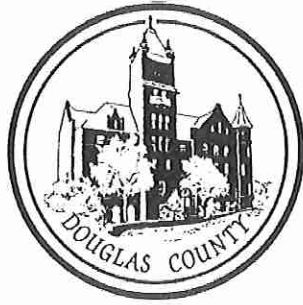




Grant Township & Palmyra Township Douglas County, Kansas Historic Resources Survey

August 2016

Hernly Associates, Inc.
1100 Rhode Island Street
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

This study was completed in part with a Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant from the Kansas Historical Society, and by funding from the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council.



Fred V. Lewis Farmstead – 1359 N 1900 Rd – Grant Township – Douglas County - Kansas

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1-3
Purpose	1
Methodology	1
Survey Area	2
Survey Findings	2
Survey Products	3
HISTORICAL SUMMARY	3-5
Historical Development Grant Township.....	3-4
Historical Development Palmyra Township	4-5
Farmsteads as the Pattern of Development	5
PROPERTY ANALYSIS	6-7
Properties Surveyed	6
Property Types	6-7
POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING ANALYSIS	7-8
Potential Historic District	8
PROPERTY TYPE EXAMPLES	8-12
Farmsteads	8-10
Associated Grouping of Farm-Related Structures	11-12
BUILDING TYPE EXAMPLES	12-18
Primary Farm Structures	12-15
Barns	13
Corncribs	14
Granaries	14
Farmhouses	15
Secondary Farm Structures	16-17
Individual Non-Farm Structures	18
PROPERTY CONDITION ANALYSIS	19
Construction Dates	19
Building & Resource Conditions	19
RECOMMENDATIONS	19-22
Incentives to Participate in Surveys	20
Incentives to Participate in Preservation	20-21
Team Work	21
Conclusion	21-22
BIBLIOGRAPHY	23-25
LIST OF PROPERTIES IN SURVEY BY KHRI NUMBER	26
LIST OF PROPERTIES IN SURVEY BY ADDRESS	27
LIST OF PROPERTIES BY OWNER INTEREST IN HISTORIC LISTING OF PROPERTY	28
LIST OF PROPERTIES IN SURVEY BY PROPERTY TYPE	29
MAPS	APPENDIX I
Grant Township Survey Area Aerial Photo w/ Address Markers	
Palmyra Township Survey Area Aerial Photo w/ Address Markers	
SITE PLANS	APPENDIX II

HISTORIC RESOURCES INTENSIVE SURVEY OF GRANT AND PALMYRA TOWNSHIPS

SUMMARY REPORT

August 2016

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

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

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

METHODOLOGY

The Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council (DCHCC) initiated this survey with assistance from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) at the Kansas Historical Society (KSHS). Conclusions will aid in monitoring and preserving the cultural resources of Grant Township and Palmyra Township in Douglas County. Primary funding was provided by a Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant, administered by the SHPO. Jan Shupert-Arick, DCHCC's Program Coordinator, supervised the project.

Stan Hernly and Joni Hernly of Hernly Associates, Inc. conducted the survey. They were assisted with property site plan preparation, research, and site visits by Hernly Associates office staff interns including: Katie Beckwith (maps & site visits), Erica Hernly (maps, research, and site visits), Elizabeth Hernly (site visits), and John Ely (research). This Intensive Survey builds on the two Reconnaissance Surveys for Grant Township and Palmyra Township initiated in 2014 for the DCHCC by consultants Dale Nimz and Susan Jezak Ford, and on the Douglas County-Palmyra Township & Baldwin City Survey conducted in 1988 by Dale Nimz. Properties included in this survey were identified in the previous surveys as potentially eligible to be listed in the State or National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as a "contributing" structure to a historic group.

Two public meetings for anyone interested in learning more about the project were held. One was on March 14, 2016 from 5:00 p.m. to 5:20 p.m. during the regular meeting of the Grant Township Board at Grant School, 1853 E 1600 Rd. The other was on March 29, 2016 from 7:30 p.m. to 7:50 p.m. during the regular meeting of the Palmyra Township Board at the Palmyra Township Road Dept. facility, 376 E 1700 Rd. Notices were mailed to all survey area property owners and public notices was placed in the Lawrence Journal World newspaper. At each meeting the survey team described the project, shared maps and lists of properties to be surveyed, and sought input on how to reach property owners in the survey areas who do not contact the survey team and for whom telephone numbers cannot be found.

Research and primary field work, including site visits, photography, and owner interviews occurred March through July 2016. All of the properties in the survey were already included in the *Kansas Historic Resources Inventory* (KHRI) data base, which is maintained by the KSHS. Some specific buildings and

resources were not included in KHRI. Updates were made to existing survey entries in July 2016, and the project report was completed in August 2016.

Research included reference to the three previously completed reconnaissance surveys and new research specific to the properties and previous owners. Sources included various maps, publications, and news stories. Sources were located at Watkins Community Museum, Lawrence Public Library (OSMA Room), Baldwin City Library (Kansas Room), Spencer Research Library (University of Kansas), Douglas County Appraisers office, and various historic newspapers (accessed through www.newspapers.com). Refer to the Bibliography at the end of this report for a complete list of sources.

Site visits were initiated through direct contact of property owners. This proved to be the most difficult part of the survey. Telephone numbers were not easily obtainable through readily accessible public means. Phone messages were often not returned, and many calls were not answered, even when made at various times of day and on weekends. Given the common use of "caller id" it's not too surprising that phones went unanswered when an unknown number was seen coming in. Eventually "cold call" site visits were made to many properties, and some of those proved to be fruitful; most homeowners who were "dropped in on" were happy to talk with us and let us take photographs, of at least the exterior, of buildings on their property.

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

Owner interviews were primarily completed during site visits, with some follow-up phone calls. The questions asked were condensed versions of the questions found on the Preliminary Site Information Questionnaire (PSIQ) provided by the KSHPO. Some owners were knowledgeable of their property's history, and a few had documented historical information regarding previous owners or property development. Typically, the only verifiable information came from owners who are descendants of previous owners.

SURVEY AREA

The survey area includes Grant Township and Palmyra Township in Douglas County, Kansas. The survey area was refined within the two townships by a list of buildings generated by KSHS staff from the KHRI database. These lists identified 63 buildings on 28 properties in Grant Township and 67 buildings on 32 properties in Palmyra Township, for further study.

SURVEY FINDINGS

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

Using the *MPDF: Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* as a guide, the survey work was approached not on an "individual building" basis but on a property basis. Properties in the survey were reviewed based on the three potential historic register listing categories for farm properties. These are:

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

SURVEY PRODUCTS

The products of the survey include:

- This Summary Report
- Site Plans for each of the 58 properties (one current site plan and six historic site plans for each property). The current site plans were prepared using 2014 photographic satellite imagery from the Douglas County GIS system; in one instance 2016 satellite imagery from Google Earth was used because significant changes had occurred on the property after 2014. The historic site plans were prepared using 1986, 1976, 1966, 1954, 1941, and 1937 aerial photographic imagery from the Douglas County GIS system. Each site plan is an 8.5"x11" layout (portrait orientation) with buildings identified by historic name and KHRI number. They were created using AutoCad software, uploaded to the KHRI database in PDF format, and are to the scale indicated on the plan when printed full-size.
- Photographs of every building on each property visited. Multiple images from various angles are included, including orthographic "elevation views". Interior photos were taken of properties when the owner granted permission; interior photos are not uploaded to the public accessible KHRI database, but are on-file at the SHPO office and may be made available upon request to SHPO staff.
- Research documents found for specific properties, specific people, and general information on Grant and Palmyra townships.
- Uploaded data into KHRI files including:
 - Updates for all properties to data fields: "Type_Style_Remarks", "General_Remarks", "Register_Status_Remarks", "Thematic_Nomination", "New_Survey", "New_Surveyor", and "New_Survey_Date"
 - Updates for most properties to data fields: "Date_Notes"
 - Updates for some properties to data fields: "Historic_Name", "Alternate_Name", "Historic_Function_Remarks", "Year_of_Construction" and "Certainty"
 - Updates for a few properties to data fields: "Historic_Function_and_Category", "Primary_Style", and "Material_Remarks",
- CD's of all photos, files, and documents created or found for the survey.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT – GRANT TOWNSHIP

Grant Township, at approximately 20 square miles, is the smallest township in the county. It is separated from the rest of Douglas County by the Kansas River, which cuts across its southwest corner creating a triangular shaped township with only the northeast corner, approximately 25% of the land area, out of the flat Kansas River bottomland. The township is bisected by Interstate-70 running east-west separating the southern tip, approximately 25% of the area, from the northern portion.

The township is primarily rural and agricultural in character with some urban, commercial, and industrial development. North Lawrence, located in the southwest corner, is the main urban area, and it covers approximately 8% of the land area. It is mostly low density residential with commercial areas in the southwest corner near the bridges to Lawrence and on the west side along Highway 59 (N 2nd Street) extending north of Interstate 70 and Highways 24/40. The Lawrence Municipal Airport is near the geographic center of the township. Midland (also known historically as Burnette) is an unincorporated commercial/industrial development in the northwest quadrant located along the Union Pacific Rail Road line and Highway 59 as they angle northwest.

Grant Township developed atypically from all other townships in Douglas County. When the county was established in 1855, the land that was to become Grant Township was owned by the Delaware Indians. In 1865, as the Union Pacific railroad was being built through Kansas, the land was ceded to the U.S. Government who then gave a land grant to Union Pacific. Grant Township initially was organized as part of Jefferson County, but a special act of the state legislature in 1865, supported by former governor Charles Robinson who became a prominent land owner in Grant Township, transferred the land to Douglas County, and the township was organized in 1867¹. In 1866, Union Pacific began selling off land along the railroad right-of-way, and current settlement patterns of the township date to that time.

The Kansas River, and its flooding, has had a tremendous impact on the land, development, and inhabitants of the township. The soil left by millennia of flooding and river channel shifting has created rich farming ground. The settlement of the township is intertwined with the story of attempting to manage and control, to the greatest extent possible, seasonal annual flooding. In some years, flooding would partially inundate the area, in others would damage crops, and in a few years would destroy buildings and disrupt lives. A system of public and privately constructed levees, connected to the raised Union Pacific railroad bed where it parallels closely to the river, was assembled over time to provide partial protection from flooding. It wasn't till after massive flooding in 1951 that reliable flood control was established by construction of upstream reservoirs on streams feeding into the Kansas River.

Families living in Grant Township, with its relatively small size and its close proximity to North Lawrence, were not as isolated from urban services and supplies as people living in other townships. Even before the advent of trucks and automobiles, daytrips from Grant Township farms into Lawrence were commonplace. However, travel across the river required fording, crossing on ice in winter, or payment of a toll for ferry service (started in 1854) or on the toll bridge built in 1864. Ferry service, operated after 1871 by the Wilson brothers (residents of Grant Township) continued until 1879 when the charter of the Lawrence Bridge Company was annulled by the State Supreme Court, and travel across the river became toll-free. The John Wilson House at 2031 E 1250 Rd retains remnants of his family's river transportation association with a stone-and-concrete head-wall and concrete boat ramp near the west side of the house.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT – PALMYRA TOWNSHIP

Palmyra Township, with approximately 82 square miles of land, is the largest township in Douglas County. It is in the southeast corner of the county and is approximately 10 miles east-west by 8 miles north-south. Baldwin City is the largest town in the township and it is located in the southwest quadrant. Vinland is a small unincorporated community in the northwest quadrant, and Clearfield, an even smaller community along the east edge, consists of a church, cemetery and two residential properties. The town of Wellsville, in Franklin County, is two miles south of the southeast corner of the township.

The historical development of Palmyra Township is well documented in the "Historical Overview of Baldwin City and Palmyra Township" section of the 1988 Baldwin City and Palmyra Township survey (Nimz). For additional information, refer to that document.

¹ Jeffersonian Gazette, June 19, 1902, pp.1.

Palmyra Township is primarily rural and agricultural in character. Its development pattern follows the typical Section and Range land partitioning system. Primary roads in general following a one-mile square grid, with some exceptions around natural features like Douglas State Fishing Lake and Baker Woods in the middle of the township, and in some select areas where roads fall on half-mile layout lines. U.S. Highway 56 cuts east-west across the township starting two miles north of the county line at the east, angling northwest into Baldwin City, and exiting three miles north of the county line at the west edge of the township.

FARMSTEADS AS THE PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

Just as farmsteads have changed in the past they will continue to change in the future. The effect of that change is the same in both cases, some farm related buildings will be lost, some will be maintained in a status quo situation, some new ones will be added, and some will be rehabilitated and used for their original purpose or repurposed for other uses. There is an important question related to this changing built environment. Is it desirable to let the change occur as a natural course of events or does the DCHCC wish to impact that change in a particular way?

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

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

- Farmsteads still occupied by descendants of original settlers
- Farmsteads still owned by descendants of original owners but lived on by renters
- Farmsteads that were unoccupied and unused, or only partially used
- Farmsteads that were owned by people with no connection to original owners
- Farmsteads that had no farmhouses but were still functioning farms
- Groups of buildings that had previously been part of a farmstead
- Individual buildings that were the last remnants of a farmstead

PROPERTY ANALYSIS

PROPERTIES SURVEYED

A total of 130 buildings on 60 properties were included in the initial survey list. It was found that two properties did not actually have eligible buildings on them, so the final list included 128 buildings on 58 properties. This was divided between Grant Township with 62 buildings on 27 properties and Palmyra Township with 66 buildings on 31 properties.

As part of the survey work, historic and current site plans were prepared for all properties. Also, historic research was conducted for all properties.

As part of the fieldwork of the survey, 47 of the total 58 properties (81%) were visited (23 in Grant Township and 24 in Palmyra Township). The inclusion or exclusion of a particular property in the site-visit fieldwork of the survey was based solely on site access. 16 owners were able to be contacted and site visits were arranged when they could be present. For 14 properties, the owners could not be contacted to arrange a site visit, and they happened to be home when the survey team visited the property. For 17 properties, when owners could not be contacted and they were not home when the team visited, survey work was done from adjacent roadways or from driveways leading into the property. 11 properties were not visited due to site inaccessibility. Because of this limitation, not all of the buildings and resources in the survey have had additional on-site information gathered to help determine their potential eligibility for historic listing.

PROPERTY TYPES

Buildings in the survey are comprised primarily of farm related resources. These include Primary Farm Structures, such as barns, corncribs, granaries, and farmhouses; and Secondary Farm Structures and Features, such as poultry houses, outhouses, fences, windmills, etc. Fifty-two of the properties are "Farm Related" and six are "Non-Farm Related". The six non-farm related are Midland Store (1401 N 1941 Diagonal Rd), Grant School (1853 E 1600 Rd), Oak Ridge School (1924 E 1600 Rd), Prairie City School #87 (148 E 1550 Rd), and Harmony School #57 (1952 N 800 Rd).

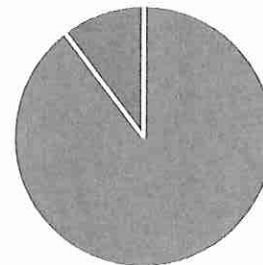
The MPDF *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas*, defines the three property types that are eligible for historic listing under that document as:

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

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

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

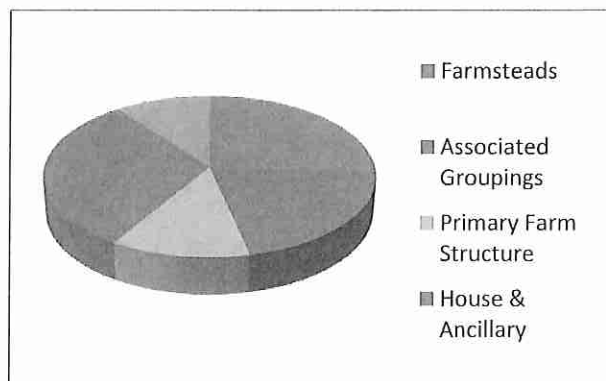
Farm/NonFarm Related
Properties



■ Farm Related ■ Non-Farm Related

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

PROPERTY TYPES		Percent
Farmsteads	15	26%
Associated Groupings	11	19%
Primary Farm Structure	8	14%
House & Ancillary	18	31%
Individual Non-farm	6	10%
	58	100%



POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING ANALYSIS

As part of the survey work the potential for historic listing of buildings and resources is evaluated based on additional information gained through field work and research. In this particular instance the evaluation assembles the buildings and resources into five distinct groups: Farmstead, Associated Grouping of Farm Structures, Primary Farm Structure, Dwelling, and Individual Non-farm Structure. Based on this evaluation, and in the opinion of the survey consultant, 95% of the properties are eligible to be listed.

TYPE OF POTENTIAL LISTING	SURVEYED	ELIGIBLE	
Farmsteads	15	15	100%
Associated Groupings	11	11	100%
Primary Farm Structure	8	8	100%
House & Ancillary	18	15	83%
Individual Non-farm	6	6	100%
	58	55	95%

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

As part of the survey, when owners were available during the field site-work, the survey team asked about their interest in potential historic listing of their property. In many cases the owners had questions about implications listing would have for their property, and after further discussion most of them expressed some interest in considering the possibility. The table on the right indicates the survey findings regarding owner's interest in potential historic listing.

INTEREST IN POTENTIAL LISTING		
Yes	9	16%
Maybe	19	33%
Probably Not	1	2%
No	1	2%
Unknown	25	43%
N/A (Not Eligible)	3	5%

POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

There is an area of Grant Township that could be considered as a potential historic district. This is a cohesive area with well-defined boundaries, the Kansas River on the south and west, Union Pacific Railroad tracks at east, and U.S. Highway 59 on the north (see map in Appendix I). The area is all flat Kansas River bottomland and many of the properties have historical and/or familial connections between them. The Vermilya-Boener House, at the NW corner of E 1400 Rd and N 1900 Rd is within this area and already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There are twelve other properties within this area that are potentially eligible for listing either as Farmsteads, Associated Groupings, Primary Farm Structures, Houses, or Individual non-farm. The twelve properties include:

1359	N	1900	Lewis, Fred V., Farmstead
1401	N	1941 DIAGONAL	Corder, Henry M., Midland Store
1439	N	1900	Laptad, Fred G. & Joseph, Farmstead
1876	E	1400	Heck, Emil W., Farmhouse
1904	E	1400	Barley, Sterling, Wise Farmstead
1921	E	1400	Vermilya, Lottie, House (relocated)
1927	E	1300	Zimmerman, Edwin, House
1930	E	1400	Husted, Charles G., Barn & House
1933	E	1400	Vermilya, Milton E., Barn
1997	E	1400	Burnette School
2031	E	1250	Wilson/Schaake Farmstead
2043	E	1250	Brune, Paul, House & Barn

PROPERTY TYPE EXAMPLES

FARMSTEADS

This consists of at least four associated historic agriculture-related structures on a property, including a barn and at least three other structures, one of which may be (but is not required to be) a farmhouse. There are a total of 15 farmsteads in the survey, and many excellent examples in both Grant and Palmyra Townships.

One of the properties that stands out the most in the Farmstead category in Grant Township is the **Fred V. Lewis Farmstead at 1359 N 1900 Rd**. This property is owned by descendants of David H. Lewis, who homesteaded the property in 1866. Margaret Shirk, who is 99 years old this year (2016), moved into the house when she was three years old, when it was newly constructed in 1920. Margaret spent her adult life away from the property, and is now residing in the house again with her daughter, Nancy Yonally. The farmstead consists of five National Register eligible buildings, plus ancillary structures. The property was featured in 1921 and 1922 articles in "Farmer and Stockman", "Kansas Farmer and Mall & Breeze", and the "Kansas City Star" newspaper, as a model example of a "progressive" farm. The buildings are in excellent condition, even after surviving the 1951 Kansas River flood.



Fred Lewis House – 1359 N 1900 Rd



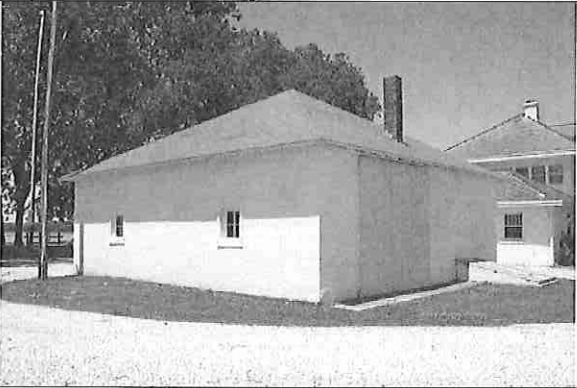
Fred Lewis Barn – 1359 N 1900 Rd



Implement Shed & Hog House – 1359 N 1900 Rd



Garage, Milkhouse, Smokehouse – 1359 N 1900



Shed, Granary, Potato Cellar – 1359 N 1900 Rd



Water Tank & Windmill – 1359 N 1900 Rd

One of the farmsteads that stands out the most in Palmyra Township is the **Knud Anderson Farmstead at 1862 N 700 Rd**. This property is owned by descendants of Knud Anderson, who built the stone house on the property in 1868. The property has seven National Register eligible buildings. The house is currently not occupied, and it is in a somewhat deteriorated condition, but it is significant in that it retains much of its original interior configuration and features.



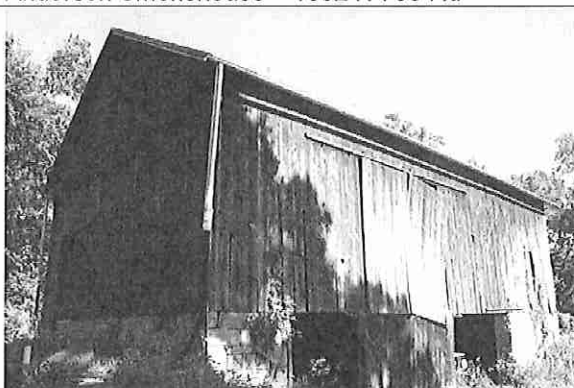
Knud Anderson House – 1862 N 700 Rd



Anderson Smokehouse – 1862 N 700 Rd



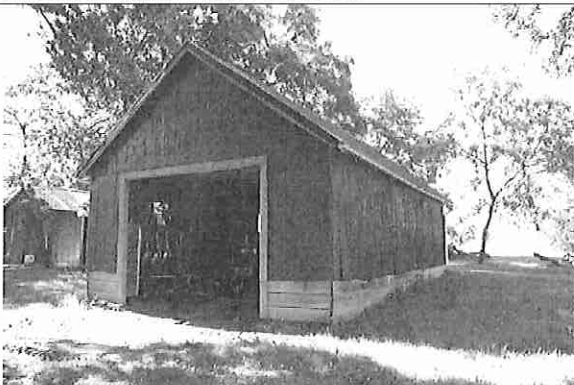
Anderson Granary – 1862 N 700 Rd



Anderson Barn – 1862 N 700 Rd



Anderson Corn Crib – 1862 N 700 Rd



Anderson Horse Stable – 1862 N 700 Rd

ASSOCIATED GROUPING OF FARM-RELATED STRUCTURES

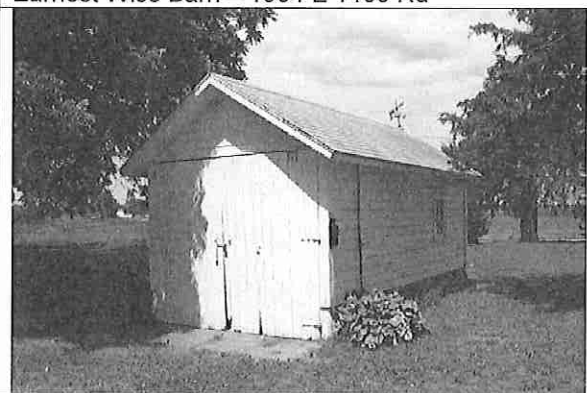
This is one or more primary farm structures and one or more secondary farm buildings or resources on a property. A good example of this property type in Grant Township is the Barley Farm at 1904 E 1400 Rd. The eligible structures on the property include:



Earnest Wise Barn – 1904 E 1400 Rd



Isaiah Barley Smokehouse – 1904 E 1400 Rd



P.S. Sterling Garage – 1904 E 1400 Rd

A good example of an Associated Grouping property type in Palmyra Township is the Black Farm at 1483 N 400 Rd. Buildings on this property include:

	
Black House – 1483 N 400 Rd	Black Barn – 1483 N 400 Rd
	
Black Boxcar Barn – 1483 – N 400 Rd	

BUILDING TYPE EXAMPLES

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

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

PRIMARY FARM STRUCTURES

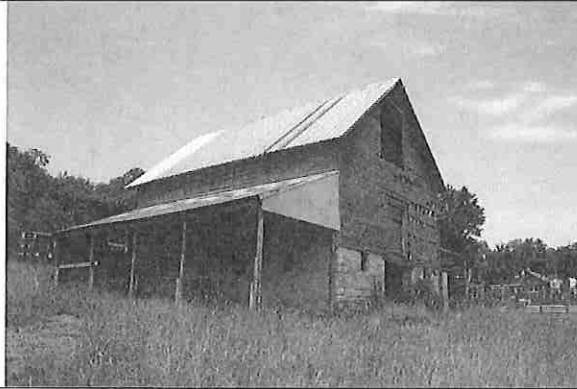
Primary Farm Structures are buildings that were essential to the farming operations of a farmstead. These include:

- Barns
- Corncribs
- Granaries
- Farmhouses

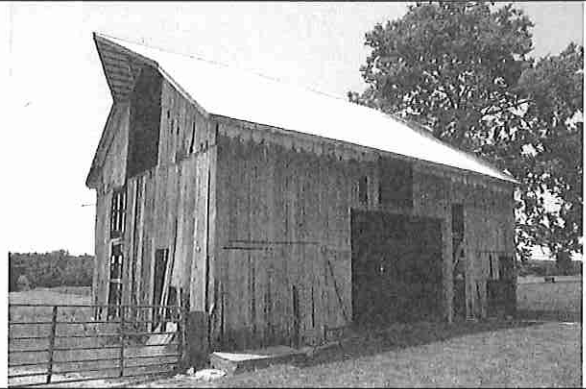
Barns

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

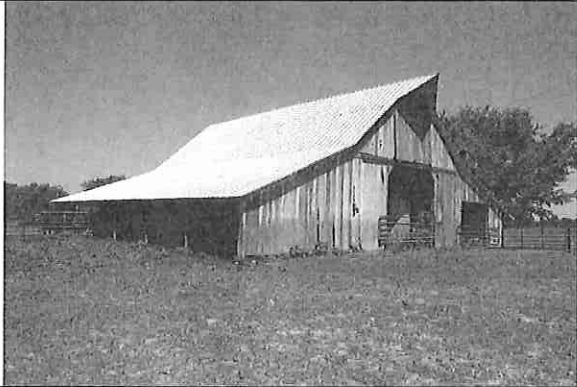
- Bank Barn
- Gable-Roof Barn
- Midwest Prairie Barn
- Gambrel-Roof Barn



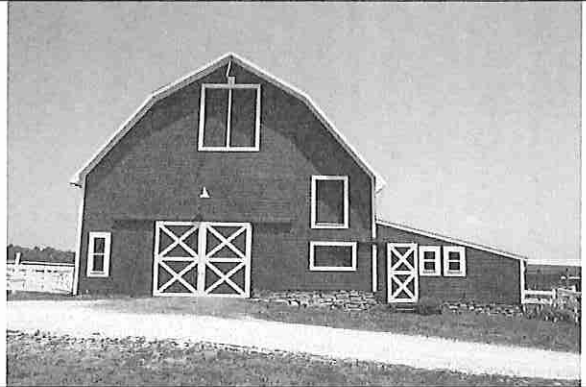
Henry Oakes Barn – 1417 N 900 Rd
Bank Barn



John Junkins Barn – 677 E 1700 Rd
Gable Roof Barn



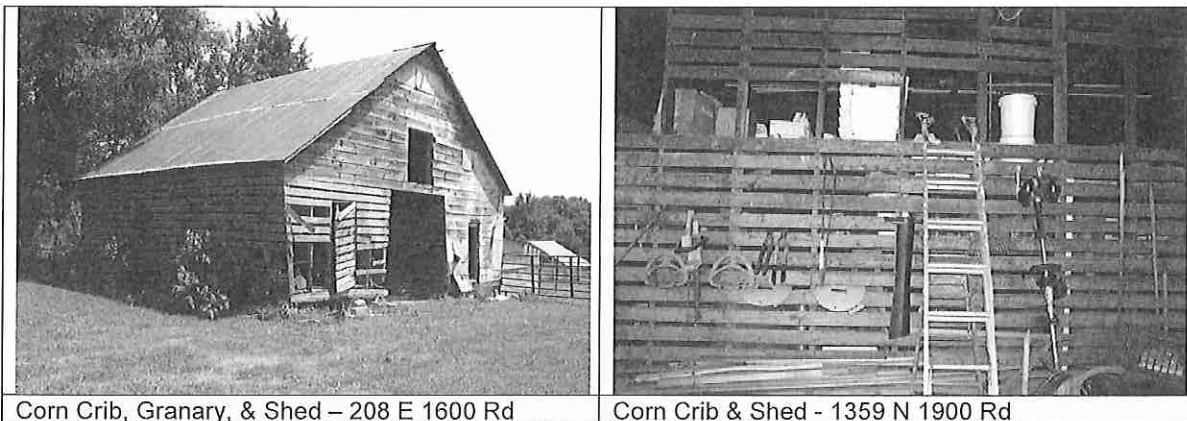
Frank Pardee Barn 2 – 813 E 1750 Rd
Midwest Prairie Barn



George Young Barn – 1547 N 2000 Rd
Gambrel Roof Barn

Corn Cribbs

Corn cribs are primary farm structures that are not very common in the survey area. A few examples were found, and in most cases they were incorporated with buildings that served multiple purposes.

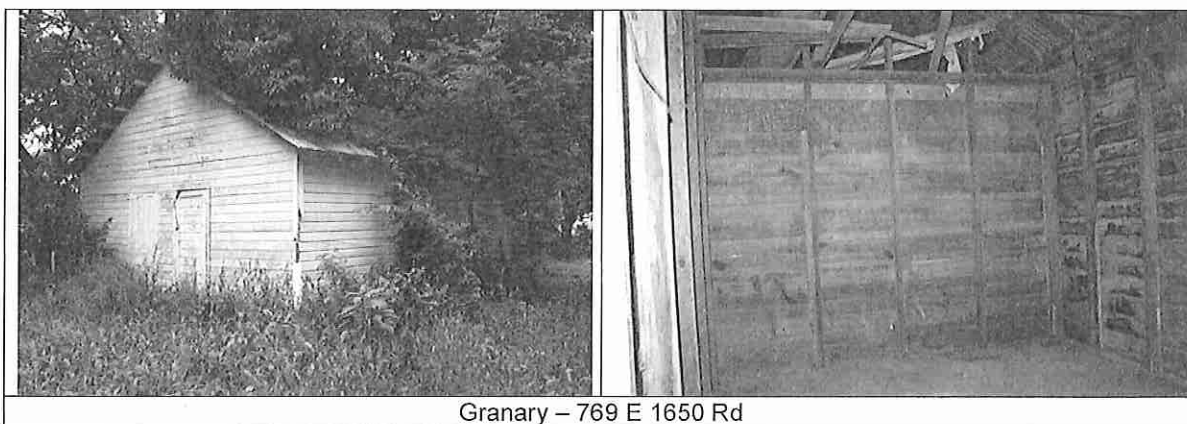


Corn Crib, Granary, & Shed – 208 E 1600 Rd

Corn Crib & Shed - 1359 N 1900 Rd

Granaries

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



Granary – 769 E 1650 Rd

Farmhouses

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

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

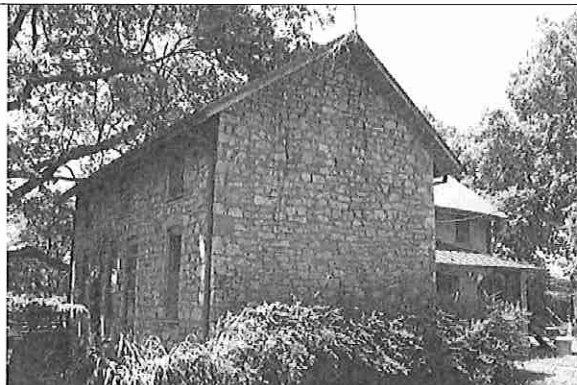
The industrialization of off-site building technologies from 1865 to 1900 permitted many complex building parts, such as doors, windows, siding, detailing, etc. to be mass produced in factories and shipped across country by train (McAlester 1984).

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

Farmhouse examples include:



Edward Schaaque House – 1650 N 1600 Rd
Prairie Style - 1920



Edwin Zimmerman House - 1927 E 1300 Rd
National Folk – ca. 1870



Victoria Jardon House - 1809 N 150 Rd
Queen Anne - 1893



Henry Selzer House - 2045 N 600 Rd
Folk Victorian – ca. 1882

SECONDARY FARM STRUCTURES

Secondary Farm Structures and Features include:

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

There are many examples of secondary farm structures and features throughout Grant and Palmyra Townships. Examples of these include:



Selzer Poultry House – 2045 N 600 Rd



Potato Barn and Outhouse – 2031 E 1250 Rd



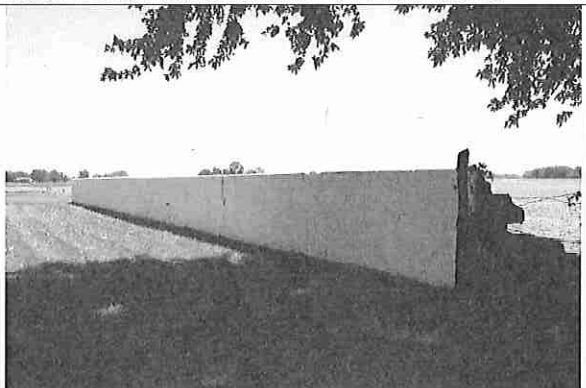
Windmill - 165 E 2300 Rd



Adam Schick Concrete Silo – 677 E 1700 Rd



Milk House – 715 E 1728 Rd



Clay Tile & Stucco Fence – 1359 N 1900 Rd

INDIVIDUAL NON-FARM STRUCTURES

The six individual non-farm structures included in the survey were five schools and one commercial building.



Oak Ridge School – 1924 E 1600 Rd



Grant School – 1853 E 1600 Rd



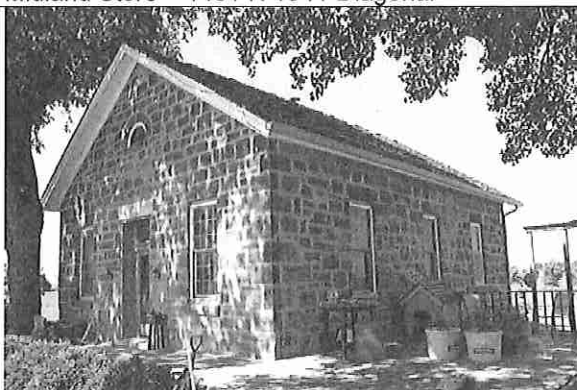
Burnett School – 1997 E 1400 Rd



Midland Store – 1401 N 1941 Diagonal



Prairie City School – 148 E 1550 Rd



Harmony School – 1952 N 800 Rd

PROPERTY CONDITION ANALYSIS

CONSTRUCTION DATES

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

Research conducted for the survey found references to construction of some specific buildings, including barns and houses. Thirty of the 128 buildings in the KHRI data base have documented construction dates, 17 in Grant and 13 in Palmyra.

BUILDING & RESOURCE CONDITIONS

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

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

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

It is often assumed that the greatest danger of demolition for rural buildings is found at the intersection point where urban expansion meets rural development. This was found to be partially true, as in the area of new residential development along E 1700 Rd north of Baldwin City, however, the greatest demolition danger was found to be "demolition through dis-use and neglect". If a building isn't being used, the likelihood of it lasting very long diminishes quickly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

The historic preservation movement in United States grew out of the conflict between private property owner rights versus the public good. It's often portrayed as an owner's right to do as they want with their property, versus the public good for keeping a significant structure. It's a conflict that ends up in a winner-take-all situation. Perhaps a better way to think about preservation is: owner's rights plus public good. If an owner is going to make a change to their property and that change can be directed in a way that preserves the cultural heritage associated with the historic resources, it becomes a win-win situation.

For example, several houses in the survey had vinyl siding installed over original historic siding, or had replacement vinyl windows in place of original wood windows. These "improvements" provided a

perceived advantage to the owner in that they reduced the future need for painting or, in the case of replacement windows, were installed in an attempt to reduce energy consumption costs, even though studies show this to not be true (see www.nps.gov/tps/sustainability/energy-efficiency/weatherization/windows-doors.htm). However, other more historically appropriate improvements could be made that would benefit the public good by enhancing cultural heritage and preserving historic materials. The rub in the equation is the owner's cost/benefit analysis; how to get the best value for the money spent. A private property owner can't be expected to make a decision for the public good if it's perceived as costing more or being an inferior improvement. In the same vein, repairing a utilitarian farm building doesn't always make economic sense for a property owner, but retention of that farm building as a culturally significant historic structure can be in the public good. Providing public incentives to private property owners who make changes to their properties that are historically appropriate is a good way to strike a balance between private property rights and the public good.

INCENTIVES TO PARTICIPATE IN SURVEYS

Few people attended the initial public meetings for this survey, which were held during regular scheduled meetings of the township governing boards. Those that did attend were very interested in participating in the survey. Organizing the public meetings around a social event at a church or township hall may help to encourage people to attend as well.

INCENTIVES TO PARTICIPATE IN PRESERVATION

Some owners in the survey area had heard about grants or tax credits available for historic listed properties, but those incentives have not yet proven to be enough to encourage state/national register listing of properties. Ways need to be found to encourage property owners to participate in preservation of significant buildings and resources in the county.

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

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

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

Given the difficulty found in this survey of making direct contact with property owners, it is unclear exactly how many property owners would be interested in historic listing of their properties. There are definitely some who are interested. Some have even investigated listing their properties, but found the process to be too daunting. For people currently interested in listing their properties the primary hurdle seems to be the process itself. If DCHCC can find a way to assist owners through the historic listing process, it's likely that 10 to 20 properties could be listed in the near future.

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

To a property owner the cost of completing repair work on buildings is weighed against the potential value and profitability of the property. For example we saw many barns with stonewalls as part of the construction. Some of those walls were in good shape and some were deteriorated and needed work. Repairing a stone wall can be expensive if a good mason is hired to do the work, but can be inexpensive

if completed by the owners themselves. In most cases the primary materials, the stones, are still present at the site, it's just a matter of having the time and expertise to reconstruct the wall. However, most owners aren't stone masons and don't have time to learn how to lay stone, and if the repair becomes so needed that it can no longer be avoided, other "inappropriate" methods that the owner is more familiar with, or can contract for less expensively, are used. Given the financial, time, and skilled-labor predicament of this situation, perhaps the DCHCC could implement a program to assist property owners in making repairs which are historically appropriate. Tying this assistance to something more easily achievable than state/national historic listing would be an import factor in the process. Perhaps the assistance could be tied to listing the property on a local historic register.

A Douglas County Register of Historic Places could be a tool to incentivize owners to preserve rural buildings. Listing on a local register could be fairly simple, similar to listing on the Lawrence Register of Historic Places, which includes a single page application with very basic information. Local listing could also, for specific properties, be a gateway to state/national register listing.

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

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

TEAM WORK

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

CONCLUSION

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

The ultimate outcome of this intensive survey has been to more clearly identify the farmstead as the basic unit of development in Douglas County. The Farmstead is recommended as the target of focused preservation efforts in Douglas County.

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

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

Another recommendation of the survey is the potential creation of a historic district in Grant Township. This area has well defined boundaries as discussed in the narrative above, and needs additional information to determine the exact number of resources within the area compared to the number of resources eligible for historic listing. Traveling through the area conducting the fieldwork for the survey, this area of Grant Township had a distinctive character and feel that distinguished it from other parts of the survey area, and gave it a cohesive quality.

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



Stan Hernly, AIA
Survey Team Coordinator

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LIST OF PROPERTIES IN SURVEY BY KHRI NUMBER

Type Key: FS (Farmstead), AG (Associated Grouping), PF (Primary Farm Structure), Ind-Dwell (Dwelling), Ind-NF (Ind. Non-farm)

Owner Interest Key: Y (Yes), N (No), M (Maybe), PN (Probably Not), U (Unknown)

	TWP	KHRI (PRIME)	ADDRESS	PROP NAME	VISIT	OWN PRES	PRE-ARR	TYPE	ELIG	OWN INT
1	P	045-0000-00008	1440 N 150 Rd	Butell, Charles, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	M
2	P	045-0000-00224	1952 N 800 Rd	Harmony School #57	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	U
3	P	045-0000-00226	837 E 2000 Rd	Karnes, A.M., Barn	N	NA	NA	PF	Y	U
4	P	045-0000-00228	813 E 1750 Rd	Jones, Emerald, House	Y	Y	N	FS	Y	M
5	P	045-0000-00231	866 E 1750 Rd	Cheney, Daniel, House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	U
6	P	045-0000-00233	1417 N 900 Rd	Oakes, Henry A., Barn	Y	Y	Y	PF	Y	M
7	P	045-0000-00237	769 E 1650 Rd	Randall, Sherman W., Hou	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
8	P	045-0000-00240	1797 N 800 Rd	Johnson, E.G., Barn	Y	Y	Y	PF	Y	M
9	P	045-0000-00244	715 E 1728 Rd	Barnes, William Elliot, Hou	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
10	P	045-0000-00248	1862 N 700 Rd	Anderson, Knud, House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
11	P	045-0000-00258	626 E 1900 Rd	Sturdy, Frank, House	N	NA	NA	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
12	P	045-0000-00271	677 E 1700 Rd	Junkins, John W., Barn	Y	Y	Y	AG	Y	M
13	P	045-0000-00275	1514 N 600 Rd	Fitz, George T., House	N	NA	NA	FS	Y	U
14	P	045-0000-00278	538 E 1400 Rd	Williams, John, House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
15	P	045-0000-00286	551 E 1700 Rd	Kelley, George, House	N	NA	NA	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
16	P	045-0000-00289	1417 N 500 Rd	Tucker, Dexter, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	PN
17	P	045-0000-00294	458 E 1400 Rd	Brown, Theodore, Barn	N	NA	NA	PF	Y	U
18	P	045-0000-00295	1483 N 400 Rd	Black, Robert & Katherine	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	Y
19	P	045-0000-00300	1677 N 400 Rd	Stickel, Jennie & M., Hous	Y	Y	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y	M
20	P	045-0000-00302	1780 N 300 Rd	Dudgeon, Richard, House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
21	P	045-0000-00318	557 E 2100 Rd	Selzer, William, Barn	N	NA	NA	PF	Y	U
22	P	045-0000-00328	583 E 2400 Rd	Breithaupt, Frederick, Bar	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	M
23	P	045-0000-00330	539 E 2400 Rd	Breicheisen, William, Feed	N	NA	NA	FS	Y	U
24	P	045-0000-00371	1422 N 200 Rd	Jardon, Xavier, House	Y	Y	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y	Y
25	P	045-0000-00377	148 E 1550 Rd	Prairie City School #87	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	U
26	P	045-0000-00388	1809 N 150 Rd	Jardon, Victoria, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	M
27	P	045-0000-00403	165 E 2300 Rd	Frank Mignot Barn #1	Y	N	N	AG	Y	U
28	P	045-0000-00409	2393 N 100 Rd	Hughes, Tandy, House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
29	P	045-5391	208 E 1600 Rd	Mininger, Charles, House	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	M
30	P	045-5398	1766 N 500 Rd	Sturdy, Frank & George, B	Y	Y	Y	PF	Y	M
31	P	045-5416	2045 N 600 Rd	Selzer, Henry, House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
32	G	045-5457	1650 N 1600 Rd	Schaaake, Edward, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	Y
33	G	045-5489	1609 N 1650 Rd	Wise, John E., Barn	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	M
34	G	045-5493	1616 N 1700 Rd	Johns, Frank H., House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	N	NA
35	G	045-5499	1731 E 1675 Rd	Heck, Alfred, House	N	NA	NA	FS	Y	M
36	G	045-5515	1694 N 1748 Rd	Knop, Albert, House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
37	G	045-5518	1790 E 1675 Rd	Miller, D., House or Lawsc	Y	N	N	FS	Y	U
38	G	045-5552	1546 N 2000 Rd	Rush, J.B., House	N	NA	NA	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
39	G	045-5565	1547 N 2000 Rd	Young, George E., Barn	Y	Y	Y	PF	Y	M
40	G	045-5569	2078 E 1550 Rd	Snibley, D., Barn	N	N	N	AG	Y	U
41	G	045-5570	2073 E 1550 Rd	Bigsby, Guy, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	N	NA
42	G	045-5578	1839 E 1700 Rd	VanNeste, H.G., Barn	Y	Y	Y	AG	Y	M
43	G	045-5584	1924 E 1600 Rd	Oak Ridge School	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	U
44	G	045-5586	1979 E 1600 Rd	Morgan, John (J.F.), House	N	NA	NA	FS	Y	M
45	G	045-5591	1853 E 1600 Rd	Grant School	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	M
46	G	045-5598	1401 N 1941 Diag Rd	Corder, Henry M., Midlan	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	U
47	G	045-5599	1997 E 1400 Rd	Burnette School	Y	Y	N	Ind-NF	Y	N
48	G	045-5604	1933 E 1400 Rd	Vermilya, Milton E., Barn	Y	N	N	PF	Y	U
49	G	045-5607	1930 E 1400 Rd	Husted, Charles G., Barn	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	M
50	G	045-5608	1921 E 1400 Rd	Vermilya, Lottie, House (r	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	M
51	G	045-5614	1904 E 1400 Rd	Wise, Earnest, Barn	Y	N	N	AG	Y	U
52	G	045-5618	1876 E 1400 Rd	Heck, Fred, House	Y	N	N	FS	Y	U
53	G	045-5624	1439 N 1900 Rd	Laptad, Fred G. & Joseph,	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
54	G	045-5631	1359 N 1900 Rd	Lewis, Fred V., House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
55	G	045-5636	1927 E 1300 Rd	Zimmerman, Edwin, Hous	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
56	G	045-5640	1958 E 1300 Rd	Bryce, C.T., House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	N	NA
57	G	045-5642	2031 E 1250 Rd	Wilson, John, House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	M
58	G	045-5650	2043 E 1250 Rd	Brune, Paul, House	Y	N	N	AG	Y	U

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Type Key: FS (Farmstead), AG (Associated Grouping), PF (Primary Farm Structure), Ind-Dwell (Dwelling), Ind-NF (Ind. Non-farm)
Owner Interest Key: Y (Yes), N (No), M (Maybe), PN (Probably Not), U (Unknown)

	TWP	KHRI (PRIME)	ADDRESS	PROP NAME	VISIT	OWN PRES	PRE-ARR	TYPE	ELIG	OWN INT
1	G	045-5631	1359 N 1900 Rd	Lewis, Fred V., House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
2	G	045-5598	1401 N 1941 Diag Rd	Corder, Henry M., Midland	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	U
3	P	045-0000-00289	1417 N 500 Rd	Tucker, Dexter, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	PN
4	P	045-0000-00233	1417 N 900 Rd	Oakes, Henry A., Barn	Y	Y	Y	PF	Y	M
5	P	045-0000-00371	1422 N 200 Rd	Jardon, Xavier, House	Y	Y	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y	Y
6	G	045-5624	1439 N 1900 Rd	Laptad, Fred G. & Joseph,	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
7	P	045-0000-00008	1440 N 150 Rd	Butell, Charles, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	M
8	P	045-0000-00377	148 E 1550 Rd	Prairie City School #87	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	U
9	P	045-0000-00295	1483 N 400 Rd	Black, Robert & Katherine	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	Y
10	P	045-0000-00275	1514 N 600 Rd	Fitz, George T., House	N	NA	NA	FS	Y	U
11	G	045-5552	1546 N 2000 Rd	Rush, J.B., House	N	NA	NA	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
12	G	045-5565	1547 N 2000 Rd	Young, George E., Barn	Y	Y	Y	PF	Y	M
13	G	045-5489	1609 N 1650 Rd	Wise, John E., Barn	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	M
14	G	045-5493	1616 N 1700 Rd	Johns, Frank H., House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	N	NA
15	P	045-0000-00403	165 E 2300 Rd	Frank Mignot Barn #1	Y	N	N	AG	Y	U
16	G	045-5457	1650 N 1600 Rd	Schaae, Edward, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	Y
17	P	045-0000-00300	1677 N 400 Rd	Stickel, Jennie & M., House	Y	Y	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y	M
18	G	045-5515	1694 N 1748 Rd	Knop, Albert, House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
19	G	045-5499	1731 E 1675 Rd	Heck, Alfred, House	N	NA	NA	FS	Y	M
20	P	045-5398	1766 N 500 Rd	Sturdy, Frank & George, B	Y	Y	Y	PF	Y	M
21	P	045-0000-00302	1780 N 300 Rd	Dudgeon, Richard, House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
22	G	045-5518	1790 E 1675 Rd	Miller, D., House or Lawsc	Y	N	N	FS	Y	U
23	P	045-0000-00240	1797 N 800 Rd	Johnson, E.G., Barn	Y	Y	Y	PF	Y	M
24	P	045-0000-00388	1809 N 150 Rd	Jardon, Victoria, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	M
25	G	045-5578	1839 E 1700 Rd	VanNeste, H.G., Barn	Y	Y	Y	AG	Y	M
26	G	045-5591	1853 E 1600 Rd	Grant School	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	M
27	P	045-0000-00248	1862 N 700 Rd	Anderson, Knud, House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
28	G	045-5618	1876 E 1400 Rd	Heck, Fred, House	Y	N	N	FS	Y	U
29	G	045-5614	1904 E 1400 Rd	Wise, Earnest, Barn	Y	N	N	AG	Y	U
30	G	045-5608	1921 E 1400 Rd	Vermilya, Lottie, House (r	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	M
31	G	045-5584	1924 E 1600 Rd	Oak Ridge School	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	U
32	G	045-5636	1927 E 1300 Rd	Zimmerman, Edwin, Hous	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
33	G	045-5607	1930 E 1400 Rd	Husted, Charles G., Barn	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	M
34	G	045-5604	1933 E 1400 Rd	Vermilya, Milton E., Barn	Y	N	N	PF	Y	U
35	P	045-0000-00224	1952 N 800 Rd	Harmony School #57	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	U
36	G	045-5640	1958 E 1300 Rd	Bryce, C.T., House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	N	NA
37	G	045-5586	1979 E 1600 Rd	Morgan, John (J.F.), Hous	N	NA	NA	FS	Y	M
38	G	045-5599	1997 E 1400 Rd	Burnette School	Y	Y	N	Ind-NF	Y	N
39	G	045-5642	2031 E 1250 Rd	Wilson, John, House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	M
40	G	045-5650	2043 E 1250 Rd	Brune, Paul, House	Y	N	N	AG	Y	U
41	P	045-5416	2045 N 600 Rd	Selzer, Henry, House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
42	G	045-5570	2073 E 1550 Rd	Bigsby, Guy, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	N	NA
43	G	045-5569	2078 E 1550 Rd	Snibley, D., Barn	N	N	N	AG	Y	U
44	P	045-5391	208 E 1600 Rd	Mininger, Charles, House	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	M
45	P	045-0000-00409	2393 N 100 Rd	Hughes, Tandy, House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
46	P	045-0000-00294	458 E 1400 Rd	Brown, Theodore, Barn	N	NA	NA	PF	Y	U
47	P	045-0000-00278	538 E 1400 Rd	Williams, John, House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
48	P	045-0000-00330	539 E 2400 Rd	Breicheisen, William, Feed	N	NA	NA	FS	Y	U
49	P	045-0000-00286	551 E 1700 Rd	Kelley, George, House	N	NA	NA	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
50	P	045-0000-00318	557 E 2100 Rd	Selzer, William, Barn	N	NA	NA	PF	Y	U
51	P	045-0000-00328	583 E 2400 Rd	Breithaupt, Frederick, Bar	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	M
52	P	045-0000-00258	626 E 1900 Rd	Sturdy, Frank, House	N	NA	NA	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
53	P	045-0000-00271	677 E 1700 Rd	Junkins, John W., Barn	Y	Y	Y	AG	Y	M
54	P	045-0000-00244	715 E 1728 Rd	Barnes, William Elliot, Hou	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
55	P	045-0000-00237	769 E 1650 Rd	Randall, Sherman W., Hou	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
56	P	045-0000-00228	813 E 1750 Rd	Jones, Emerald, House	Y	Y	N	FS	Y	M
57	P	045-0000-00226	837 E 2000 Rd	Karnes, A.M., Barn	N	NA	NA	PF	Y	U
58	P	045-0000-00231	866 E 1750 Rd	Cheney, Daniel, House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	U

LIST OF PROPERTIES IN SURVEY BY OWNER INTEREST IN HISTORIC LISTING OF PROPERTY

Type Key: FS (Farmstead), AG (Associated Grouping), PF (Primary Farm Structure), Ind-Dwell (Dwelling), Ind-NF (Ind. Non-farm)

Owner Interest Key: Y (Yes), N (No), M (Maybe), PN (Probably Not), U (Unknown)

	TWP	KHRI (PRIME)	ADDRESS	PROP NAME	VISIT	OWN PRES	PRE-ARR	TYPE	ELIG	OWN INT
1	G	045-5631	1359 N 1900 Rd	Lewis, Fred V., House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
2	P	045-0000-00371	1422 N 200 Rd	Jardon, Xavier, House	Y	Y	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y	Y
3	G	045-5624	1439 N 1900 Rd	Laptad, Fred G. & Joseph,	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
4	P	045-0000-00295	1483 N 400 Rd	Black, Robert & Katherine	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	Y
5	G	045-5457	1650 N 1600 Rd	Schaae, Edward, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	Y
6	P	045-0000-00248	1862 N 700 Rd	Anderson, Knud, House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
7	P	045-5416	2045 N 600 Rd	Selzer, Henry, House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
8	P	045-0000-00244	715 E 1728 Rd	Barnes, William Elliot, Hou	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
9	P	045-0000-00237	769 E 1650 Rd	Randall, Sherman W., Hou	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
10	P	045-0000-00233	1417 N 900 Rd	Oakes, Henry A., Barn	Y	Y	Y	PF	Y	M
11	P	045-0000-00008	1440 N 150 Rd	Butell, Charles, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	M
12	G	045-5565	1547 N 2000 Rd	Young, George E., Barn	Y	Y	Y	PF	Y	M
13	G	045-5489	1609 N 1650 Rd	Wise, John E., Barn	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	M
14	P	045-0000-00300	1677 N 400 Rd	Stickel, Jennie & M., Hous	Y	Y	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y	M
15	G	045-5499	1731 E 1675 Rd	Heck, Alfred, House	N	NA	NA	FS	Y	M
16	P	045-5398	1766 N 500 Rd	Sturdy, Frank & George, B	Y	Y	Y	PF	Y	M
17	P	045-0000-00240	1797 N 800 Rd	Johnson, E.G., Barn	Y	Y	Y	PF	Y	M
18	P	045-0000-00388	1809 N 150 Rd	Jardon, Victoria, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	M
19	G	045-5578	1839 E 1700 Rd	VanNeste, H.G., Barn	Y	Y	Y	AG	Y	M
20	G	045-5591	1853 E 1600 Rd	Grant School	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	M
21	G	045-5608	1921 E 1400 Rd	Vermilya, Lottie, House (r	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	M
22	G	045-5607	1930 E 1400 Rd	Husted, Charles G., Barn	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	M
23	G	045-5586	1979 E 1600 Rd	Morgan, John (J.F.), House	N	NA	NA	FS	Y	M
24	G	045-5642	2031 E 1250 Rd	Wilson, John, House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	M
25	P	045-5391	208 E 1600 Rd	Mininger, Charles, House	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	M
26	P	045-0000-00328	583 E 2400 Rd	Breithaupt, Frederick, Bar	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	M
27	P	045-0000-00271	677 E 1700 Rd	Junkins, John W., Barn	Y	Y	Y	AG	Y	M
28	P	045-0000-00228	813 E 1750 Rd	Jones, Emerald, House	Y	Y	N	FS	Y	M
29	P	045-0000-00289	1417 N 500 Rd	Tucker, Dexter, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	PN
30	G	045-5599	1997 E 1400 Rd	Burnette School	Y	Y	N	Ind-NF	Y	N
31	G	045-5598	1401 N 1941 Diag Rd	Corder, Henry M., Midlan	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	U
32	P	045-0000-00377	148 E 1550 Rd	Prairie City School #87	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	U
33	P	045-0000-00275	1514 N 600 Rd	Fitz, George T., House	N	NA	NA	FS	Y	U
34	G	045-5552	1546 N 2000 Rd	Rush, J.B., House	N	NA	NA	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
35	P	045-0000-00403	165 E 2300 Rd	Frank Mignot Barn #1	Y	N	N	AG	Y	U
36	G	045-5515	1694 N 1748 Rd	Knop, Albert, House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
37	P	045-0000-00302	1780 N 300 Rd	Dudgeon, Richard, House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
38	G	045-5518	1790 E 1675 Rd	Miller, D., House or Lawsc	Y	N	N	FS	Y	U
39	G	045-5618	1876 E 1400 Rd	Heck, Fred, House	Y	N	N	FS	Y	U
40	G	045-5614	1904 E 1400 Rd	Wise, Earnest, Barn	Y	N	N	AG	Y	U
41	G	045-5584	1924 E 1600 Rd	Oak Ridge School	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	U
42	G	045-5636	1927 E 1300 Rd	Zimmerman, Edwin, Hous	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
43	G	045-5604	1933 E 1400 Rd	Vermilya, Milton E., Barn	Y	N	N	PF	Y	U
44	P	045-0000-00224	1952 N 800 Rd	Harmony School #57	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	U
45	G	045-5650	2043 E 1250 Rd	Brune, Paul, House	Y	N	N	AG	Y	U
46	G	045-5569	2078 E 1550 Rd	Snibley, D., Barn	N	N	N	AG	Y	U
47	P	045-0000-00409	2393 N 100 Rd	Hughes, Tandy, House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
48	P	045-0000-00294	458 E 1400 Rd	Brown, Theodore, Barn	N	NA	NA	PF	Y	U
49	P	045-0000-00278	538 E 1400 Rd	Williams, John, House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
50	P	045-0000-00330	539 E 2400 Rd	Breichelsen, William, Feed	N	NA	NA	FS	Y	U
51	P	045-0000-00286	551 E 1700 Rd	Kelley, George, House	N	NA	NA	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
52	P	045-0000-00318	557 E 2100 Rd	Selzer, William, Barn	N	NA	NA	PF	Y	U
53	P	045-0000-00258	626 E 1900 Rd	Sturdy, Frank, House	N	NA	NA	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
54	P	045-0000-00226	837 E 2000 Rd	Karnes, A.M., Barn	N	NA	NA	PF	Y	U
55	P	045-0000-00231	866 E 1750 Rd	Cheney, Daniel, House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	U
56	G	045-5493	1616 N 1700 Rd	Johns, Frank H., House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	N	NA
57	G	045-5640	1958 E 1300 Rd	Bryce, C.T., House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	N	NA
58	G	045-5570	2073 E 1550 Rd	Bigsby, Guy, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	N	NA

LIST OF PROPERTIES IN SURVEY BY PROPERTY TYPE

Type Key: FS (Farmstead), AG (Associated Grouping), PF (Primary Farm Structure), Ind-Dwell (Dwelling), Ind-NF (Ind. Non-farm)
 Owner Interest Key: Y (Yes), N (No), M (Maybe), PN (Probably Not), U (Unknown)

	TWP	KHRI (PRIME)	ADDRESS	PROP NAME	VISIT	OWN PRES	PRE-ARR	TYPE	ELIG	OWN INT
1	G	045-5631	1359 N 1900 Rd	Lewis, Fred V., House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
2	G	045-5624	1439 N 1900 Rd	Laptad, Fred G. & Joseph,	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
3	G	045-5499	1731 E 1675 Rd	Heck, Alfred, House	N	NA	NA	FS	Y	M
4	G	045-5518	1790 E 1675 Rd	Miller, D., House or Lawsc	Y	N	N	FS	Y	U
5	G	045-5618	1876 E 1400 Rd	Heck, Fred, House	Y	N	N	FS	Y	U
6	G	045-5586	1979 E 1600 Rd	Morgan, John (J.F.), House	N	NA	NA	FS	Y	M
7	G	045-5642	2031 E 1250 Rd	Wilson, John, House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	M
8	P	045-0000-00275	1514 N 600 Rd	Fitz, George T., House	N	NA	NA	FS	Y	U
9	P	045-0000-00248	1862 N 700 Rd	Anderson, Knud, House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
10	P	045-5416	2045 N 600 Rd	Selzer, Henry, House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
11	P	045-0000-00330	539 E 2400 Rd	Breicheisen, William, Feed	N	NA	NA	FS	Y	U
12	P	045-0000-00244	715 E 1728 Rd	Barnes, William Elliot, Hou	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
13	P	045-0000-00237	769 E 1650 Rd	Randall, Sherman W., Hou	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	Y
14	P	045-0000-00228	813 E 1750 Rd	Jones, Emerald, House	Y	Y	N	FS	Y	M
15	P	045-0000-00231	866 E 1750 Rd	Cheney, Daniel, House	Y	Y	Y	FS	Y	U
16	G	045-5489	1609 N 1650 Rd	Wise, John E., Barn	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	M
17	G	045-5578	1839 E 1700 Rd	VanNeste, H.G., Barn	Y	Y	Y	AG	Y	M
18	G	045-5614	1904 E 1400 Rd	Wise, Earnest, Barn	Y	N	N	AG	Y	U
19	G	045-5607	1930 E 1400 Rd	Husted, Charles G., Barn	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	M
20	G	045-5650	2043 E 1250 Rd	Brune, Paul, House	Y	N	N	AG	Y	U
21	G	045-5569	2078 E 1550 Rd	Snibley, D., Barn	N	N	N	AG	Y	U
22	P	045-0000-00295	1483 N 400 Rd	Black, Robert & Katherine	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	Y
23	P	045-0000-00403	165 E 2300 Rd	Frank Mignot Barn #1	Y	N	N	AG	Y	U
24	P	045-5391	208 E 1600 Rd	Mininger, Charles, House	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	M
25	P	045-0000-00328	583 E 2400 Rd	Breithaupt, Frederick, Bar	Y	Y	N	AG	Y	M
26	P	045-0000-00271	677 E 1700 Rd	Junkins, John W., Barn	Y	Y	Y	AG	Y	M
27	G	045-5565	1547 N 2000 Rd	Young, George E., Barn	Y	Y	Y	PF	Y	M
28	G	045-5604	1933 E 1400 Rd	Vermilya, Milton E., Barn	Y	N	N	PF	Y	U
29	P	045-0000-00233	1417 N 900 Rd	Oakes, Henry A., Barn	Y	Y	Y	PF	Y	M
30	P	045-5398	1766 N 500 Rd	Sturdy, Frank & George, B	Y	Y	Y	PF	Y	M
31	P	045-0000-00240	1797 N 800 Rd	Johnson, E.G., Barn	Y	Y	Y	PF	Y	M
32	P	045-0000-00294	458 E 1400 Rd	Brown, Theodore, Barn	N	NA	NA	PF	Y	U
33	P	045-0000-00318	557 E 2100 Rd	Selzer, William, Barn	N	NA	NA	PF	Y	U
34	P	045-0000-00226	837 E 2000 Rd	Karnes, A.M., Barn	N	NA	NA	PF	Y	U
35	G	045-5552	1546 N 2000 Rd	Rush, J.B., House	N	NA	NA	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
36	G	045-5493	1616 N 1700 Rd	Johns, Frank H., House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	N	NA
37	G	045-5457	1650 N 1600 Rd	Schaake, Edward, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	Y
38	G	045-5515	1694 N 1748 Rd	Knop, Albert, House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
39	G	045-5608	1921 E 1400 Rd	Vermilya, Lottie, House (r	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	M
40	G	045-5636	1927 E 1300 Rd	Zimmerman, Edwin, Hous	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
41	G	045-5640	1958 E 1300 Rd	Bryce, C.T., House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	N	NA
42	G	045-5570	2073 E 1550 Rd	Bigsby, Guy, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	N	NA
43	P	045-0000-00289	1417 N 500 Rd	Tucker, Dexter, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	PN
44	P	045-0000-00371	1422 N 200 Rd	Jardon, Xavier, House	Y	Y	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y	Y
45	P	045-0000-00008	1440 N 150 Rd	Butell, Charles, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	M
46	P	045-0000-00300	1677 N 400 Rd	Stickel, Jennie & M., Hous	Y	Y	Y	Ind-Dwell	Y	M
47	P	045-0000-00302	1780 N 300 Rd	Dudgeon, Richard, House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
48	P	045-0000-00388	1809 N 150 Rd	Jardon, Victoria, House	Y	Y	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	M
49	P	045-0000-00409	2393 N 100 Rd	Hughes, Tandy, House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
50	P	045-0000-00278	538 E 1400 Rd	Williams, John, House	Y	N	N	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
51	P	045-0000-00286	551 E 1700 Rd	Kelley, George, House	N	NA	NA	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
52	P	045-0000-00258	626 E 1900 Rd	Sturdy, Frank, House	N	NA	NA	Ind-Dwell	Y	U
53	G	045-5598	1401 N 1941 Diag Rd	Corder, Henry M., Midlan	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	U
54	G	045-5591	1853 E 1600 Rd	Grant School	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	M
55	G	045-5584	1924 E 1600 Rd	Oak Ridge School	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	U
56	G	045-5599	1997 E 1400 Rd	Burnette School	Y	Y	N	Ind-NF	Y	N
57	P	045-0000-00377	148 E 1550 Rd	Prairie City School #87	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	U
58	P	045-0000-00224	1952 N 800 Rd	Harmony School #57	Y	N	N	Ind-NF	Y	U