

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



(House Ruin, SW of Stull, Kanwaka Township)

FOR THE HERITAGE CONSERVATION COUNCIL, DOUGLAS COUNTY

BY DALE E. NIMZ AND SUSAN JEZAK FORD, Historic Preservation Consultants (with Ben Terwilliger)

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Acknowledgements

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We also appreciate the cooperation provided by members of the Eudora Township Board, Eugene Westerhouse, Glen Grosdidier, Keith Knabe, and the Kanwaka Township Board, Jeanne Waisner, Martin Johnson, David Wulfkuhle, and the roads supervisor, Jeff Skinner.

Members of the Eudora Area Historical Society and other residents provided information for the survey and attended the public meetings. These include John More, Jim Harris, Martha Harris, Steve Neis, Leonard Hollman, Richard and Linda Knabe and Cindy Higgins. We appreciated the opportunity to hold public meetings in the Hesper Friends Church and thank Pastor Darin Kearns and Marilyn Wilson, church treasurer. In Kanwaka Township, several residents and property owners attended the public meetings at the Township Hall and provided information. We thank Ron & Carolyn Crawford, Elise Fischer and John Oliver, Darrel Harden, Nancy Hughes, Jim Peterson, Jeff Tschudy, Marilyn Orr, Jim Weaver, Virginia Wulfkuhle, Jim and Mary Topping, Vicki Tuttle, and Kevin Minter.

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. The survey and inventory 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 2020.¹

One initiative of the Heritage Council is to facilitate a comprehensive county-wide natural, cultural, and historic survey. The council is implementing a systematic multi-year survey plan. For the first phase, the Council identified Eudora and/or Kanwaka Townships to be surveyed. 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 project team leaders worked actively to involve residents and property owners in determining which properties and natural resources should be surveyed and to solicit information from local historians and property owners. The survey of Eudora and Kanwaka Townships is an opportunity to document the resources of two rural townships in Douglas County that are undergoing rapid development and change.

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

After the completion of this survey 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. Since Eudora Township was a primary focus of the survey, we added Ben Terwilliger to the project team for this survey. Terwilliger has worked for the Eudora Area Historical Society since January, 2011. His knowledge of local history, records, and personal contacts was very helpful. The project leads 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/or 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 February 1, 2012.

Post cards explaining the survey project and inviting property owners to the initial public meeting were mailed to Eudora Township on March 13, 2012 and to Kanwaka Township on March 16. This post card was sent to all property owners in each township. The initial public meeting in Eudora Township was held at the Hesper Friends Church on March 26 with 27 people attending. Also, on March 26, a feature story by Christine Metz describing the survey project was published in the Lawrence Journal-World. The initial public meeting was held in Kanwaka Township at the Township Hall on April 2 with 8 people attending. In addition, the consultants received several telephone calls and e-mail messages suggesting properties with historic buildings to be surveyed.

Final public meetings to report on some of the findings of the survey were held in Eudora Township on July 23, 2012 with approximately 10 people attending and in Kanwaka Township on July 30 with 8 people attending. In addition, Dale Nimz reported on progress to the Douglas County Heritage Council at their regular meeting on June 7 and presented a final report to the Council at their meeting on September 6.

Methodology

The Natural, Cultural, and Historic Resources Survey of Eudora and Kanwaka Townships was designed to accomplish the objectives outlined in the Request for Proposals No. 11-F-0018. 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 and preparation of inventory forms for each building and structure. Nimz, Ford, and Terwilliger carried out historical research. 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).

To begin the heritage survey of Eudora and Kanwaka Townships, the consultants met with the Eudora Area Historical Society, the Heritage Conservation Council, and the Survey Coordinator, (KHPO) to plan the survey and identify buildings and structures that are architecturally and historically significant in the history and development of the communities in these townships. The consultants organized and led an introductory public information meeting in each township to discuss the survey with local residents and property owners and one final public meeting in each township to summarize the survey results and recommendations;

Generally, the survey area consists of Eudora Township, located in northeastern Douglas County (approximately 50 square miles) and Kanwaka Township (approximately 47 square miles). 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 2012 that date would be 1962. We surveyed buildings constructed through approximately 1970 so that the findings will not go out of date for several years after completion.

According to spreadsheets provided by the Douglas County Clerk, there are 902 individual property parcels in Eudora Township. Based on our preliminary analysis, 525 have improvements. There are 973 individual property parcels in Kanwaka Township. 605 have improvements. Before this survey project, only two properties in the unincorporated area of Eudora Township and two properties in Kanwaka Township had been entered into the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory database.

Properties in Eudora Township were the first priority for comprehensive field survey. 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 a few 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 Eudora Township, the consultants surveyed 144 individual properties and recorded 365 buildings and structures that appeared to be at least fifty years old. Individual inventory forms with photographs and property information for these buildings and structures was entered into the online Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI).

In Kanwaka Township, after the initial post card mailing and introductory public meeting, the consultants responded to invitations from property owners with historic buildings. The consultants surveyed 24 properties and recorded 49 individual buildings and structures. The partial survey of Kanwaka Township included the unincorporated community of Stull. Overall, the consultants surveyed approximately 168 properties in Eudora and Kanwaka Townships and inventoried more than 400 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."²

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).³ 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."⁴ The two major drainage systems in Douglas County, the Kansas and Wakarusa Rivers, created a topography that was well suited for human habitation in pre-history.

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."⁵ Since that work was conducted more than 15 years ago, renewing the archaeological survey in Douglas County and continuing public education is highly recommended.

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

³ "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.

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

⁵ Ritterbush and Hesse, "Archaeological Survey," 1-6.

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 – Eudora Township

Eudora Township is located in northeastern Douglas County. The township borders Johnson County to the east, Leavenworth County to the north, Wakarusa Township to the west, and Palmyra Township to the south. The Township is approximately fifty square miles in size. In 2010, the population of Eudora Township was 7,441 with most residents living in the town of Eudora. The historic communities of Hesper and Weaver also were located in Eudora Township. A few buildings remain to mark the site of Hesper, but almost every structure in Weaver has been demolished. The population of the rural area of the township including the Hesper and Weaver sites is 1,305.

The geography of the Township primarily is defined by two large rivers. The Kansas River forms the northern boundary and much of the northern part of the 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 township 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 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.

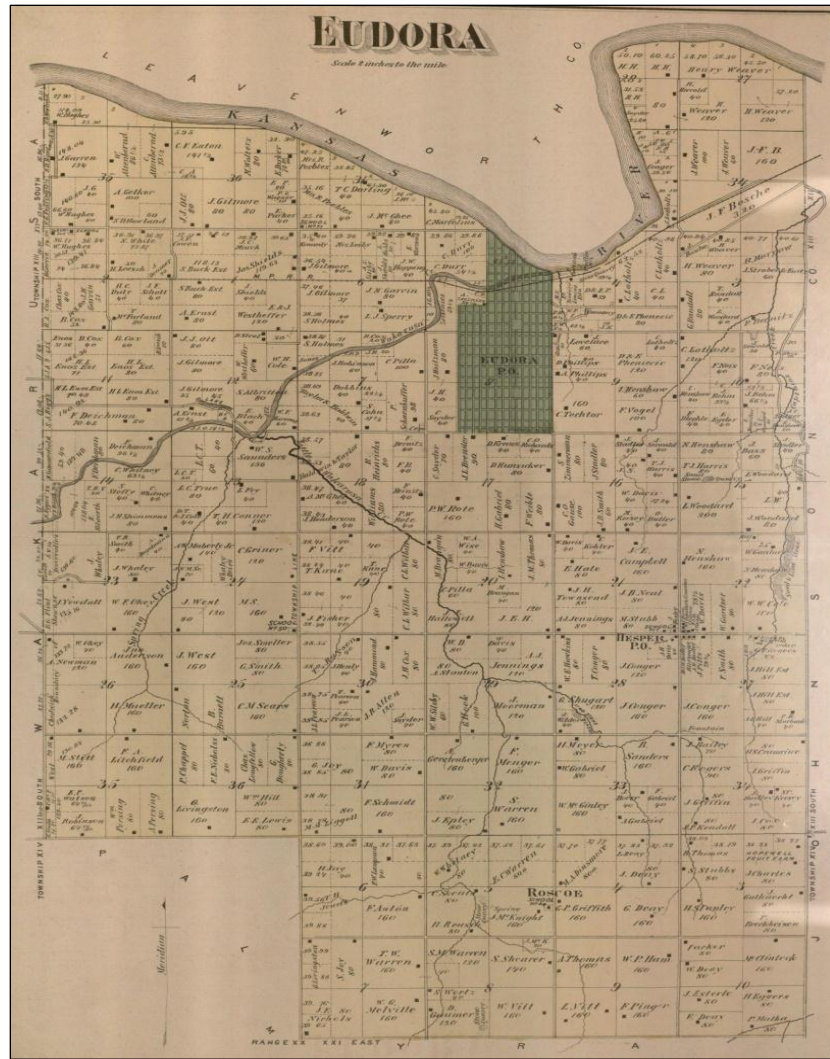
To open more land to European-American settlement after 1825, the United States government implemented a policy of “Indian Removal” of Native American nations from the Great Lakes region

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. In 1848, missionaries established a Methodist Episcopal mission near the mouth of the Wakarusa River in what is now Eudora Township.

In 1851 Reverend Abram Still was appointed Superintendent of Indian Missions and his family came to the mission to work with the Shawnee Indians. By April 1, 1852, a two-story log house with a thatched roof had been completed and the mission school was opened. The mission was located about one half mile south of the Kansas River. About thirty pupils attended the school. Because of the hostility from pro-slavery supporters to Reverend Still’s free state principles, the school closed in 1857.⁶ In 1857 a treaty with the Shawnee opened their excess lands for European-American settlement. The town of Eudora and Eudora Township were established later that year. After 1866, the demand for public land eventually led to the removal of the Shawnee nation to Indian Territory in what is now Oklahoma.

⁶ Eudora Bicentennial Committee, Eudora Community Heritage (Eudora, KS, 1976), 15-17.



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

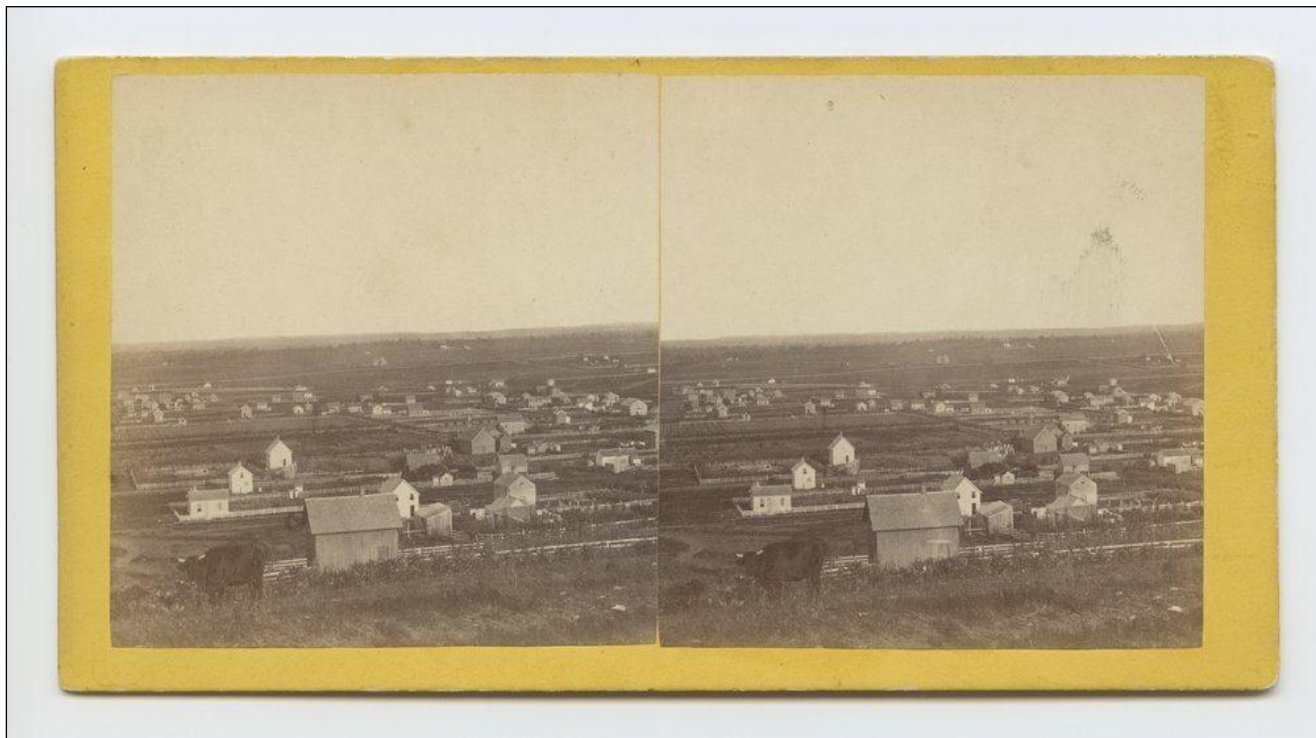
Beginning in the 1840s, the Oregon-California Trail which originated near Independence, Missouri passed through northern Douglas County south of what is now the town of Eudora. Emigrants, prospectors, traders, and other travelers used this overland route to get to the Rocky Mountains, Utah, Oregon, and 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.⁷

German immigrants were a majority of the early settlers of Eudora and Eudora Township. However, Shawnee Indians remained in the township until the 1870s. Several German-speaking Jewish-American families contributed to the early development of Eudora and established the Beni Israel Cemetery, the only Jewish cemetery in Douglas County, as early as 1858. African-Americans also formed a distinct group in the community. By 1875 one in four residents of Eudora Township were African-American. Most were recently freed from slavery in nearby Missouri. Few of them owned land, but worked as hired hands on farms in the township.⁸

⁷This information on the early history of Douglas County and Eudora Township is based on the historic overview in the final draft Historic Preservation Plan Element to Horizon 2020, pp. 4-2 through 4-7. Additional information provided by Ben Terwilliger (Eudora Area Historical Society).

⁸ 1875 Kansas State Census; No African American names can be found in the 1873 Atlas of Douglas County, Eudora Township.

Eudora was established in 1857. The community of Hesper to the south was founded by Quaker families in 1858 and the Hesper Friends Church, which has remained the community center was established in 1861. Many settlers in Hesper were free-state supporters during the territorial and Civil War periods. In 1863, William Quantrill and a band of Confederate guerillas passed through Eudora Township on the way to and from their devastating raid on Lawrence on August 21.



**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.**

In the northeast part of Eudora Township, the hamlet of Weaver was established on the railroad line between Kansas City and Lawrence. Weaver was located on the floodplain of the Kansas River. The community survived the floods of 1903 and 1908, but the great 1951 flood severely damaged the buildings. After the flood of 1993, the last remaining structures were demolished and almost nothing remains to mark the Weaver site.

After the territorial conflicts and Civil War, the population and prosperity of Eudora Township grew dramatically. Diversified farming flourished and early farmers grew and sold grain, flax seed, hemp and castor beans. By the early twentieth century, farmers in the township were producing potatoes (especially in the Kansas River floodplain), corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, clover, sweet potatoes, sorghum, peas, spinach, tomatoes, and many varieties of fruit including watermelons and cantaloupes.⁹ Most of the livestock, grain, and produce grown in Eudora Township was taken to Lawrence to market and process.

⁹ Cindy Higgins, City of Eudora Sesquicentennial (Eudora, KS: 2007), 55.

Stock raising was important in the nineteenth and twentieth century and continues to be important in Eudora Township. Dairy farms were common in the twentieth century. Hog farms were important, especially in the Keystone Corner area south of Eudora and just west of Hesper.

Floods, droughts, and economic changes led to changes and improvements in farming methods in Eudora Township. In the twenty-first century, corn, soybeans, and wheat are the most important crops. Some diversified farming persists. Strawberries, blackberries, peaches, apples, and grapes, and vegetables are produced. Several vineyards have been established and Eudora Township remains largely agricultural in 2012.

In the twentieth century, some manufacturing and industrial jobs became available in Eudora Township. One of the most interesting buildings associated with this trend is the Sinclair Pumping Station which was constructed in 1923. The pumping station was part of a large oil pipeline that transported oil from oil fields south of Eudora to Kansas City. The Sinclair Company constructed several houses for employees of the pumping station just south of the building, but all of these structures have been demolished or moved to other locations.

World War II had a dramatic impact on the town of Eudora and Eudora Township. In 1942 the United States government awarded a contract to Hercules Powder Company to manufacture powder and ammunition for military operations. The company decided to build the Sunflower Ammunition Plant south of DeSoto, Kansas, which is only two miles east of the eastern border of Eudora Township and Douglas County.

The Sunflower Plant opened in 1943 and employed thousands of workers. There was not enough housing for all the workers and their families. Many farmers rented rooms to entire families or converted agricultural buildings for living quarters. Some farmers rented tracts for families to set up camps and tents. After the war ended, the Sunflower Plant continued to produce until the 1990s although it employed a much smaller number of workers. Many of the families that relocated to Eudora and Eudora Township chose to remain after World War II ended and find work elsewhere.

In the 1950s, the smaller rural school districts in Eudora Township consolidated with the Eudora School District. Later in the twentieth century, the construction of Kansas Highway 10 accelerated the rate of development and brought residents of Eudora Township closer to Lawrence and Kansas City. Presently, Eudora Township is one of the faster growing areas of Douglas County and the state of Kansas.

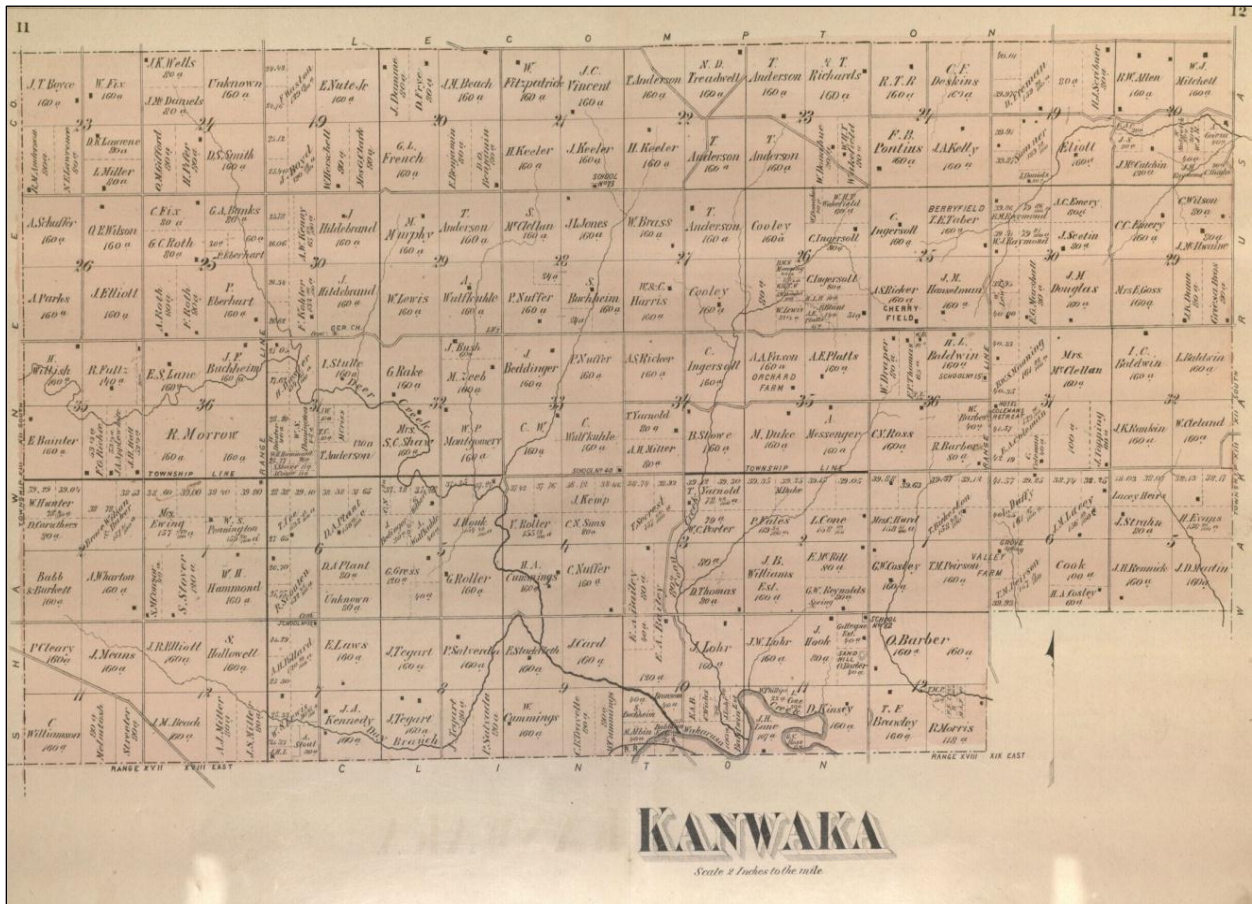
Kanwaka Township

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 exact 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.¹⁰ 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.¹¹

¹⁰ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 83.

¹¹ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 92.

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.



(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.¹²

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

¹² Martha Parker and Betty Laird, *Soil of Our Souls* (Lawrence, KS: Coronado Press 1976), "Kanwaka," by Margaret Wulfkuhle, 73.

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.¹³

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. 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.¹⁴

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."¹⁵

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."¹⁶

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 Wulfkuhle, "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."¹⁷ 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.¹⁸

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

¹³ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 74.

¹⁴ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 74-75.

¹⁵ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 75.

¹⁶ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 76.

¹⁷ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 85.

¹⁸ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 86.

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.¹⁹

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 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.²⁰

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 1934.²¹

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.²² Two family cemeteries identified in Kanwaka Township include the Barker-Lyons-Mack and Bidinger cemeteries.²³

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.²⁴

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.²⁵ 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 1970.²⁶

¹⁹ Margaret Wulfkuhle, "Kanwaka: Early Kansas Territorial Settlement," reprinted from the Bald Eagle Newsletter, Lecompton Historical Society, *Kanhistique* (October 1993), 9.

²⁰ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 86-87.

²¹ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 88-89.

²² 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.

²³ Snedegar, *Complete Tombstone Census* volume I, xiii.

²⁴ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 91.

²⁵ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 92.

²⁶ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 92.

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 the Stull cemetery (also known as Emanuel Hill) were extended.²⁷ 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.²⁸

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, 1903.²⁹ The Deer Creek School, also known as the Brown Jug school because it was painted brown, was constructed one mile west of Stull.³⁰

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 1955.³¹

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

²⁷ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 94-95.

²⁸ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 95, 97.

²⁹ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 99.

³⁰ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 101.

³¹ Parker and Laird, *Soil of Our Souls*, 99-100, 103-104.

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.³² 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.

Heritage Survey

Evaluation

Although a few buildings in Eudora Township were recognized in the 1977 Douglas County Historic Building Survey, the buildings were not documented in the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI) and none were listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A number of historic buildings in Eudora were documented in an informal survey by local historians, but only a few in the rural unincorporated area of the township were identified.

In Kanwaka Township before this survey, only two properties were documented in the KHRI—the Deister Farmstead, 206 N. 1600 Road, and the Barber Schoolhouse ruin, 2 miles north of Highway 40. In both townships, there are no rural properties that have been listed on the National Register.

Based on the comprehensive survey of Eudora Township, 23 buildings and structures were evaluated as potentially eligible for individual listing on the National or Kansas Register. The outstanding example of a National Register property in Eudora Township is the Charles Lothholz Farmstead, 1477 E. 2300 Road, which has a well-preserved and extensive set of buildings representing a prosperous farming enterprise of the late nineteenth century. Lothholz was an early settler and prominent in Eudora.



Charles Lothholz House



Charles Lothholz Barn

In addition, as many as 185 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

³² Parker and Laird, Soil of Our Souls, 100-101.

rural building types, construction materials and techniques, and provide information about historic agriculture and rural life in Eudora Township. Considered in thematic groups or groups of property types or as small rural historic districts, the buildings might be eligible for the Kansas or National Registers.

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

Architectural analysis-Eudora Township

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.

Two of the oldest properties identified in the Eudora Township survey were the Beni Israel and Deay Cemeteries. Both were established during the territorial period. Two houses were constructed in 1865, one in 1866, and another in 1867. A total of 70 buildings were estimated to have been constructed during the period from 1865 to 1898. 30 buildings were estimated to have been constructed c. 1900. 166 buildings were estimated to have been constructed from 1905 to 1930. 41 were constructed from 1935 to 1945. 57 were estimated to have been constructed from 1946 to 1975.

A few more buildings may be discovered that were constructed before 1865 and sections of existing buildings may be earlier. The distribution of construction dates is typical of rural northeast Kansas and appears consistent with the contexts outlined in the Kansas Preservation Plans. Buildings from the nineteenth century have not survived in great numbers either because they were replaced by later structures as agricultural production evolved and rural residents could afford more contemporary housing. The largest group of surviving historic buildings (1905-1930) 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.

Styles

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.

From the nineteenth century, the largest group of farm houses (43) represented the National Folk style. Also, 20 Vernacular style houses were identified. Other nineteenth century styles identified include Italianate (2 examples), Second Empire (1 example), Queen Anne (9 examples), and Folk Victorian (6 examples).

From the twentieth century, the largest group identified was Craftsman style houses (21 examples). One farmhouse, the Roger Stanley House (1923), represented the Colonial Revival style and there were 3 examples of Ranch style residences.

Barn types identified in the Eudora Township survey included bank barns (4 examples), gable roof barns (56 examples), and Midwest Prairie barns (16 examples). Only two gambrel roof barns, a popular twentieth century form, were identified. Also, there were two Quonset buildings from the post-World War II period identified.

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. There were no arch-roof, polygonal, or round barns identified in Eudora Township. At least one example of 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. No catalog barns, another potential characteristic, were identified in the Eudora Township survey.

Corn cribs and granaries were a third category of primary farm structures in the multiple property document. No free-standing corn cribs were identified in the Eudora Township survey. However, most historic farmsteads 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 very common in the Eudora Township 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, grain elevators and mills. No examples of springhouses, tankhouses, grain elevators or mills were identified in the Eudora Township survey. However, cellars, smokehouses, outhouses, silos, and windmills were identified in Eudora Township and there may be a few examples of washhouses and, possibly, structures that were used as summer kitchens.

Function

For a rural survey such as that of Eudora Township, the analysis and distribution of buildings by function is also useful. As expected, the function of 199 buildings and structures in Eudora Township was identified as "Agriculture/Subsistence." The function of 162 buildings and structures was identified as "Domestic." Two churches (Religion function) were identified and the function of four structures was unknown.

Architectural analysis-Kanwaka Township

In Kanwaka Township, four buildings were evaluated as potentially individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, 30 buildings were evaluated as potentially contributing structures. Probably, this high percentage of significant buildings in a relatively small sample can be explained by the fact that the survey responded to invitations from property owners with historic buildings. 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.

Construction dates

In Kanwaka Township, the distribution of buildings by construction date is typical with a small number of early buildings and the largest number of rural buildings constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Three buildings and one cemetery were constructed or established before 1865. 16 buildings and one cemetery were constructed or established during the years from 1865 through 1898. 22 buildings and structures were constructed between 1900 and 1930. Only three buildings were constructed between 1930 and 1945 and three were constructed between 1945 and 1975.

The building forms and types as well as secondary farm structures surveyed in Kanwaka Township were similar to those surveyed in Eudora Township. Even in the small sample surveyed, there was diversity in architectural style and function. One Italianate style house and one Craftsman style house were identified. Six National Folk style houses and four Vernacular style houses were identified. Three bank barns, five gable roof barns, one gambrel roof barn, one Midwest Prairie barn, and four other barns were identified. As expected in a rural township, the function of 25 buildings was agriculture/subsistence. 18 buildings had a domestic function. Two cemeteries, two churches, and two transportation-related structures were identified.

Recommendations

Based on the comprehensive survey of Eudora Township, the consultants recommend the following priorities for future survey in Douglas County. The first priority is to complete the comprehensive survey of Kanwaka Township. With more than 40 buildings and structures inventoried, we estimate that there may be an additional 250 buildings to survey in that township. The second priority is to survey the relatively small rural area of Wakarusa Township that remains outside the city limits of Lawrence. The third priority is to survey Lecompton Township, an area that is undergoing exurban development and change.

To continue the process of public education and to share the Eudora Township survey findings with residents and property owners, we suggest that the Heritage Council organize a series of meetings and 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 should be prioritized and informal discussions about the possibilities of nominations initiated with selected property owners.

Another useful set of meetings and presentations 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. For public education generally, the Heritage Council should consider 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 destined for suburban development, the Heritage Council should 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

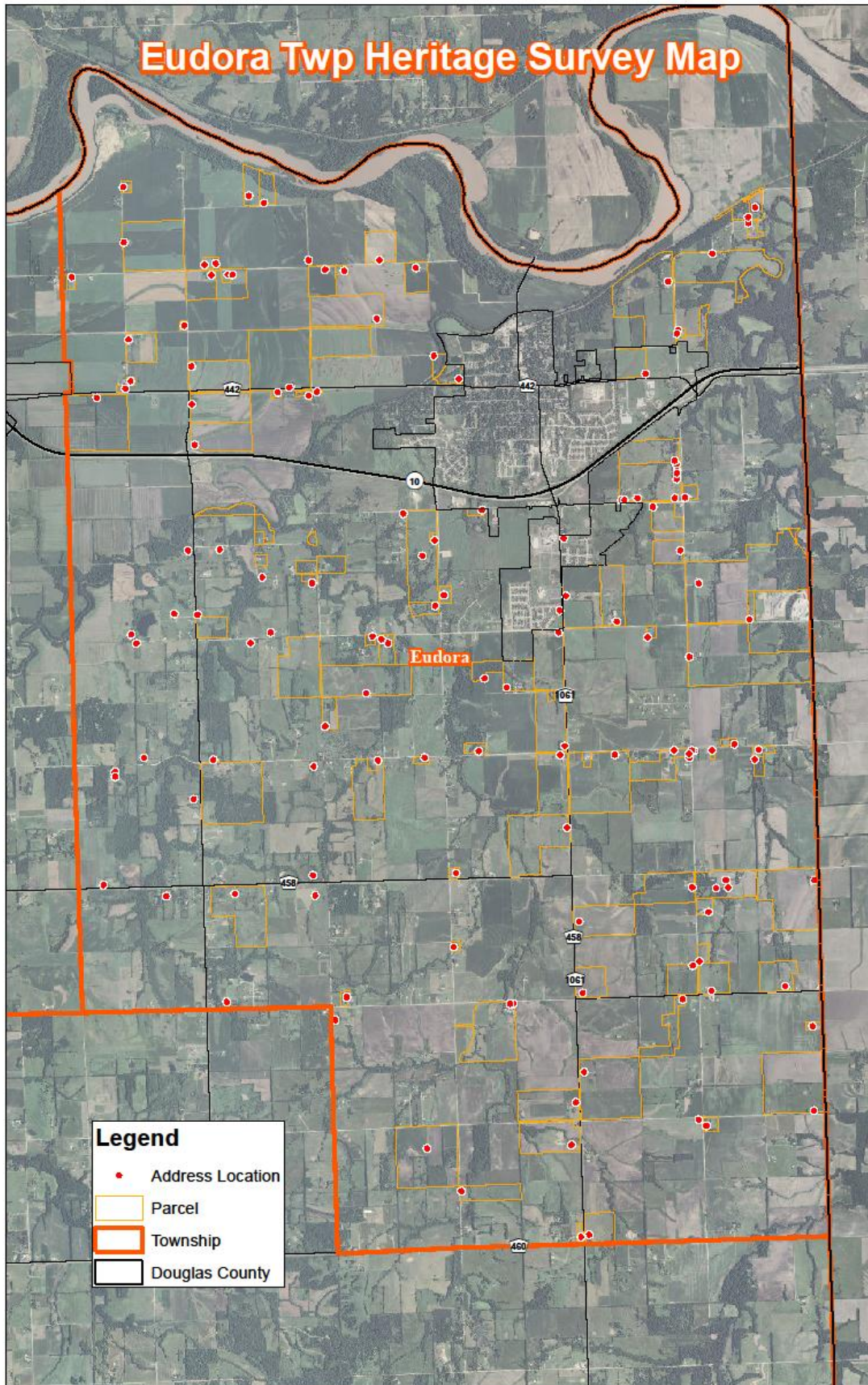
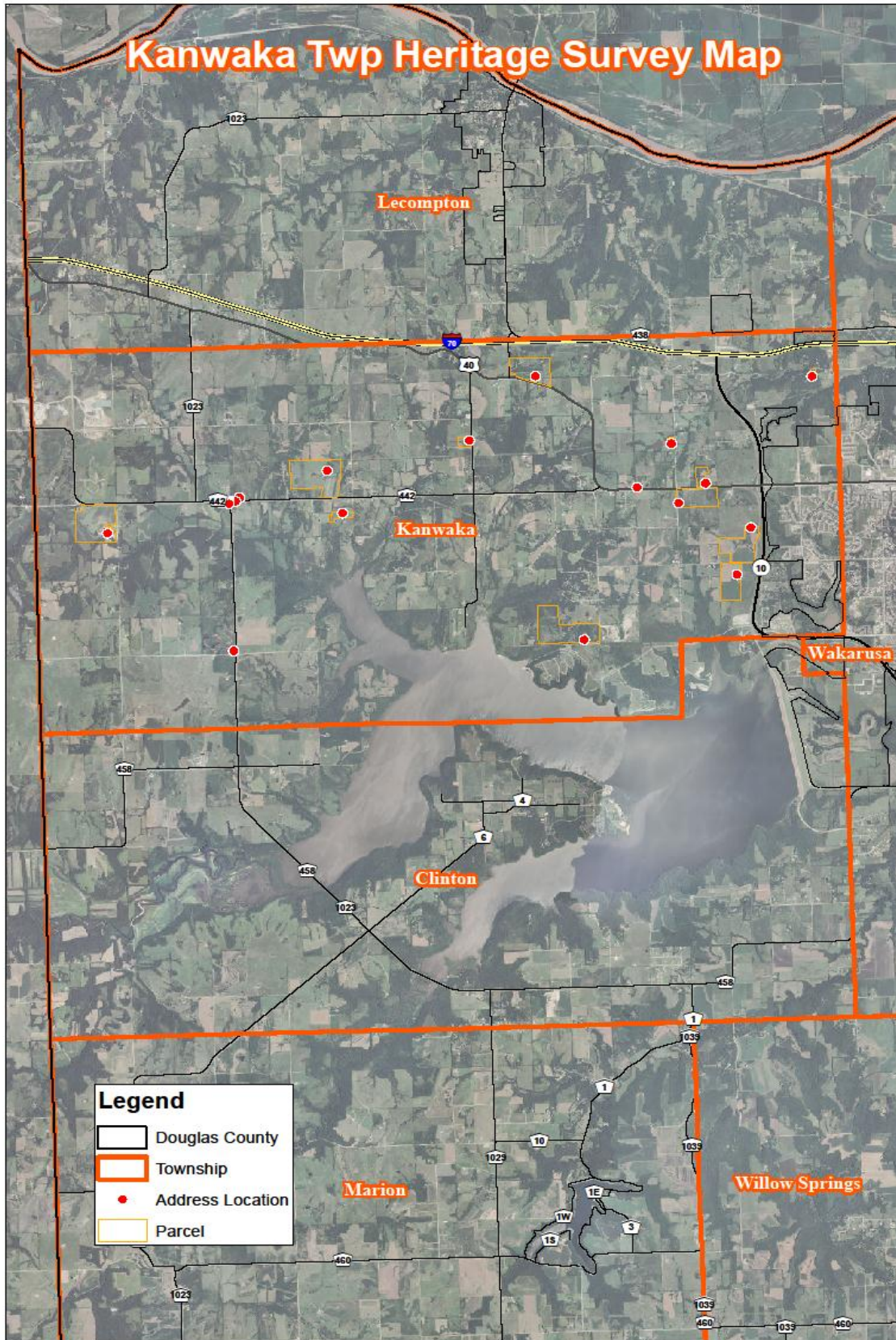


Figure 2



List of Surveyed Properties

Eudora Township

INVENTORY	ADD.	STREET _DIR.	ST. _TYPE	HISTORIC _NAME	ALTERNATE _NAME	CONST	POTENTIALLY _ELIGIBLE	
045-4061	2198	N	700	RD	Vitt House	1885	No	
045-4062	2392	N	800	RD	Brecheisen, Peter House	1915	Yes	
045-4063	2392	N	800	RD	Brecheisen, Peter, Barn	1925	Contributing	
045-4064	2392	N	800	RD	Brecheisen, Peter, Barn	1880	Contributing	
045-4065	2392	N	800	RD		Chicken House	1950	Contributing
045-4066	1920	N	900	RD		Barn	1920	No
045-4067	2012	N	900	RD	Thoren House		1910	Contributing
045-4068	2012	N	900	RD	Thoren Barn		1910	Contributing
045-4069	2012	N	900	RD	Thoren Barn		1940	Contributing
045-4070	2012	N	900	RD	Thoren Quonset		1948	Contributing
045-4098	2287	N	1100	RD	Davis Barn		1920	Contributing
045-4099	2287	N	1100	RD	Davis Shed		1920	Contributing
045-4100	2287	N	1100	RD	Davis Shed		1920	Contributing
045-4101	2287	N	1100	RD		Shed	1950	Contributing
045-4102	2239	N	1100	RD	Conger House		1870	No
045-4103	2197	N	1100	RD	Jennings, A.J. House		1870	Contributing
045-4104	2197	N	1100	RD	Gerstenberger Barn		1929	Yes
045-4105	2130	N	1100	RD	Woodard, L.E. House		1905	No
045-4106	2081	N	1100	RD	Faust, B.F. House		1880	Contributing
045-4071	1869	N	1000	RD	Lichtfield House		1880	No
045-4072	1925	N	1000	RD	Hadl House		1925	No
045-4073	1991	N	1000	RD	Dougherty House		1880	No
045-4074	1992	N	1000	RD	Madle House		1900	No
045-4075	1992	N	1000	RD	Bickelmeyer Barn		1920	Contributing
045-4076	1992	N	1000	RD	Bickelmeyer Barn		1920	Contributing
045-4077	2106	N	1000	RD		Residence	1900	No
045-4078	--	N	1000	RD	Bailey Barn		1880	Yes
045-4079	--	N	1000	RD	Stanley, Raymond, Shed		1940	Contributing
045-4080	--	N	1000	RD	Stanley, Raymond, Chicken House		1920	Contributing
045-4081	--	N	1000	RD	Stanley, Raymond, Hog House		1920	Contributing
045-4082	1820	N	1000	RD	Freese, J.H. House		1890	Yes
045-4083	1820	N	1000	RD	Freese, J.H. Barn		1890	Contributing
045-4084	1820	N	1000	RD	Freese Shed 1		1920	Contributing
045-4085	1820	N	1000	RD	Freese Shed 2		1920	Contributing
045-4086	1820	N	1000	RD	Freese Garage		1920	Contributing
045-4088	1991	N	1100	RD	Hoedal House		1900	Contributing
045-4089	1991	N	1100	RD	Hoedal Barn		1900	Contributing
045-4090	1991	N	1100	RD	Shafstall Shed		1940	Contributing
045-4091	2355	N	1100	RD	Hesper Friends Church		1882	No
045-4092	2351	N	1100	RD	Hill, John, House		1866	Yes
045-4093	2338	N	1100	RD	Hill, Margaret, House		1890	No
045-4094	2317	N	1100	RD		Residence	1950	No
045-4095	2303	N	1100	RD		Residence	1900	Contributing
045-4096	2303	N	1100	RD		Cabin	1900	Contributing
045-4097	2287	N	1100	RD	SH Davis House		1900	Contributing

045-4137	991	E	2400	RD	Knabe House		1953	No
045-4138	991	E	2400	RD	Ambler Milk Barn		1946	No
045-4139	991	E	2400	RD	Crumrine Cattle Barn		1890	No
045-4140	991	E	2400	RD	Ambler Chicken House		1930	No
045-4167	1820	N	1000	RD	Freese Pump House		1940	Contributing
045-4168	2130	N	1100	RD	LE Woodard Barn		1905	Contributing
045-4169	2012	N	900	RD	Thoren Chicken House		1920	Contributing
					Westerhouse, Amos			
					House		1916	Contributing
045-4170	2372	N	900	RD		Garage	1950	Contributing
045-4171	2372	N	900	RD			1900	Contributing
045-4172	2372	N	900	RD	Thomas, Barclay Granary		1900	Contributing
045-4173	2312	N	900	RD	Stanley, Roger House		1923	Contributing
045-4174	2312	N	900	RD	Thomas Barn		1890	Contributing
045-4175	2312	N	900	RD	Stanley Garage		1925	Contributing
045-4176	2312	N	900	RD	Stanley Chicken House		1925	Contributing
045-4177	2149	N	900	RD	Grosdidier, Cletus House		1962	Yes
045-4178	2145	N	900	RD	Schmidt House		1880	Yes
045-4179	2285	N	900	RD	Deay House		1944	Contributing
045-4180	2285	N	900	RD	Deay Shed 1		1945	Contributing
045-4181	2285	N	900	RD	Deay Shed 2		1900	Contributing
045-4182	2285	N	900	RD	Deay Chicken House		1920	Contributing
045-4183	2285	N	900	RD	Deay Brooder House		1920	Contributing
045-4184	2285	N	900	RD	Deay Garage		1920	Contributing
						Deay		
						Granary		
045-4185	2285	N	900	RD	Deay Original House		1870	Contributing
045-4186	2202	N	900	RD	Starr House		1890	Contributing
045-4187	2202	N	900	RD	Starr Barn		1890	Contributing
045-4189	1071	E	1900	RD	Anderson House		1878	Contributing
045-4190	1071	E	1900	RD	Hadl Barn		1910	Contributing
045-4191	1071	E	1900	RD	Hadl Shed		1920	Contributing
045-4192	888	E	2000	RD	Gottstein, John House		1910	Contributing
045-4193	888	E	2000	RD	Gottstein, John Barn		1910	Contributing
045-4194	888	E	2000	RD	Gottstein, John Shed		1910	Contributing
045-4195	888	E	2000	RD		Garage	1940	Contributing
045-4196	--	E	2100	RD	Starr Barn	Melville Barn	1890	Yes
045-4197	746	E	2100	RD	Wert, Solomon House		1890	Yes
045-4198	746	E	2100	RD	Wert, Solomon Shed		1870	Contributing
045-4199	746	E	2100	RD	Wert Granary		1920	Contributing
045-4200	746	E	2100	RD	Wert Barn		1910	Contributing
045-4201	746	E	2100	RD	Wert Garage		1920	Contributing
045-4202	746	E	2100	RD	Wert Chicken House		1930	Contributing
					Gerstenberger, Fred,			
					House		1880	Contributing
045-4203	946	E	2100	RD	Gerstenberger		1880	Contributing
					Smokehouse		1900	Contributing
045-4204	946	E	2100	RD	Gerstenberger Barn 1		1880	Contributing
045-4205	946	E	2100	RD	Gerstenberger Barn 2		1920	Contributing
045-4206	946	E	2100	RD	Gerstenberger Sheds		1880	Contributing
045-4207	946	E	2100	RD	Schehrer House		1880	Yes
045-4208	781	E	2200	RD	Schehrer Barn		1900	Contributing
045-4209	781	E	2200	RD	Hausman, George,			
					House		1895	Contributing
045-4210	813	E	2200	RD	Hausman Barn		1920	Contributing
045-4211	813	E	2200	RD	Hausman Chicken House		1940	Not Assessed
045-4212	813	E	2200	RD	Hausman Granary		1920	Contributing
045-4213	813	E	2200	RD				

045-4214	838	E	2200	RD	Schehrer House		1900	Contributing
045-4215	838	E	2200	RD		Garage	1950	Contributing
045-4107	2045	N	1100	RD	Davis, Winslow, House		1890	Contributing
						Weeks		
045-4108	2045	N	1100	RD	Weeks, Lyle, Dairy Barn	Rental House	1949	Contributing
045-4109	2045	N	1100	RD	Davis, Winslow, Barn		1890	Contributing
045-4110	1912	N	1100	RD	West, J.A. House		1898	Contributing
045-4111	1912	N	1100	RD	West, J.A. Barn		1880	Contributing
045-4112	1912	N	1100	RD	West, J.A. Shed		1900	Contributing
					West, J.A. Chicken			
045-4113	1912	N	1100	RD	House		1900	Contributing
045-4114	1912	N	1100	RD	Perkins, O.E. Shed		1920	Contributing
045-4115	1912	N	1100	RD	McKey Milk House		1950	Contributing
						Okey, W.F.		
045-4116	1852	N	1100	RD	Akin, John, House	House	1880	Contributing
045-4117	1852	N	1100	RD	Akin Garage		1930	Contributing
045-4118	1852	N	1100	RD	Akin Chicken House 1		1935	Contributing
045-4119	1852	N	1100	RD	Akin Chicken House 2		1900	Contributing
045-4120	1852	N	1100	RD	Akin, John, Barn		1895	Contributing
045-4121	1852	N	1100	RD	Akin Shed		1940	Contributing
						Hannum		
045-4122	1852	N	1100	RD	Akin South Barn	Barn	1905	Contributing
	1829-							
045-4123	1831	N	1100	RD	Boles Barn		1925	Contributing
	1829-							
045-4124	1831	N	1100	RD	Boles House		1925	Contributing
						Deay, WJ		
045-4125	706	E	2200	RD	Vitt House	House	1880	Contributing
045-4126	1098	E	2300	RD	Hadley, J.W., House	Votaw House	1870	No
045-4127	1091	E	2300	RD		Residence	1900	Contributing
045-4128	1097	E	2300	RD		Residence	1870	No
045-4129	1097	E	2300	RD		Shed	1950	Contributing
						Kohler,		
						William,		
						House		
045-4130	871	E	2400	RD	Hopewell House		1870	Contributing
045-4132	871	E	2400	RD	Nowlin Chicken House1		1950	Contributing
045-4133	871	E	2400	RD	Nowlin Chicken House2		1920	Contributing
045-4134	871	E	2400	RD	Nowlin Outhouse		1920	Contributing
045-4135	871	E	2400	RD	Nowlin Garage		1950	Contributing
045-4136	871	E	2400	RD	Nowlin Milk Barn		1950	Contributing
045-4216	838	E	2200	RD	Schehrer Barn		1900	Contributing
045-4217	962	E	2200	RD	Gabriel House		1900	Contributing
045-4218	962	E	2200	RD	Gabriel Smokehouse		1900	Contributing
045-4219	1041	E	2200	RD	Moorman House		1870	Contributing
045-4220	1041	E	2200	RD	Grob Shed		1915	Contributing
045-4221	1041	E	2200	RD	Grob Garage		1915	Contributing
045-4222	1041	E	2200	RD	Grob Chicken House		1920	Contributing
045-4223	1041	E	2200	RD	Johnston Barn		1880	Contributing
045-4224	1041	E	2200	RD	Grob Barn		1915	Contributing
045-4225	799	E	2300	RD	Deay Cemetery		1859	Not Assessed
					Gabriel, Anna & Gustav			
045-4226	923	E	2300	RD	House		1919	Yes
045-4227	923	E	2300	RD	Gabriel Barn		1900	Contributing
045-4228	923	E	2300	RD	Gabriel Milk Barn		1920	Contributing
					Gabriel, Anna & Gustav,			
045-4229	926	E	2300	RD	House		1938	Yes

045-4246	2252	N	1300	RD		Residence	1920	No
045-4247	2252	N	1300	RD		Garage	1920	No
045-4248	2254	N	1300	RD	Wilson, Berenice, House		1930	No
045-4249	2264	N	1300	RD	J.W. Bartz House		1890	No
045-4250	2264	N	1300	RD	J.W. Bartz Barn		1915	No
045-4251	2280	N	1300	RD		Residence (Relocated)	1942	No
045-4252	2296	N	1300	RD		Residence	1950	No
045-4253	2306	N	1300	RD		Residence (Relocated)	1950	No
045-4254	1317	E	2300	RD		Residence (Relocated)	1942	No
045-4255	1321	E	2300	RD		Residence (Relocated)	1942	No
045-4256	1325	E	2300	RD		Residence (Relocated)	1942	No
045-4257	1329	E	2300	RD		Residence (Relocated)	1942	No
045-4258	1333	E	2300	RD	Eder House		1965	No
045-4259	1333	E	2300	RD	Eder Garage		1965	No
045-4260	1333	E	2300	RD	Eder Garage		1920	Contributing
045-4261	1333	E	2300	RD	Eder Chicken Coop		1930	Contributing
045-4262	1333	E	2300	RD	Eder Barn		1915	Contributing
045-4263	1333	E	2300	RD	Eder Milkhouse		1925	Contributing
045-4264	1432	E	2300	RD	Randall, G. House		1870	Contributing
045-4266	1434	E	2300	RD	Wilkerson, Lucille, House		1951	No
045-4285	1477	E	2300	RD	Lothholz, Charles, House		1872	Yes
045-4313	2062	N	1500	RD	Ott Garage		1940	No
045-4314	2027	N	1500	RD	Hobbs, Leslie, House	F. W. Ott House	1925	No
045-4322	2027	N	1500	RD	F. W. Ott Barn		1920	Contributing
045-4324	2027	N	1500	RD	Ott, F.W., Garage		1930	Contributing
045-4325	2015	N	1500	RD	Westheffer, Eli, House		1890	Yes
045-4327	2015	N	1500	RD	Westheffer Barn		1920	Contributing
045-4328	2015	N	1500	RD		Garage	1930	Contributing
045-4329	1504	E	2000	RD		Residence (Relocated)	1925	No
045-4330	1964	N	1550	RD		Residence	1925	No
045-4331	1952	N	1550	RD	Perkins, C.G. Cellar		1920	No
045-4286	1477	E	2300	RD	Lothholz, Charles, Outbuilding		1950	Contributing
045-4287	1477	E	2300	RD	Lothholz, Charles, House		1895	No
045-4288	1477	E	2300	RD	Lothholz, Charles, Barn		1880	Yes
045-4289	1477	E	2300	RD	Lothholz, Charles, Granary		1920	Yes
045-4290	1477	E	2300	RD	Lothholz, Charles, Cattle Barn		1920	Yes
045-4291	1477	E	2300	RD	Lothholz, Charles, Chicken Coop		1890	Yes
045-4296	2327	N	1500	RD	Spitzli, Otto, House		1925	No
045-4297	2327	N	1500	RD	Spitzli, Otto, Garage		1925	No
045-4298	2327	N	1500	RD		Granary	1940	No
045-4299	2327	N	1500	RD		Barn	1940	No
045-4300	2327	N	1500	RD		Outbuilding	1940	No
045-4301	2327	N	1500	RD		Granary	1940	No
045-4302	2369	N	1500	RD	Broers, Oscar, House		1955	No

045-4303	2369	N	1500	RD		Garage	1960	No
045-4304	2369	N	1500	RD		Barn	1960	No
045-4305	2369	N	1500	RD		Granary	1960	No
						Machine		
045-4306	2369	N	1500	RD		Shop	1960	No
045-4307	2368	N	1500	RD	J.F. Boschee House		1865	Contributing
045-4308	2368	N	1500	RD		Hoghouse	1970	No
045-4309	2372	N	1500	RD	Davis, W. House		1887	Contributing
045-4310	2288	N	1400	RD		Residence	1960	No
045-4311	2097	N	1500	RD	Schleele, John, Barn		1910	No
045-4312	2062	N	1500	RD	Ott Chicken Coop		1930	No
045-4230	926	E	2300	RD	Gabriel Shed 1		1938	Contributing
045-4231	926	E	2300	RD	Gabriel Shed 2		1938	Contributing
045-4232	968	E	2300	RD	Stanley House		1895	Contributing
					Milburn, Ernest & Anna, House		1890	Yes
045-4233	790	E	2300	RD			1890	Yes
045-4234	989	E	2300	RD	Votaw, Irvin, House		1920	Contributing
045-4235	989	E	2300	RD	Votaw, Irvin Barn		1905	Contributing
045-4236	989	E	2300	RD	Votaw, Irvin, Garage		1920	Contributing
045-4237	989	E	2300	RD	Votaw, Irvin, Outhouse		1905	Contributing
045-4238	989	E	2300	RD	Votaw, Irvin Shed		1940	Contributing
					Votaw, Irvin Chicken House		1940	Contributing
045-4239	989	E	2300	RD			1940	Contributing
045-4363	1403	E	1850	RD		House	1930	No
045-4365	1403	E	1850	RD		Garage	1930	No
045-4367	1823	N	1400	RD	Martin, J.E. Guesthouse		1940	No
045-4368	1823	N	1400	RD	Martin, J.E. Outbuilding		1950	No
045-4369	1823	N	1400	RD	Martin, J.D. Granary		1925	No
045-4372	1823	N	1400	RD	Martin, J.D. Outbuilding		1930	No
045-4374	1390	E	1900	RD		House	1910	No
045-4375	1823	N	1400	RD	Martin Outbuilding		1950	No
045-4376	1823	N	1400	RD	Martin, J.D., Barn		1930	No
045-4377	1390	E	1900	RD		Garage	1950	No
045-4378	1370	E	1900	RD		Garage	1960	No
045-4379	1420	E	1900	RD	Ernst, H. House		1890	No
045-4380	1420	E	1900	RD	Ernst Chicken Coop		1930	No
045-4381	1420	E	1900	RD	Ernst Barn		1890	No
045-4382	1420	E	1900	RD	Ernst Granary		1900	No
045-4383	1420	E	1900	RD	Ernst Garage		1930	No
						Implement		
045-4384	1455	E	1900	RD		Garage	1955	No
045-4385	1973	N	1400	RD		Milk House	1950	No
045-4386	1973	N	1400	RD	Charles, J. M. House		1910	No
045-4387	1986	N	1400	RD	Ott, John, Barn		1910	No
045-4388	1395	E	2000	RD	Ott, John, House		1900	No
045-4389	1396	E	2000	RD	Holmes, William, House		1920	No
045-4390	2124	N	1400	RD	Schopper, Joseph, House		1890	Contributing
					Schopper, Joseph, Chicken Coop		1910	Contributing
045-4391	2124	N	1400	RD			1910	Contributing
045-4394	2124	N	1400	RD	Schopper, Joseph, Outbuilding		1920	Contributing
						Rosenau, Otto & Pearl, House		
045-4399	2139	N	1300	RD	Brender, John, House		1872	No
045-4400	2139	N	1300	RD	Brender Carriage House		1910	Contributing
045-4401	2139	N	1300	RD	Rosenau Granary		1920	Contributing

045-4402	2075	N	1300	RD		House	1890	No
045-4403	2075	N	1300	RD		Garage	1965	No
045-4404	2075	N	1300	RD		Barn	1910	Contributing
045-4405	1957	N	1250	RD		House	1900	No
045-4406	1957	N	1250	RD		Chicken coop	1920	No
045-4407	1957	N	1250	RD		Barn	1910	No
045-4408	1235	E	2000	RD		House	1910	No
045-4409	1235	E	2000	RD		Garage	1970	No
045-4411	1923	N	1275	RD		House	1890	No
045-4413	1273	E	1900	RD		House	1900	Contributing
045-4414	1273	E	1900	RD		Garage	1975	No
045-4415	1273	E	1900	RD		Outbuilding	1940	Contributing
045-4416	1273	E	1900	RD		Dairy Barn	1920	Contributing
045-4417	1273	E	1900	RD		Milk house	1950	Contributing
045-4418	1273	E	1900	RD		Barn	1940	Contributing
045-4420	1943	N	1200	RD		Barn	1920	No
045-4421	1943	N	1200	RD		Milkhouse	1950	No
045-4422	1152	E	2000	RD		House	1960	No
045-4424	1152	E	2000	RD		Barn	1900	Contributing
045-4425	1124	E	2000	RD		House	1920	No
						Chicken		
045-4427	1124	E	2000	RD		Coop 1	1920	No
045-4430	2043	N	1200	RD		House	1920	No
045-4332	1952	N	1550	RD	Perkins, W.E. Barn		1925	No
045-4333	1952	N	1550	RD	Perkins Granary		1925	No
045-4334	1952	N	1550	RD	Perkins Garage		1930	No
045-4335	2101	N	1420	RD		Residence	1925	No
045-4336	2054	N	1420	RD		Barn	1940	No
045-4337	--	N	1500	RD	Altenbernd Barn		1940	No
045-4338	1933	N	1500	RD	Altenbernd Garage		1940	No
045-4339	1928	N	1500	RD	Gilmore, John, House		1890	Yes
045-4340	1919	N	1500	RD		Barn	1920	Contributing
045-4341	1919	N	1500	RD		Garage	1930	No
045-4342	1918	N	1500	RD	Ott, Jacob, House		1865	No
045-4343	1918	N	1500	RD	Ott Chicken Coop		1925	No
045-4344	1918	N	1500	RD	Ott Barn		1920	Contributing
045-4345	1918	N	1500	RD	Ott Garage		1950	No
045-4347	1564	E	1850	RD	Altenbernd, W. House		1920	No
					Altenbernd, W. Chicken			
045-4348	1564	E	1850	RD	Coop		1925	Contributing
					Altenbernd W. Guest			
045-4349	1564	E	1850	RD	House		1950	No
045-4350	1522	E	1850	RD	Gelker, Anton, House		1910	Contributing
045-4351	1522	E	1850	RD	Gelker, Anton, Barn		1910	Contributing
					Altenbernd, Carl,			
045-4352	1522	E	1850	RD	Granary		1925	Contributing
					Altenbernd, Carl,			
045-4353	1522	E	1850	RD	Outbuilding		1925	Contributing
					Altenbernd, Carl,			
045-4354	1522	E	1850	RD	Chicken Coops		1925	Contributing
					Altenbernd, Carl,			
045-4355	1522	E	1850	RD	Brooder House		1940	Contributing
045-4356	1522	E	1850	RD	Altenbernd, Carl, Garage		1940	Contributing
045-4357	1811	N	1500	RD	Hughes, William, House		1867	Yes
045-4358	1811	N	1500	RD	Hughes Chicken Coop		1930	Contributing
045-4360	1446	E	1850	RD	Duley, H. C. House		1900	No

045-4361	1446	E	1850	RD	Pratt, Carrie, Barn		1925	No
045-4362	1408	E	1850	RD		Barn	1890	Contributing
045-4431	2043	N	1200	RD		Outbuilding	1950	No
045-4432	2043	N	1200	RD		Garage	1950	No
045-4433	2043	N	1200	RD		Barn	1920	No
045-4434	2055	N	1200	RD		Barn	1910	No
045-4435	2051	N	1200	RD		House	1910	No
045-4436	1107	E	2200	RD	Harris, I.D. House		1890	Yes
045-4438	1107	E	2200	RD	Harris Chicken Coop		1940	Contributing
045-4440	1107	E	2200	RD	Harris Outbuilding		1960	No
045-4441	2152	N	1150	RD	Grosdidier House		1900	No
045-4442	2152	N	1150	RD	Grosdidier Milkhouse		1960	No
045-4457	1232	E	2100	RD		Garage	1930	Contributing
045-4458	1232	E	2100	RD		Quonset	1960	Contributing
045-4459	1275	E	2100	RD		House	1920	No
						Chicken		
045-4460	1275	E	2100	RD		Coop	1930	No
045-4461	1275	E	2100	RD		Outbuilding	1930	No
045-4462	1275	E	2100	RD		Barn	1930	No
045-4463	1275	E	2100	RD		Garage	1930	No
045-4464	1277	E	2100	RD		House	1920	No
045-4466	2204	N	1226	RD		House	1910	No
045-4467	2204	N	1226	RD		Outbuilding	1910	No
045-4468	1211	E	2200	RD		House	1920	Contributing
045-4469	1211	E	2200	RD		Garage	1930	Contributing
045-4470	1211	E	2200	RD		Outbuilding	1920	Contributing
045-4471	1848	N	1200	RD		House	1890	No
045-4472	1848	N	1200	RD		Garage	1940	No
045-4473	1848	N	1200	RD		Outbuilding	1920	No
045-4474	1851	N	1200	RD		House	1920	No
045-4475	1220	E	1900	RD	Farmer House		1955	No
045-4476	1881	N	1219	RD	Gage, John, House		1890	No
045-4477	2240	N	1200	RD	Gabriel Milk House		1950	No
						Implement		
045-4478	2267	N	1200	RD		Garage	1930	No
045-4479	2267	N	1200	RD		Garage	1930	No
045-4371	1823	N	1400	RD	Martin, J.D. Horse Barn		1910	No
045-4392	2124	N	1400	RD	Schopper, Joseph, Barn		1910	Contributing
					Schopper, Joseph, Horse Barn			
045-4393	2124	N	1400	RD			1910	Contributing
045-4410	1235	E	2000	RD		Chicken coop	1930	No
045-4412	1923	N	1275	RD		Barn	1890	No
045-4419	1962	N	1200	RD		Sheep Barn	1930	No
045-4423	1152	E	2000	RD		Smokehouse	1880	Contributing
045-4426	1124	E	2000	RD		Barn	1910	Contributing
045-4480	1174	E	2300	RD	Kohler Tool House		1950	Contributing
045-4481	1174	E	2300	RD	Kohler Hog Barn		1920	Contributing
045-4482	1174	E	2300	RD	Kohler Barn		1920	Contributing
045-4484	1174	E	2300	RD	Kohler Granary		1910	Contributing
045-4485	1232	E	2300	RD	Neis, Frederick, House		1919	Contributing
045-4487	1232	E	2300	RD	Neis Barn		1936	Contributing
045-4489	1232	E	2300	RD	Neis Garage		1930	Contributing
045-4491	1232	E	2300	RD	Neis Granary		1900	Contributing
045-4492	1257	E	2300	RD	Kasberger House		1898	No
045-4494	2352	N	1200	RD	Miller, Robert, House		1920	No

091-0000-01624	871	E	2400	RD	Captain Creek Methodist Church (Relocated)		1882	Contributing
045-4265	1432	E	2300	RD	Randall, G. Smokehouse		1870	Contributing
045-4323	2027	N	1500	RD	Ott, F.W. Granary		1930	Contributing
045-4326	2015	N	1500	RD	Westheffer Chicken Coop		1930	Contributing
045-4364	1403	E	1850	RD		Chicken Coop	1930	No
045-4366	1823	N	1400	RD	Cox, Charles, House		1890	No
045-4370	1823	N	1400	RD	Martin, J.E. Hog House		1940	No
045-4443	2152	N	1150	RD	Grosdidier Barn		1900	No
045-4444	2152	N	1150	RD	Grosdidier Outbuilding		1960	No
045-4445	2152	N	1150	RD	Grosdidier Hay Barn		1950	No
045-4446	2152	N	1150	RD	Grosdidier Chicken Coop		1930	No
045-4447	2152	N	1150	RD	Grosdidier Privy		1930	No
045-4448	2152	N	1150	RD	Grosdidier Garage		1930	No
045-4449	2136	N	1150	RD		House	1910	No
045-4450	2197	N	1200	RD		House	1910	Contributing
045-4451	2197	N	1200	RD		Barn	1940	Contributing
045-4452	2197	N	1200	RD		Outbuilding	1940	Contributing
045-4453	2197	N	1200	RD		Chicken Coop	1950	No
045-4454	1219	E	2100	RD		House	1920	No
045-4455	1219	E	2100	RD		Barn	1920	No
045-4456	1232	E	2100	RD		House	1920	No
045-4428	1124	E	2000	RD		Chicken Coop 2	1940	No
045-4429	1124	E	2000	RD		Granary	1940	Contributing
045-4346	1918	N	1500	RD	Ott Horse Barn		1920	Contributing
045-4437	1107	E	2200	RD	Harris Barn		1950	Contributing
045-4439	1107	E	2200	RD	Harris Milkhouse		1960	No
045-4465	1274	E	2200	RD		Barn	1910	Yes
045-4483	1174	E	2300	RD	Kohler Horse Barn		1910	Contributing
045-4486	1232	E	2300	RD	Neis Smokehouse		1920	Contributing
045-4488	1232	E	2300	RD	Neis Mule Barn		1920	Contributing
045-4490	1232	E	2300	RD	Neis Milk House		1950	Contributing
045-4493	1257	E	2300	RD	Kasberger Chicken Coop		1900	No

Kanwaka Township

INVENTORY	ADD.	DIREC	STREET_	STREET	HISTORIC	ALTERNATE	CON	ELIGIBLE
		TION	NAME	_TYPE	_NAME	_NAME	ST.	
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,	No
							1890	
045-4520	1671	E	550	RD	Buheim Granary		1900	Contributing
045-4521	1671	E	550	RD	Buheim Chicken Coop		1910	Contributing

Appendix

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COUNCIL AIMS TO PRESERVE HISTORIC SITES IN DOUGLAS COUNTY THROUGH SURVEY

Property with ties to Quantrill's Raid targeted to be part of project

March 26, 2012

A vintage Phillips 66 sign tacked onto an aging milk barn and antique gasoline pumps scattered across the lawn are a clear indication that Jim Harris has an appreciation for the past.

The 74-year-old man has lived his whole life in the old white farmhouse that sits about a mile south of Eudora and a mile west of Hesper. A sign marks the property as Keystone Corner.

Long before it was called Keystone Corner and several decades before Harris' ancestors built the farmhouse, the intersection played a pivotal role in Douglas County's bloodiest day on record.

Next door to Harris is the former home of Capt. A. Jackson Jennings. His home was among those that William Quantrill visited on his ride to Lawrence in August 1863. As one story goes, Jennings' wife, Rosa, managed to convince Quantrill's men that her husband wasn't home. She then fled to the home of her neighbor, William Guest, and asked him to ride to Lawrence to warn of the coming raid.

Guest didn't believe her, but a black servant, Henry Thompson, did (accounts vary on whether Thompson was Guest's or Jennings' servant). Guest refused to lend Thompson a horse, so the young man ran by foot to sound the alarm.

As fate would have it, none of the men riding from Eudora was able to warn Lawrence in time.

Across the road from Jennings, Joseph Stone wasn't as fortunate. Historical accounts say he was either beaten to death by the butt of a musket or shot by Quantrill's men. A young German boy staying with the Stones, Jacob Rote, was forced to guide Quantrill's troops to Lawrence, where they ransacked the city and killed 143 men and boys.

Harris' great-grandfather, Thomas Harris, arrived in Lawrence a day after the raid, a fact that the Quaker preacher from Indiana notes in letters he wrote.

A few years later, Thomas Harris bought several farms in the area and sometime between 1880 and 1890 built the house at Keystone Corner.

Jim Harris said his ancestors never talked about the local connection to the deadly raid on Lawrence, so he doubt they knew one existed.

On a recent morning, Dale Nimz was jotting down notes as Harris shared his family's history and the stories that linked to Quantrill's Raid.

"I raised my family here, but it's just me now," Harris said of the family homestead. "I don't know what will happen to it when I'm gone."

Harris' home is one of 300 sites that Nimz anticipates will be surveyed in Eudora and Kanwaka townships as part of a \$35,000 project. The work, funded as part of the \$350,000 worth of grants given out by the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council, is an attempt to create an inventory of sites that are naturally, culturally and historically significant in rural Douglas County.

The history surrounding the homes near Keystone Corner is an example of the kind of data the survey will document.

"We can overlook these buildings so easily and not value them, and then they disappear," said Nimz, who is leading the survey along with fellow historic preservation consultant Susan Ford.

The survey, authorized by the Douglas County Commission and expected to be completed by July 31, could be the first of many in the county.

Already, some history has been lost at Keystone Corner. There was once a two-story mill, Stone's home is long gone and a large barn at the Jennings property has been taken down. In fact, Harris said he has even had to be vigilant about protecting the name of Keystone Corner. Locals more recently have referred to it as Stinky Corner, because of the smell emitted by a nearby pig farm and feedlot.

And development from Eudora is creeping closer to Harris' home. Across the road are large new homes, and two schools, Eudora Middle School and Eudora High School, are just a mile north.

Nimz said the county specifically started the survey in the fastest-growing areas of the county to help ensure that historic properties don't get lost in development.

The survey will look at properties that are at least 50 years old and note the physical condition of the buildings, their historical significance and the architecture style.

Owners who have buildings on the list won't be under any obligation to do anything different. The information gathered about the properties can be used to help make recommendations on which buildings could be part of historic registers and which ones could be preserved through tax credits or grants.

"The hope is if we find interesting buildings, this will call attention to them and at least some of them will be preserved and incorporated into the landscape of the future," Nimz said. "Not everything we survey will be preserved."

Originally published at: <http://www2.ljworld.com/news/2012/mar/26/council-aims-preserve-historic-sites-douglas-count/>



Discovering our Douglas County Heritage

Public Meetings will be held to report on the Eudora and Kanwaka Township Heritage Surveys



Preservation consultants Dale Nimz and Susan Ford spent the spring and summer surveying and documenting more than 300 historic rural structures throughout Eudora and Kanwaka townships. At the following public meetings, they will discuss survey methodology, building types, significant examples and the condition of rural buildings in Douglas County. The consultants will also summarize their recommendations for preservation planning in these townships.

7 p.m. Monday, July 23, Hesper Friends Church, 2355 N 1100 Rd., Eudora
7 p.m. Monday, July 30, Kanwaka Township Hall, 776 US 40 Hwy., Kanwaka

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