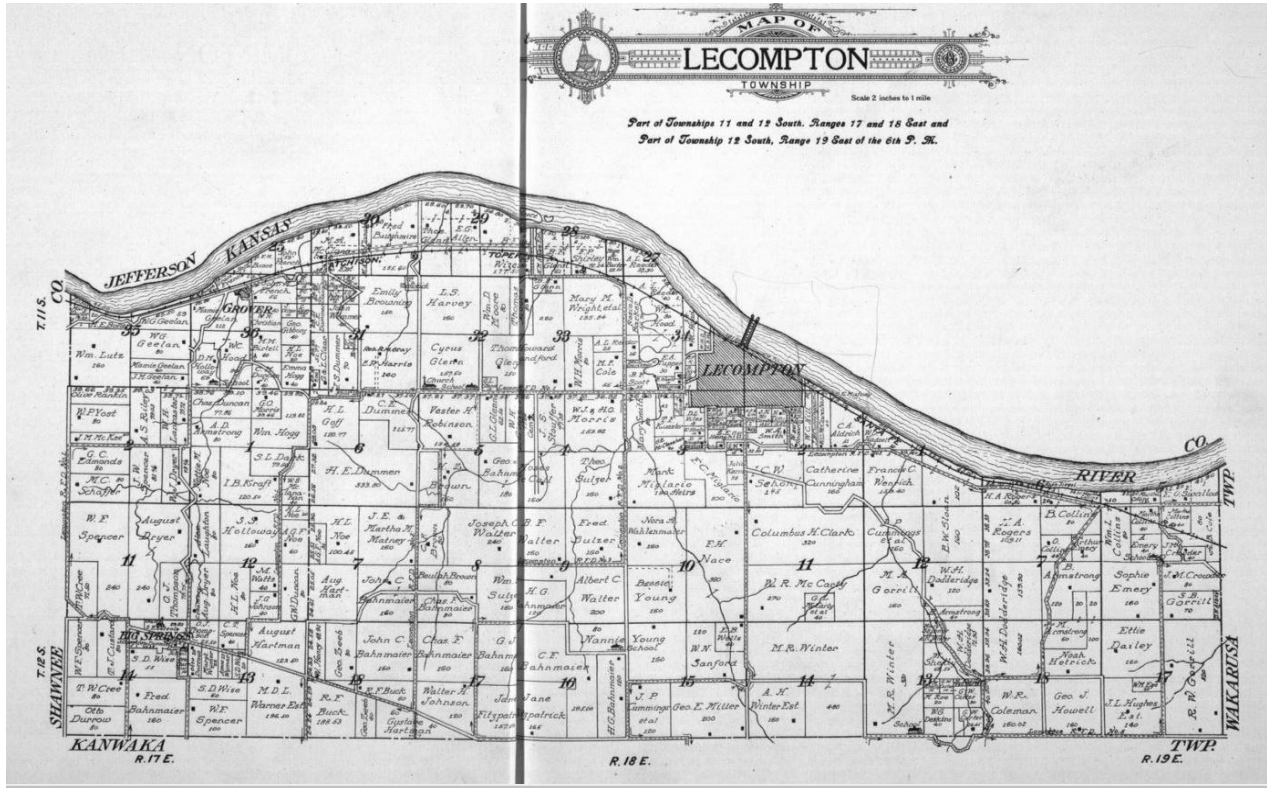


Summary Report for the Historic Resources Intensive Survey of Lecompton Township, Douglas County, Kansas



(Lecompton Township, *Standard Atlas of Douglas County* (1921))

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For the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council
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Introduction

Historic architectural resources are an important element in giving a community its own distinctive character. Through the survey process, these resources are identified, evaluated, and documented providing information that is essential to preservation planning. This survey project has been administered by the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council (HCC). The council has demonstrated a public appreciation of the potential of historic preservation by promoting rural historic resource surveys since 2011. The Intensive Survey of Lecompton Township is a step in a comprehensive county-wide documentation of natural, cultural, and historic rural properties. This program is important for the county as it plans for anticipated development. The cultural and natural heritage of Douglas County is an attraction for many interested in a particular quality of life, but economic and residential development also affects the resources that give the county its distinctive character. Identification and evaluation of significant cultural resources will support the general goals outline in Horizon 2020, the Lawrence-Douglas County comprehensive plan.

The 2017 intensive survey was based on the findings in the previous 2016 reconnaissance survey of Lecompton Township and builds on the findings of that project. The purpose of the intensive survey project was to confirm or counter the evaluation of eligibility for designation from the 2016 survey. To accomplish this goal, more extensive field documentation and more detailed research was carried out to document the architectural integrity and historical significance of selected properties, ranging in construction dates from 1855 to 1968. The properties to be surveyed by the consultants were identified as potentially eligible for the Kansas Register or National Register of Historic Places in consultation with the Heritage Council coordinator and the staff of the State Historic Preservation Office.

Products from this survey project:

- 1) Re-survey and writing more detailed descriptions, histories, and evaluation of integrity for the potentially eligible buildings and structures. Additional and updated information was entered online into the Kansas Historic Resource Inventory (KHRI) at <http://www.kshs.org/khri>. The survey findings are publicly viewable by searching "Douglas Co-Lecompton Twp Intensive Survey (HPF 2017)" in the KHRI.
- 2) This summary project report including a methodology description, timeline, and summary discussing evaluation, form types, construction dates, materials, and adaptations. Style and form type definitions were based on those in *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia and Lee McAlester and the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas." This summary report also includes a map and list of surveyed properties.

Timeline and Methodology

A proposal for the Historic Resources Intensive Survey of Lecompton Township was submitted on January 20, 2017 and a contract was signed on March 23. The consultants, Dale Nimz and Susan Ford, began the project by meeting with Jan Shupert-Arick, Heritage Council Coordinator, SHPO staff, and members of the Lecompton Historical Society on March 28. Those attending discussed the survey process and potentially eligible historic properties.

An informational public meeting was held at 6:30 pm, April 3, 2017 at the Lecompton Community Building. The meeting was promoted through letters sent by the HCC to a list of the owners of historic properties evaluated as potentially eligible for the Kansas or National Register. Twelve property owners and residents as well as members of the Heritage Conservation Council attended this meeting. Other property owners responded by telephone and e-mail messages. The project team worked to contact residents of Lecompton Township and to collect information from area historians and property owners. At the public meeting, the consultants gave a brief presentation and answered questions from the audience. Property owner asked about potential "restrictions" on their property, maintenance and repair decisions, and financial assistance,

After the introductory meeting, the consultants contacted individual property owners to arrange appointments to visit the selected properties. Field work began later in April, 2017. All the draft intensive inventories were entered by July 13 and approved on July 18. A draft summary report was submitted on July 31.

Project meeting	March 28
Public meeting	April 3
Draft intensive inventories entered	July 13
Draft summary report submitted	July 31
Closing grant documents completed	September 11

In the intensive survey, the consultants updated information from the 2016 reconnaissance survey regarding current owners, legal description, and aerial photographs. In the 2016 reconnaissance survey, the consultants identified historic owners of rural properties by an analysis of the Douglas County atlases (1873, 1887, 1902, 1909, and 1921). This outline prepared the consultants for site visits and more detailed property research using obituaries, manuscript census records, newspaper articles, and any other sources.

In the site visits the consultants recorded more detailed notes on the form, material, details, and condition of the selected buildings. When accessible, each potentially eligible historic building was re-photographed. For two properties with owners who did not respond to inquiries, research in public records was carried out to document the history and potential significance of the buildings. Most owners and residents were interested and several provided useful information about the owners, families, construction date, and building function that might not have been available otherwise.

Photos were taken during property visits regardless of light and weather conditions or overgrown vegetation. Selected photographs were uploaded on the inventory forms in the KHRI database. No interior photographs of occupied houses and some outbuildings were uploaded. All survey photos were provided to Jan Shupert-Arick, Heritage Council Coordinator, and the SHPO in original JPEG format, reduced size JPEG format, and TIFF format.

Other products included historic documentation for specific properties, owners and residents, and activities in Lecompton Township. Documentary sources searched were cited and, when available, specific records were uploaded on the inventory forms. Reconnaissance survey inventories were updated in the data fields: "Historic_Function_Remarks", "General_Remarks", "Register_Status_Remarks", "New_Survey", "New_Surveyor" and "New_Survey_Date." For a number of properties, there were updates to: "Date_Notes", "Historic_Name", "Alternate_Name." For some properties, there were updates to "Year_of_Construction," and "Certainty."

All information was entered into Excel spreadsheets and loaded by batches into the KHRI database. Current photographs, updated site plans, detailed descriptions, and additional historical information were added to each survey form to create a more extensive record. After review by SHPO staff, the intensive inventory forms were edited as needed for approval.

The consultants followed the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Identification and Evaluation" and the recommendations of the KHPO for survey and preservation planning. Nimz and Ford carried out the field survey, preparation of inventory forms for each building and historical research. Ford surveyed and inventoried twenty-five buildings and structures that she had personally surveyed in 2016. Dale Nimz surveyed

and inventoried the remaining fifty-two buildings and structures. Nimz compiled the survey findings and wrote the summary project report.

Scope of 2017 Intensive Survey

The survey area included Lecompton Township in Douglas County, Kansas. The reconnaissance survey inventoried a total of 246 buildings and structures that appeared to be at least fifty years old. From that total, the intensive survey focused on a list of buildings and structures that appeared to be eligible for designation based on the findings from the 2016 reconnaissance survey. The list identified forty-two properties with eighty-two potentially significant buildings and structures. However, because one owner of a property with five buildings asked that their property not be surveyed, only seventy-seven buildings and structures were inventoried in this phase.

SURVEY FINDINGS

Historical context

Lecompton Township, situated in the northwest corner of Douglas County, is located along the south bank of the Kansas River. As William Cutler described the topography in 1883, "along the river, the country, which is somewhat hilly, is covered with timber; southward lies a beautifully undulating fruit and farm region."¹ The flood plain along the north edge of the township was very desirable for early settlers and has been productive since the establishment of Kansas Territory. In the northern part of the township, Oakley Creek, Coon Creek, and Spring Creek form valleys draining into the Kansas River from the southern uplands and define a high ridge and deep valley landscape that is distinctive in Douglas County.

The township has two towns—Lecompton and Big Springs. Lecompton flourished in the late 1850s, serving as the headquarters of the pro-slavery movement in Kansas Territory. For a few years, the town had a population estimated at more than 1,000 residents, several hotels, four churches, and stagecoach lines to Leavenworth, Kansas City, and St. Joseph, Missouri. Even after the fall of pro-slavery laws, the town served as the territorial capital until Topeka was chosen to replace it in 1861. The town's population then fell to only about 300 residents.² During the 1880s, the population gradually increased and Lane University was established—an important community institution until the early twentieth century. Lecompton has survived as a rural small town and today has approximately 600 residents.

South and west of Lecompton, Big Springs was founded in 1854 as a watering place along the Oregon Trail. The town received its name from the nearby mineral springs that never froze during winter. During the settlement period, the town was populated with a trading post, livery stables, a blacksmith shop, and the Eagle Hotel. As the town grew, other enterprises were established, including a restaurant, grocery store, a cider press, ice house, several churches, and a school. Since 1900, the population of Big Springs has declined and today the town, never incorporated, has approximately 50 residents.

Douglas County and Lecompton Township had a primarily agricultural economy in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Farmers in the 1870s planted mostly corn, wheat and oats, but also mowed prairie grass for hay. The William Henry farmstead (see KHRI 045-5734, 045-5735) is a well-documented Lecompton Township family in the 1870s. The Henrys planted a nursery of apple, peach, and cherry trees. The farm also produced cream, butter, winter wheat, corn, oats, Irish potatoes, eggs and poultry, and animals

¹ William Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago, IL: A.T. Andreas, 1883), Douglas County, Part 31, accessed at: <http://www.kancoll.org/books/cutler/douglas/douglas-co-p31.html#LECOMPTON>. This historical context is primarily based on the 2016 Lecompton Reconnaissance Survey Report by Susan Ford with additional information by Dale Nimz.

² Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas* (1883).

for slaughter.³ These diversified products were typical in the area and would have required farmstead outbuildings, such as barns for animals or feed storage, granaries, chicken coops, and other structures. Numerous examples of these outbuildings have been found in Lecompton Township, especially in the western part of the township. Detailed information about a specific farm's diversified agricultural production during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century can be gleaned from searches of the manuscript schedules of the Kansas State Agricultural Census. These records are available from the Kansas State Historical Society Archive.

In broader scope, the agricultural settlement of Lecompton Township is reflected in historic atlases which document property owners and acreage over time. The names of Douglas County settlers associated with Lecompton and Big Springs appear on numerous tracts of land documented in the atlases. For example, some of the founding families listed in Cutler's *History* include Glenn, Winter, Shirley, Brown, Buck, Crowder, Duncan, and Henry.

In the twenty-first century, residential development has encroached on the agricultural landscape of Lecompton Township, especially in the eastern part. While the city limits of Lawrence do not reach to Lecompton Township, accessibility to the Kansas Turnpike and Highway 40 allow easy access to both Lawrence to the east and Topeka to the west. This accessibility will continue to affect the future development of the rural township.

Architectural analysis

With the context outlined by the "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas," National Register Multiple Property Document⁴, the selected properties can be evaluated according to three 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 consists of 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" document. Farmhouses are not

³ Cathy Ambler and Judy M. Sweets, "A Pennsylvania Family Brings Its Barn to Kansas," *Kansas History* (Spring 1999), 26.

⁴ Christy Davis and Brenda Spencer, "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas," National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, (2007).

eligible to be individually listed under the MPDF, but may be eligible based on architectural significance, association with a significant person, or association with significant historical developments.

Potential Historic Designation

Property Type Designation	Surveyed	Eligible	
Farmsteads	24	3	
Associated Grouping	9	5	
Primary Farm Structure	11	8	
Farm House	4	3	
Individual Non-farm	14	12	

As pointed out in the 2016 Summary Report for the Reconnaissance Survey of Lecompton Township, the most significant properties identified were the Kersting-Bahnmaier House-(KHRI 045-5737) and G.J. Bahnmaier Barn-(KHRI 045-5739), the Klaus-Bahnmaier Farmstead and adjacent cemetery (KHRI 045-5728), the Mark Migliario Farmstead-(KHRI 045-5895), and the Big Springs United Brethren Church and Parsonage-(KHRI 045-5675). The Big Springs School (KHRI 045-5837), the Greenwood Valley rural school (KHRI 045-5797), the Lewis-Crowder cemetery (KHRI 045-5786) and the Shirley family burial plot (KHRI 045-5706) are also significant.

Besides the significant farmsteads, the Big Springs church, parsonage (KHRI 045-5838), school, and water tower (KHRI 045-5186) could form the nucleus of a historic district which might include the Otto Durow house (KHRI 045-5844), the William Wymer house (KHRI 045-5845), and the Melvin Walter house and barn (KHRI 045-5852, 5853). This district might help recognize the identify of Big Springs as a historic small town.

Property Type Examples

Properties in Lecompton Township which may be eligible for the National or Kansas Registers include farmsteads, associated groupings of farm-related structures, primary farm structures, farmhouses, and individual non-farm structures. The following summary portrays only a representative sample of the buildings and histories included in the survey. For more information about each property, see the detailed descriptions and histories entered on the intensive inventory forms.

Farmsteads

A remarkable farmstead which illustrates significant developments in the history of Lecompton Township is the George Jacob Bahnmaier Farmstead. The farmstead has two houses, a historic barn and milkhouse and historic stone wall. This property has the Kersting-Bahnmaier House (1881, KHRI 045-5737) which was constructed as a "house-barn," a rare building type associated with German folk building traditions. George J. Bahnmaier purchased the farm in 1893; he converted the house-barn to a

residence and built a stone barn across the creek. Later, Pete Bahnmaier, a son, lived in the farmstead's second house (1934, KHRI 045-5738), a contributing structure. The barn (1893, KHRI 045-5739) also is a well-preserved example of the gable-roof barn type and stone masonry construction.

The Mark Vincent Migliario farmstead has a high degree of historical significance because of its association with the story of Mark Migliario and his brother Constantine. These Italian emigrants came to Kansas Territory in 1855 to work as stone masons on the construction of the "pro-slavery" territorial capital building in LeCompton. After work on the building ceased, Mark Migliario married and the brothers remained in the township for the rest of their lives. Besides the house (1881, 1905, KHRI 045-5895), smokehouse (c. 1880, KHRI 045-5896), and horse barn (c. 1880, KHRI 045-5897), the men reportedly built numerous stone buildings in western Douglas and eastern Shawnee county. With the three main buildings and a later barn (contributing), the farmstead could be listed as a district. The site plan and other features contribute to the significance of the farmstead.

Two other farmsteads that were evaluated are associated with Adolph Sulzen and H.E. Dummer. Adolph and Susannah Sulzen settled this farmstead in the 1860s and he reportedly built the west part of the house about 1865 (KHRI 045-5743). The Sulzen farmstead has a house, barn, silo, shed, and stone walls, but the house and barn have lost much of their architectural integrity. However, the farmstead may be eligible for listing in the Kansas Register in the area of agriculture for its association with the settlement of Douglas County in the nineteenth century.

From the early twentieth century, the H.E. Dummer farmstead has a house (KHRI 045-5761), barn (KHRI 045-5762), and a stone masonry outbuilding (possible a milkhouse). Henry Enoch Dummer was a Civil War veteran who came to Douglas County in 1870 and lived on this farm until he died in 1937. The house has been rehabilitated with some loss of integrity and one other outbuilding has been demolished since the 2016 survey but the property may be eligible for the Kansas Register as an associated grouping of farm-related structures.

Also, representing the early twentieth century, the William H. Glenn farmstead (c. 1923) has a house (KHRI 045-5712), barn (KHRI 045-5715), chicken coop, and privy. Because the house has additions and the barn is showing signs of deterioration, this farmstead may not be eligible.

Associated Grouping of Farm-Related Structures

The W.F. Spencer grouping of farm-related structures is centered around the William Frank Spencer Barn (c. 1870, KHRI 045-5687). Spencer purchased and developed the farmstead in 1866, shortly after marrying his wife, Martha. Reportedly, he settled there because of the availability of good water from a spring. The barn is a well-preserved example of the gable-roof barn type and stone masonry construction. There also is a

log dogtrot granary from the same period which is a rare surviving example of this property type. Finally, the property has stone walls (c. 1875) which contribute to the significance of the group.

The Alfred H. Buck grouping consists of three main structures—two well preserved barns and a granary. Buck purchased his farm in 1870 and his son, Rollin F. Buck, continued to operate a dairy farm on the property in the twentieth century. The main barn (c. 1890, KHRI 045-5671) is an early example of the gambrel roof type with additions. A second barn (c. 1890, KHRI 045-5772) is a gable roof type. With the granary (c. 1920 KHRI 045-5773), these buildings could be eligible for listing for representing the transition from diversified farming to a dairy operation.

Other significant structures include groupings of house and barn and barn and outbuildings. For example, the well-preserved William Moore Glenn House (KHRI 045-5710) was constructed in 1879 and there is a log barn on the property (KHRI 045-5711) although it appears to be in poor condition. The property is associated with one of the pioneer families in Lecompton Township—Alexander Walker Glenn, William Moore Glenn, and Alexander George Glenn. W.M. Glenn received his patent to this property on August 1, 1860. His family lived in a large log house until they built the existing stone residence. George L. Glenn, the youngest son, lived on this property until his death in 1946.

The George M. Bahnmaier farmstead has two prominent structures—a stone house (KHRI 045-5727) and a stone barn (KHRI 045-5728) which may have been constructed in the early 1860s by members of the William Klaus family, German emigrants who came to Kansas Territory in 1856. Two sons who were stone masons working in Lawrence were killed in Quantrill's raid on August 21, 1863. The brothers were buried in a family plot associated with this property. Reportedly, George Miles Bahnmaier acquired the property and built the stone house in 1914. The house was rehabilitated after a fire in 1933 and again in 1988. Despite alterations, the historical association of this property may make it eligible for the Kansas Register.

Three other associated groupings illustrate aspects of the development of agriculture in Lecompton Township. The George Claar house (c. 1920, KHRI 045-5758) is a well-preserved farmhouse in the Craftsman style which was popular during the 1920s. It is associated with an earlier barn constructed for the Heise family who owned the property from c. 1873 through 1909. With two sections, the barn is a bank barn with a gambrel roof to the east (KHRI 045-5759). It is deteriorated, however, and may not be eligible for listing. The William Hogg property consists of a house, outbuilding, and barn. Hogg was a Scottish emigrant who served in the Civil War and then came to Kansas. His son, William Hogg, Jr., also lived on the property. The house has been enlarged and rehabilitated, but the barn and an interesting outbuilding have good architectural integrity and may be eligible for listing. The William P. Henry barn (c. 1920, KHRI 045-5679) and chicken coop have good integrity and also may be eligible.

Henry owned the property by 1909 and married Minnie Hartman in 1918; they lived on the property for much of the twentieth century. The barn is a well-preserved example of the gambrel-roof barn property type.

Primary Farm Structures-Barns

On the east side of the township, another farmstead associated with some of the earliest settlers is the W.R. McCarty farmstead. McCarty was born in Kentucky, moved to Iowa, and then Linn County, Kansas. After serving in the 6th Kansas Cavalry throughout the Civil War, he came to Lecompton in 1869 to attend Lane University. McCarty married Mrs. Rachel Todhunter, a widow who had inherited the property. In the early twentieth century, W.R. McCarty's son, George, had an orchard with over 100 acres in apple trees on the land. George McCarty also held several state-wide political appointments in the 1930s and 1940s. Since the farmhouse (c. 1910) has been altered with synthetic siding and a large garage (c. 1930) is deteriorated, the most significant building is the large well-preserved bank barn (c. 1890, KHRI 045-5885).

The Robert Young barn (c. 1890, KHRI 045-5809) is another example of a well-preserved timber-frame bank barn with a gable roof. Robert Young was an early settler who emigrated from Ireland and owned this property until after 1887. A smaller well-preserved gable-roof barn (c. 1900, KHRI 045-5834) stands on a property associated with the A.K. Winter family since the early 1880s. This barn was constructed by local contractor Charles Sehon, probably for A.K. Winter's widow, Annie Baker Winter and her son, Charles, who lived on the farm all his life.

Two other significant and well preserved barns are the William Young barn (c. 1910, KHRI 045-5906) and the John French Barn (1911, KHRI 045-5707). The Young property has several buildings including two houses, but the hay barn is significant as an example of a gambrel roof stock barn with a stone first story. Reportedly, John French built his large barn in the fall of 1911 as an "open or loose hay type" with a central area instead of a loft or gable openings. The property also has a large chicken coop, but it is deteriorated and probably not eligible for listing.

Farmhouses

Several single farmhouses in Lecompton Township are noteworthy. Although very deteriorated, the W.M. Nace House (c. 1865, KHRI 045-5875) is a rare example of an early one-room house and stone masonry construction. William Nace was a prominent local figure in the mid-nineteenth century. He came to Lecompton when he was appointed private secretary to Daniel Woodson, acting territorial governor. Later, Nace improved his initial land claim until he owned a 640-acre farm with a large orchard. W.M. Nace served as county commissioner, township trustee, and school board member.

The William Henry house (1873, KHRI 045-5734) is significant as a well-preserved example of the National Folk style I-house type in stone masonry construction. Henry

came to Kansas in November, 1868 and purchased this property by the end of 1869 and passed it on to his son in 1902. A similar house also in stone masonry is the W.L. Luddington House (c. 1870, KHRI 045-5680) located in Big Springs. Daniel Mark and his wife Delila Hill bought the property in the 1880s and it is likely that the rear wing was added at that time.

Finally, a rural residence that previews the current trend toward the proliferation of exurban residence in the countryside is the H. Clarence Williams House (1961, KHRI 045-5920). Since it is more than fifty years old, it may be significant as a rare early example of Modernist architecture and as an interesting example that began as an owner-built structure. Reportedly, the house was constructed by H. Leonard Williams, superintendent of the Lawrence water plant, with a design by his son, a KU architecture student. A later addition was designed and built by Dan Rockhill, KU architecture professor.

Individual Non-Farm Structures

The most unusual non-farm structure inventoried in the survey is the Big Springs water tower (1968, KHRI-045-5186). The tower was constructed when Rural Water District #3 in Douglas County was organized, but it is no longer being used and is threatened with demolition.

Churches: No extant rural churches were inventoried in this survey, as none were identified in the reconnaissance survey, but they did exist in the past. The Big Springs United Brethren Church (KHRI 045-5675), however, is a well- preserved example of a small town church that also served the surrounding area when the rural population was at its height and near the peak of prosperity. The church, associated parsonage, and the Big Springs School could be designated as a small historic district recognizing the most prominent landmarks of the Big Springs community.

Cemeteries: Although unassuming in appearance, two significant cemeteries inventoried have a high degree of historical significance. The Shirley family cemetery (c. 1855, KHRI 045-5706) is a significant example of a family burial plot associated with one of the founding families of Lecompton Township. This burial plot is overgrown and not maintained. It could be considered vulnerable and threatened.

The Lewis-Crowder cemetery (KHRI 045-5786) in the northeast corner of the township is similar in that it appears to have been established as a family burial plot that was later used by other African-American families in the Lakeview vicinity. Although it was neglected in the past, it has been reclaimed and is being maintained. As one of the few sites that represent the historical African-American presence in western Douglas County, the Lewis-Crowder cemetery is highly significant. Several questions for further research about the site's history include: how and why was this small African-American community established? What was the role of the Lakeview African Methodist Episcopal

church in the community? Why did this community disintegrate after World War II and the 1951 Kansas River flood?

Schoolhouses: Besides the Big Springs school, two different examples of the one-room country schoolhouse were inventoried in the intensive survey of Lecompton Township. The Greenwood School (1896, KHRI 045-5697) is significant as a well preserved example of a rural schoolhouse and stone masonry construction. The Glenn School (1879, KHRI 045-5709) is similar in form and exterior appearance, but the interior has been rehabilitated and converted to a residence. As the name suggests, this school is associated with the Glenn family who had several farms in the vicinity.

As a group, the inventoried buildings and structures comprise an instructive sample of the range of property types, construction dates, materials, and building adaptations that represent the township's history from c. 1860 to the recent past (1960s).⁵ Few farmsteads still retain a full set of what were once working buildings. Many buildings and structures have been altered and lack some degree of architectural integrity. But the range of types, ages, materials, and functions is evident in the buildings that were studied more intensively for this project.



(Kersting-Bahnmaier House/barn, 1881)

⁵ According to the convention established by the National Register of Historic Places, usually buildings must be at least fifty years old to be evaluated for significance and potential designation.



(Mark Migliario Horse Barn, left; Migliario Smokehouse, right, c. 1880)



(W.F. Spencer Barn, c. 1870, Spencer Granary, c. 1870)



(Robert Young Barn, c. 1890, left; Wm. Henry House, 1873, right)



(Greenwood Valley School, 1896, left; H.C. Williams House, 1961, right)

Recommendations.

Lecompton Township has a well-developed identity centered around the town of Lecompton and its distinctive early history that could extend into the interpretation of the unincorporated area. Appreciation of the deep history of the township could form a social link between long established residents and new rural residents.

For planning purposes, this intensive survey has provided detailed information about high-value properties that will call attention to historic architectural resources and aid in future decision-making. For property owners who may be interested in designation for recognition or to qualify for financial incentives such as the federal and state tax credits for rehabilitation of designated buildings, this information will provide a useful foundation.

There are three other recommendations that follow from the public meetings and field survey experience. One, continuing education about the benefits and responsibilities of designation is needed. The county landmark designation program under discussion may address this need, but regular educational programs would be helpful to address reservations about historic preservation and maintain the positive momentum of the township surveys. Second, there is a great need for technical education and practical advice about appropriate treatments for historic rural buildings. This might begin with a discussion of “architectural integrity” and the value of original features and material. Discussion of cost-effective maintenance and repair is needed. For example, the repair and re-use of barns is a recurring concern as well as appropriate masonry repair and re-pointing.⁶ Third, several of the property owners encountered in the intensive survey hold historic photographs and documents that could be copied in a public photograph and document scanning day. Staff of the Kansas State Historical Society Archive have good experience organizing these events. For more information about this activity, contact Nancy Sherbert, Head of Acquisitions and Photographs. Copying family photographs of rural buildings and country life in a convenient setting could add new

⁶ The Department of the Interior, National Park Service, has an excellent series of brief articles on specific technical preservation problems designed for property owners, contractors, and preservation advocates. See at: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm>

material to the collections of the Lecompton Historical Society and the Watkins Museum of History.

Conclusion

Historic rural buildings are associated with the past lifeways of the Lecompton and Big Springs communities. The details associated with existing buildings provide valuable evidence of the intricate family, community, and economic networks in which churches, cemeteries, schools, and farms were embedded. Agricultural buildings are one of the few sources of evidence of the historic change in agricultural production and economy from the nineteenth to the twenty-first century. From the establishment of farms in the Territorial period to relatively self-sufficient and diversified production on small farms in the late nineteenth century to more and more intensive production (specialized grain farming, stock raising, and dairying), the extant buildings in Lecompton Township tell that story.

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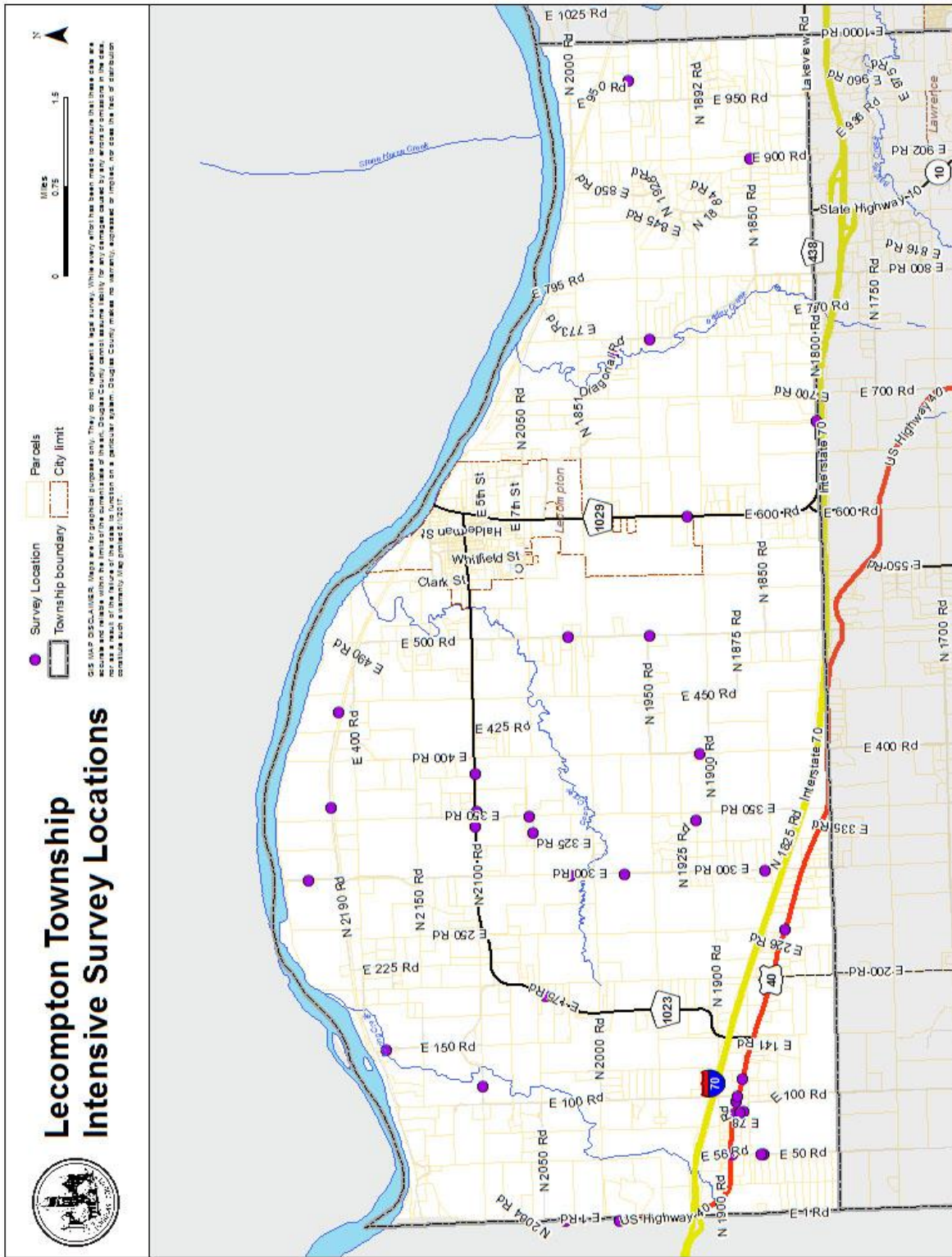
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List of Intensive Survey Properties

	KHRI #	ADDRESS	RESOURCE NAME	NR ELIGIBILITY	NOTES
1	045-5186	1870 E 50 RD, Big Springs	Big Springs Water Tower	Y	
2	045-5875	96 Hwy 40, Big Springs	Big Springs United Brethren Church	Y	
3	045-5678	204 Hwy 40, Lecompton	Henry Chicken Coop	Contributing	
	045-5679	204 Hwy 40, Lecompton	Henry Barn	Y	
4	045-5680	1872 E 50 RD. Big Springs	Hill House	Y	
5	045-5683	10 N 1900 RD,Lecompton	Cree, Ray T., Barn	Y	
6	045-5685	1988 E 1 RD, Lecompton	Spencer Barn 1		Non-historic
	045-5686		Spencer Granary	Contributing	
	045-5687		Spencer Barn 2	Contributing	
	045-5688		Spencer Stone Walls	Contributing	
7	045-5693	0 E 1 RD, Lecompton	Edmonds Barn		Deteriorated
8	045-5697	112 N 2100 RD, Lecompton	Greenwood Valley #24 School	Y	
	045-5698		Greenwood Valley School Shed	Contributing	
9	045-5702	2246 E 300 RD, Lecompton	Glenn, Thomas, House	Y	
10	045-5704	348 N 2190 RD, Lecompton	Norwood, George, Barn	Y	
	045-5705		Norwood, George, Cellar	Contributing	
11	045-5706	0 N 2190 RD, Lecompton	Shirley Cemetery	Y	
12	045-5707	0 E 150 RD, Lecompton	French, John, Barn	Y	
	045-5708		French, John, Chicken Coop		Deteriorated

13	045-5709	342 N 2100 RD, Lecompton	Glenn #33 School	Y	
14	045-5710	355 N 2100 RD, Lecompton	Glenn, W.M., House	Y	
	045-5711		Glenn, W.M., Barn	Y	
15	045-5712	387 N 2100 RD, Lecompton	Glenn, W.H., House	Contributing	
	045-5713		Glenn, W.H., Privy	Contributing	
	045-5714		Glenn, W.H., Chicken Coop	Contributing	
	045-5715		Glenn, W.H, Barn	Contributing	
17	045-5727	2052 E 350 RD, Lecompton	Bahnmaier, George, House	Contributing	
	045-5728		Klaus Barn 1	Y	
18	045-5732	312 N 1925 RD, Lecompton	Brown, Beulah & Walter, Barn	Y	
19	045-5734	344 N 1925 RD, Lecompton	Henry, William, House	Y	
	045-5735		Henry, William, Chicken Coop		Deteriorated
20	045-5737	393 N 1900 RD, Lecompton	Kersting-Bahnmaier House	Y	
	045-5738		Bahnmaier, Pete, House	Contributing	
	045-5739		Bahnmaier, G.J., Barn	Y	
	045-5740		Bahnmaier Milk House	Contributing	
	045-5742		Bahnmaier Stone Walls	Contributing	
21	045-5743	1909 E 400 RD, Lecompton	Sulzen, Adolph, House	Contributing	
	045-5744		Pasley Barn	Contributing	
	045-5745		Sulzen Shed	Contributing	
	045-5746		Pasley Shed	Contributing	
	045-5747		Sulzen Stone Walls	Contributing	

22	045-5748	1857 E 300 RD, Lecompton	Bahnmaier, John, House		Altered
	045-5749		Bahnmaier, John, Barn	Y	
	045-5750		Laduke Shed	Contributing	
23	045-5752	2055 E 175 RD, Lecompton	Hogg Shed	Contributing	
	045-5753		Hogg Barn	Y	
24	045-5758	332 N 2050 RD, Lecompton	Claar, George, House	Contributing	
	045-5759		Heise Barn	Y	Deteriorated
25	045-5761	2023 E 300 RD, Lecompton	Dummer, H.E., House	Contributing	
	045-5762		Dummer, H.E., Shed 1		Demolished
	045-5763		Dummer, H.E., Barn	Y	
	045-5764		Dummer, H.E., Shed 2	Contributing	
26	045-5767	1974 E 300 RD, Lecompton	Brown Barn 1	Y	
27	045-5771	242 Hwy 40	Buck, A.H, Barn 1	Y	
	045-5772		Buck, A.H, Barn 2	Contributing	
	045-5773		Buck Granary	Contributing	
28	045-5786	965 N 1950 RD, Lawrence	Lewis-Crowder Cemetery	Y	
29	045-5808	726 N 1851 Diag RD, Lecompton	Welcher, Clarence, House	Y	
30	045-5809	747 N 1851 Diag RD, Lecompton	Young, Robert, Barn	Y	
31	045-5834	638 N 1800 RD, Lecompton	Winter Barn	Y	
32	045-5837	114 Hwy 40, Big Springs	Big Springs School, #72	Y	
33	045-5838	98 Hwy 40, Big Springs	Big Springs United Brethren Parsonage	Y	
34	045-5841	88 Hwy 40, Big Springs	Boursaw House		Demolished

	045-5842		Boursaw Garage		Non-historic
35	045-5844	1800 E 100 RD, Big Springs	Durow, Otto, House	Y	
36	045-5845	1883 E 100 RD, Big Springs	Wymer House	Y	
37	045-5852	53 Hwy 40, Big Springs	Walter House	Contributing	
	045-5853		Walter Barn	Contributing	
38	045-5875	1982 E 600 RD, Lecompton	Nace, W.M, House	Y	
39	045-5882	1914 E 600 RD, Lecompton	McCarty Garage		Deteriorated
	045-5885		McCarty Barn	Y	
40	045-5895		Migliario, Mark, House	Y	
	045-5896		Migliario, Mark, Smokehouse	Contributing	
	045-5897		Migliario, Mark, Barn	Y	
	045-5898		Migliario Hay Barn	Contributing	
41	045-5906	1948 E 500 RD, Lecompton	Young, William, Barn	Y	
42	045-5920	898 N 1850 RD, Lawrence	Williams, H. Clarence, House	Y	