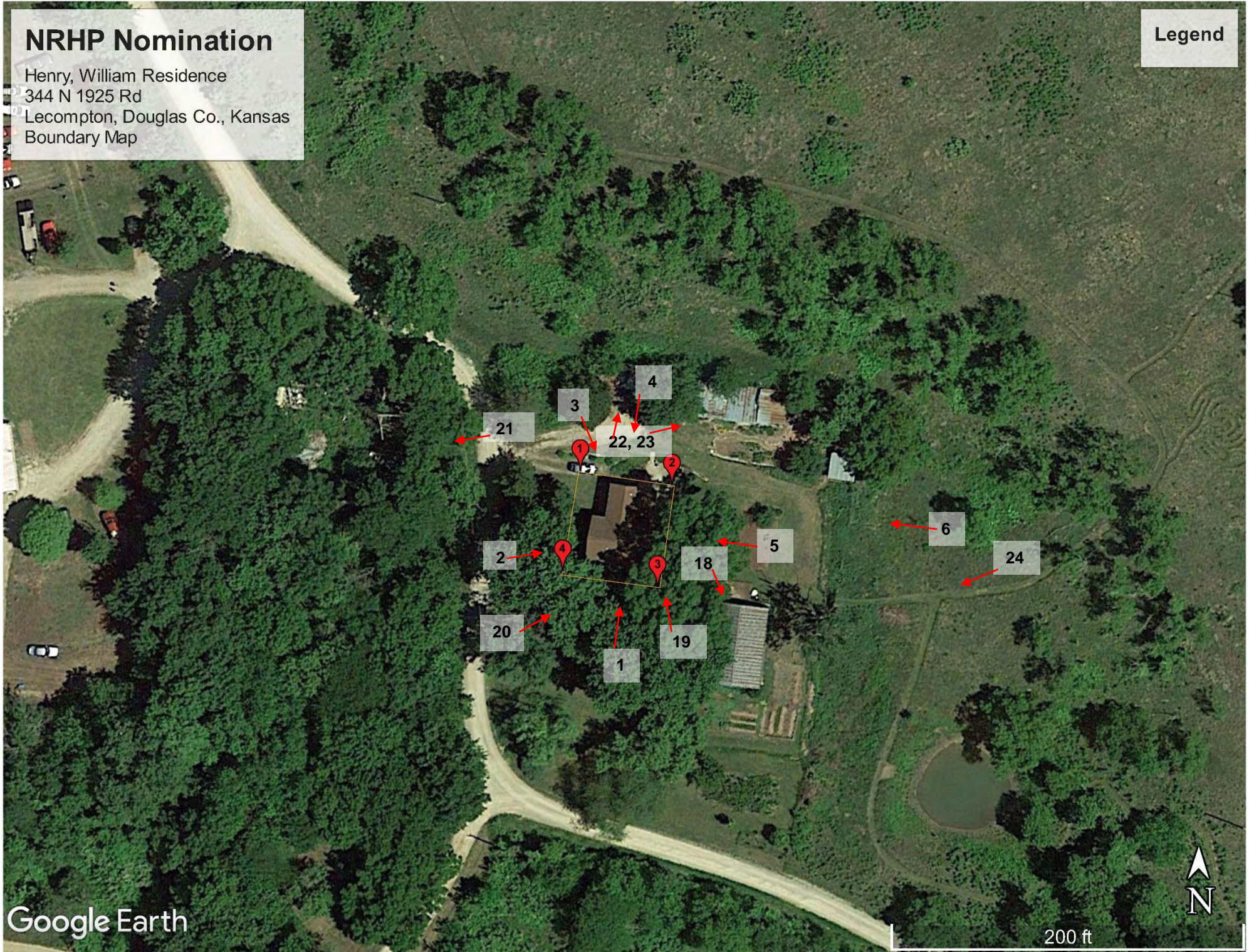
Legend



NRHP Nomination

Henry, William Residence
344 N 1925 Rd
Lecompton, Douglas Co., Kansas
Boundary Map

Legend



Google Earth



200 ft



NRHP Nomination

Henry, William Residence
Lecompton, Douglas Co., Kansas
Overview of Lecompton

Legend

-  Lecompton
-  WilliamHenryHouse_Lecompton

 Lecompton



Google Earth





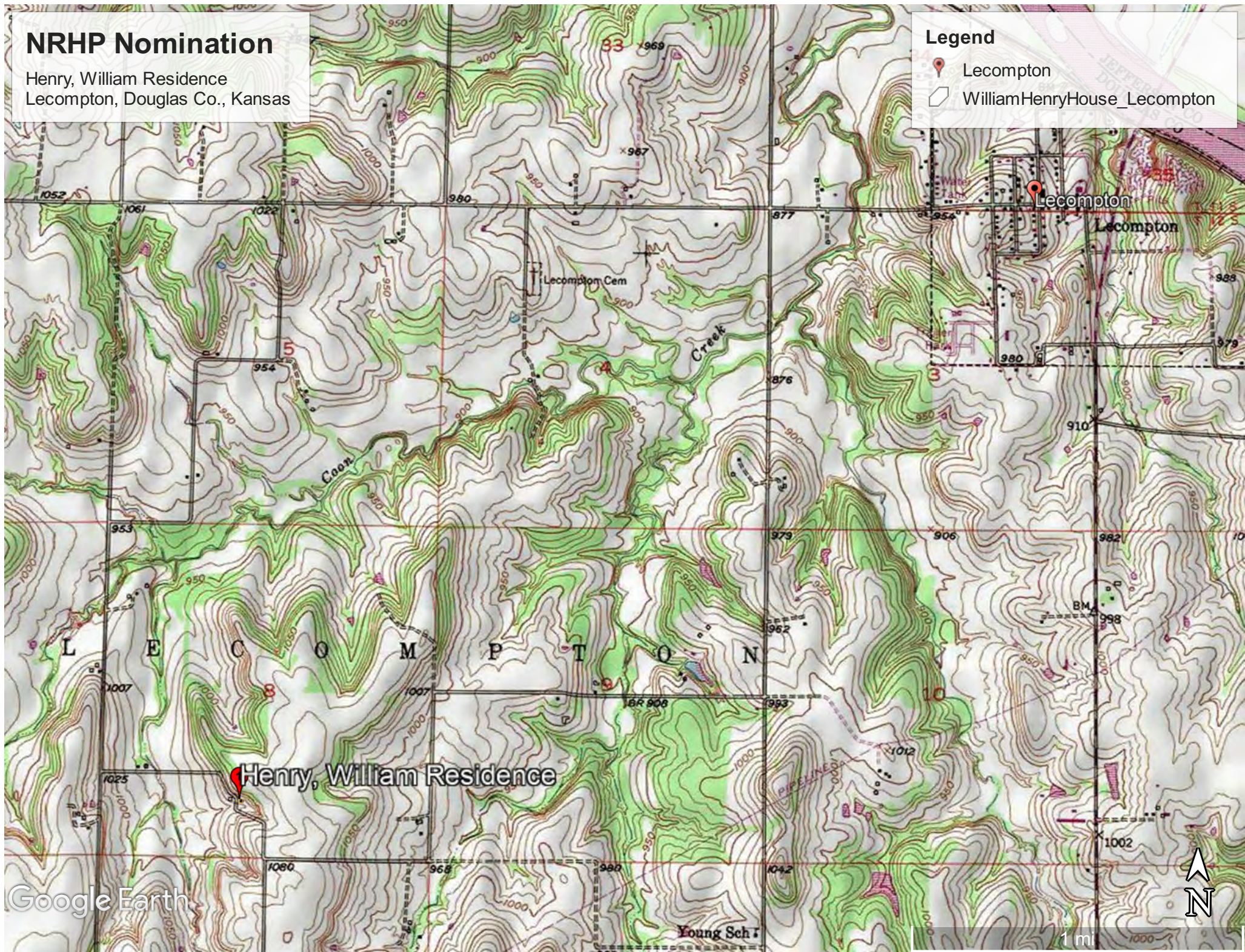
1 mi

NRHP Nomination

Henry, William Residence
Lecompton, Douglas Co., Kansas

Legend

-  Lecompton
-  WilliamHenryHouse_Lecompton



Google Earth




1 m

NRHP Nomination

Henry, William Residence
Lecompton, Douglas Co., Kansas

Legend

 WilliamHenryHouse_Lecompton

