Marion Township & Willow Springs Township
Douglas County, Kansas
Historic Resources Survey

January 2021

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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.

Sowers, Mathias S. II, Barn – 646 N 100 Rd – Marion Township – Douglas County - Kansas

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 1-4
- Purpose 1-2
- Methodology 2
- Survey Products 2
- Survey Area 3
- Survey Properties & Resources 4

MARION TOWNSHIP CHARACTERISTICS 5-9
- Area & Population Density 5-6
- Historical Context of Marion Township 7
- Patterns of Development 7-9
- Survey Findings 9

HISTORIC RESOURCES ANALYSIS 10-12
- Resources Surveyed 10-11
- Resource Types 11-12

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING ANALYSIS 13
- Potential Historic District 13

PROPERTY HISTORIC LISTING – FARM PROPERTIES 14-19
- Farmsteads 12-17
- Associated Grouping of Farm-Related Structures 18-19

FARM-RELATED STRUCTURES 20-22
- Primary Farm Structures 18-21
  - Barns 20
  - Granaries 21
  - Farmhouses 21
- Secondary Farm Structures 22

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING – INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES 23-24

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING – LONE STAR LAKE 25-34
- Potential Historic District 25-26
- Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Resources 27-28
- Lone Star Lake & Lone Star Park Resources 29-30
- Lone Star Lake Private Cabin Resources 31-34

PROPERTY CONDITION ANALYSIS 35
- Construction Dates 35
- Building & Resource Conditions 35

RECOMMENDATIONS 36-38
- Participation in Surveys 36
- Incentives to Participate in Preservation 36-38
- Teamwork 38
- Conclusion 38

BIBLIOGRAPHY 39

LIST OF PROPERTIES IN SURVEY BY ADDRESS 40-43

LIST OF PROPERTIES IN SURVEY BY KHRI NUMBER 44-47

QUESTIONNAIRE ..... APPENDIX A

MAPS ..... APPENDIX B
- Douglas County Area Aerial Photo w/ Address Markers

Marion Township Area Aerial Photo w/ Address Markers
Lone Star Lake Area Aerial Photo w/ Address Markers

SITE PLANS ..... APPENDIX C

HISTORIC RESOURCES INTENSIVE SURVEY OF MARION TOWNSHIP

SUMMARY REPORT

January 2021

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

A historic preservation intensive survey is the process of identifying and gathering more detailed data on a community's historic resources such as buildings, sites, structures, and objects. It consists of three basic components – the field survey, research, 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. Review of data entered into the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI) as part of the survey was provided by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) at the Kansas Historical Society (KSHS). Conclusions will aid in monitoring and preserving the cultural resources of Marion Township and Willow Springs Township in Douglas County.

Funding for the survey was provided by the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council. Jan Shupert-Arick, DCHCC's Program Coordinator, supervised the project. Stan Hernly of Hernly Associates, Inc and Susan Ford of Citysearch Preservation conducted the survey. Megan Bruey, a fifth-year architecture student at the University of Kansas and an architecture intern at Hernly Associates Inc., assisted Stan Hernly with survey work, research, and report writing.

This Intensive Survey builds on two previous Reconnaissance Surveys. The Reconnaissance Survey of the North half of Marion Township and West one-mile edge of Willow Springs Township was completed in 2018 for the DCHCC by consultants Stan Hernly and Susan Jezak Ford. The Reconnaissance Survey of the South half of Marion Township and West one-mile edge of Willow Springs Township was completed in 2019 by consultants Stan Hernly and Susan Jezak Ford. Properties included in this survey were identified in the previous surveys as potentially eligible to be listed in the State or National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as a "contributing" structure to a historic group.

Research and primary field work, including site visits and photography occurred September through December of 2020. Property data was input and uploaded to the *Kansas Historic Resources Inventory* (KHRI) data base, which is maintained by the KSHS, in December 2020. The project report was started in December 2020 and finalized in January 2021.

Site visits were initiated through direct contact of property owners. Questionnaires were sent by mail to property owners to gather contact information and preliminary information about their property. Although only 20 questionnaires were returned out of the 70 that were sent out, this step proved to be helpful as it

provided phone numbers that have been difficult to acquire in past surveys. After surveys were returned, additional phone numbers were found through whitepages.com. Property owners were called, and site visits were scheduled with property owners interested in the survey. Eventually "cold call" site visits were made to several properties, and some of those proved to be fruitful; most homeowners who were "dropped in on" were happy to talk with us and let us take photographs of the exterior of buildings on their property.

Photography was completed using SLR digital cameras. 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 KSHS in original JPG format, reduced size JPG format, and TIFF format.

Research for all properties was conducted to more accurately determine significant timeframes. Sources included various maps, publications, and news stories. Sources were located at the Kansas Historical Society, Douglas County Public Works, Spencer Research Library (University of Kansas), and various historic newspapers (accessed through www.newpaperarchives.com & www.newspapers.com). Some oral, photographic, and/or documented information was obtained from homeowners or other individuals present during the site visits. Some of these people were knowledgeable of specific property's histories, and a few had documented historical information regarding properties. All research articles and notes collected during this survey will be on file with the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council.

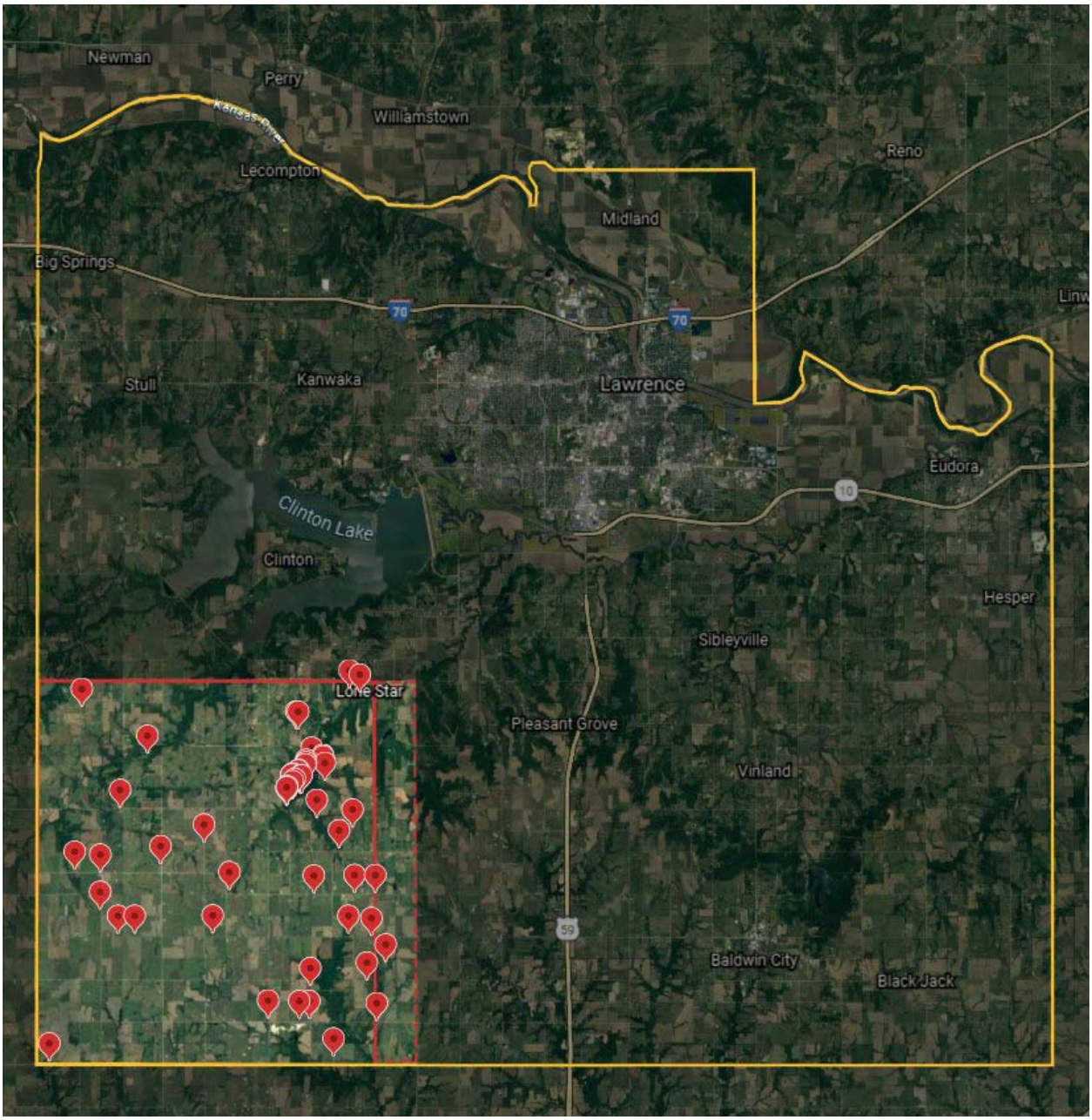
SURVEY PRODUCTS

The products of the survey include:

- This Summary Report
- Site Plan for each property prepared using 2018 photographic satellite imagery from the Douglas County, Kansas, GIS system.
- Photographs of each building, structure, or resource on each property visited. Multiple images from various angles were taken when possible, including orthographic "elevation views". Interior photos of a few properties were taken when the owner granted permission. Select photos were uploaded to the public accessible KHRI database. Photos not uploaded, including interior photos, are on-file at the Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council office and at the KSHS SHPO office, and may be made available upon request to DCHCC or SHPO staff.
- Research documents found for specific properties, specific people, and general information on Marion and Willow Springs township.
- Data uploaded into KHRI files.
- Electronic files of all photos, files, and documents created or found for the survey.

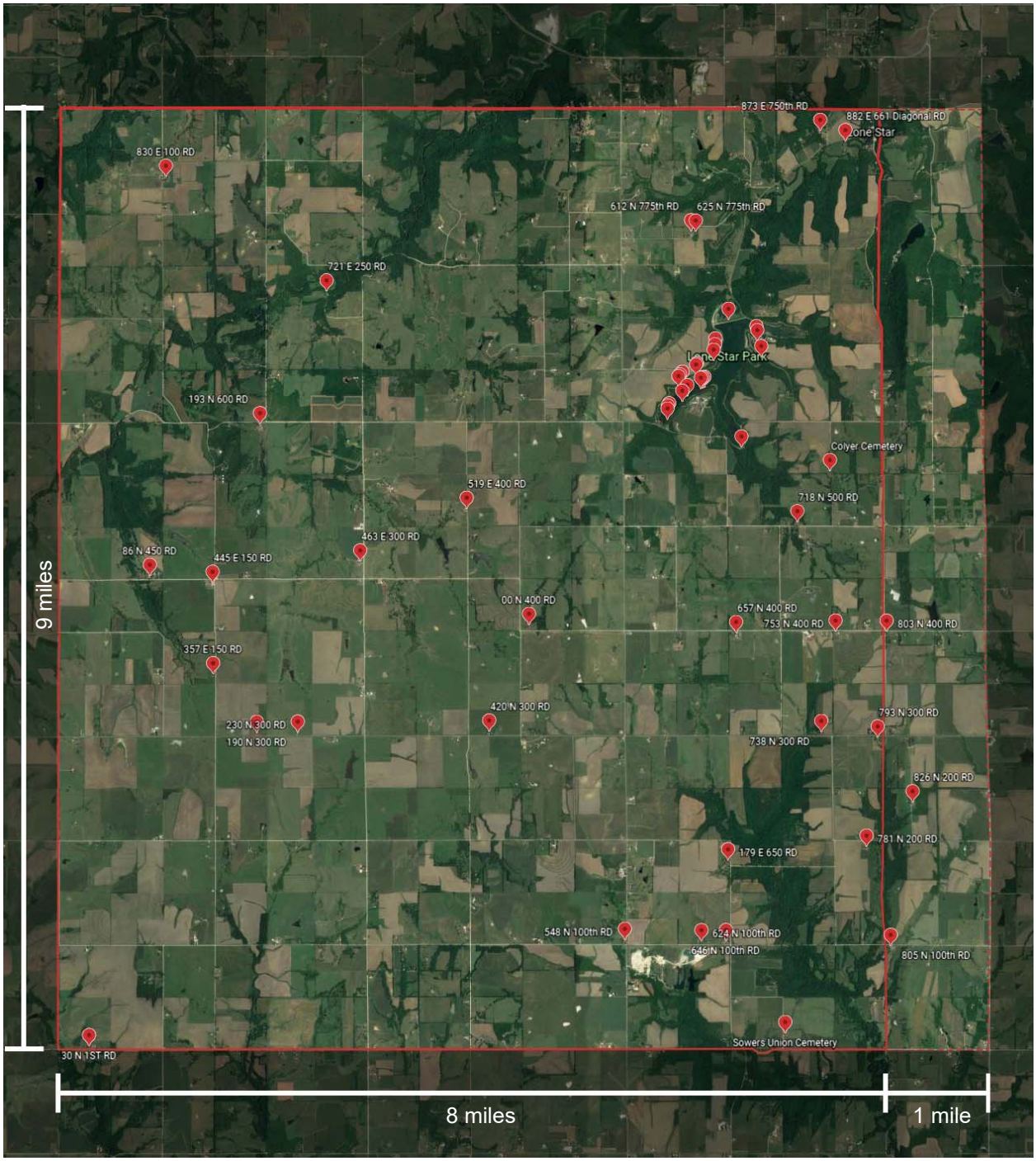
SURVEY AREA,

The survey area includes Marion Township and the West one-mile edge of Willow Springs Township in Douglas County, Kansas. A more refined list of properties to survey within the two townships was generated from the KHRI database. The list identified 126 buildings or structures on 48 properties in Marion Township and 5 buildings on 2 properties in Willow Springs Township, from the previous Reconnaissance Surveys for further study.



SURVEY PROPERTIES AND RESOURCES

The final survey included 50 properties and individual KHRI entries for 131 buildings, structures, or resources. 93% of the properties included ancillary structures noted on the primary or secondary KHRI entry for the property, 7% of the properties did not have ancillary structures.



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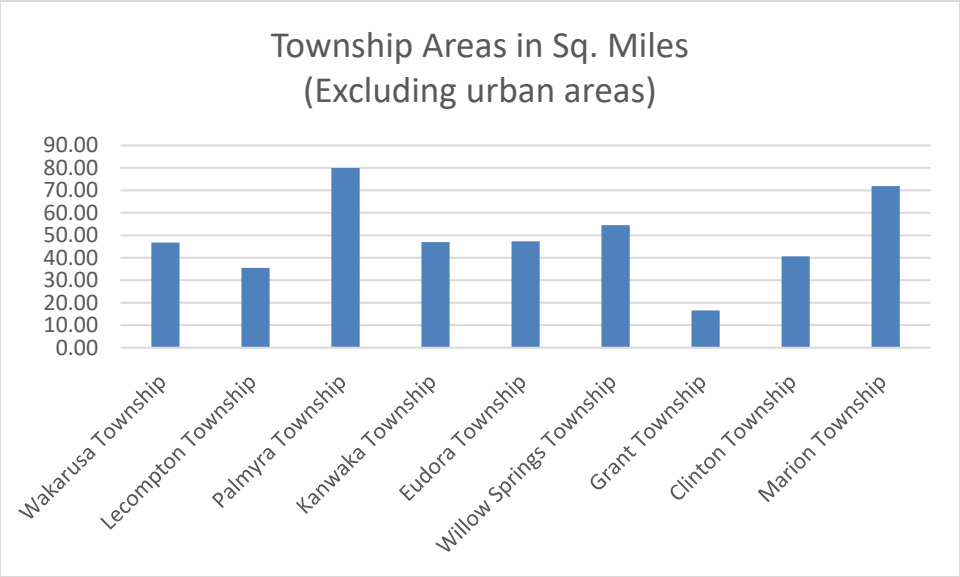
MARION TOWNSHIP CHARACTERISTICS

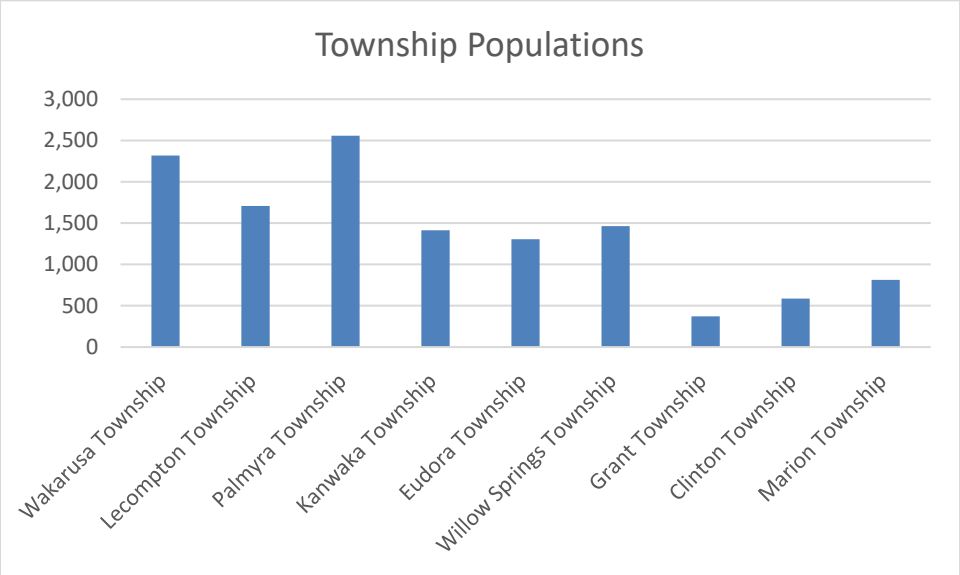
AREA AND POPULATION DENSITY

Marion Township is located in the southwest corner of Douglas County. It borders Franklin County to the south, Osage County to the west, Clinton Township to the north, and Willow Springs Township to the east. Marion Township is approximately 72 square miles and is the second largest township in Douglas County behind Palmyra Township, which is approximately 80 square miles.

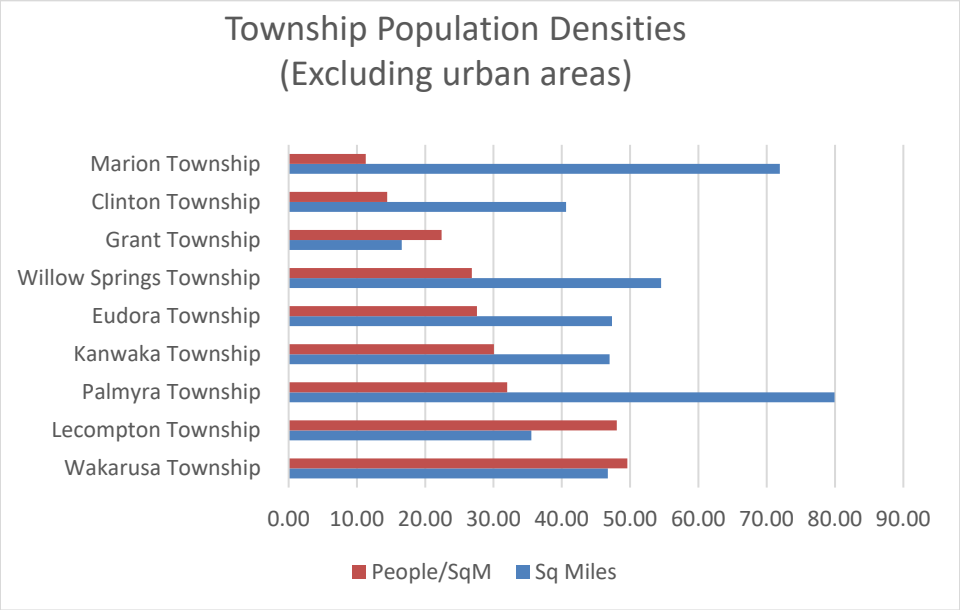
According to the 2010 census, Marion Township had a population of 812 residents, the third lowest population of all townships in Douglas County (excluding urban areas).

The combination of larger land area to lower population means Marion Township has the lowest population density of all townships in Douglas County.





POPULATION DENSITY	Sq Miles	Population	People/SqMiles
Marion Township	71.93	812	11.29
Clinton Township	40.63	586	14.42
Grant Township	16.56	371	22.40
Willow Springs Township	54.55	1,463	26.82
Eudora Township	47.34	1,305	27.57
Kanwaka Township	46.99	1,412	30.05
Palmyra Township	79.93	2,558	32.00
Lecompton Township	35.53	1,707	48.04
Wakarusa Township	46.74	2,318	49.59



HISTORICAL CONTEXT – MARION TOWNSHIP

Marion Township is primarily rural and agricultural in character with no incorporated urban areas. The small community of Lone Star is located in the northeast corner of the survey area. The historic community of Twin Mound was located in the northwest corner of the township within the survey area; the only remaining building of that community is Twin Mound School. The historic community of Globe is located near the middle of the township as well.

Geographically Marion Township consists of rolling hills, with outcroppings of limestone and shale, and wooded areas along natural drainageways. The survey area is bisected from southwest to northeast in the east portion by Washington Creek and in the west portion by Rock Creek, both of which flow north-northeast. Just north of Marion Township, Rock Creek flows into Clinton Lake, a United States Army Corps of Engineers reservoir built in the late 1970's. Washington Creek, in the southeast portion of the survey area, was dammed in the late 1930's southwest of the community of Lone Star to create Lone Star Lake. In the South portion of Marion Township, the area is bisected from East to West in the West portion by East Appanoose Creek. To the East of the Appanoose Creek, the West Fork Eightmile Creek also bisects the southern portion of Marion Township.

Development of Marion Township followed the standard pattern of Section and Range land partitioning. Primary roads generally fall on mile or half-mile grid lines, with some exceptions around natural features like Lone Star Lake, Washington Creek, and Rock Creek. However, spacing of roads is typically greater than 1-mile in the middle and western portion of the area. U.S. Highway 56 cuts east-west across the township three miles North of the Township's southern border.

Lone Star Lake is a significant geographic and historic feature in the survey area. It was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps beginning in 1934 and finishing in 1939. As part of the project, approximately 78 private lots were sold off around the southwest leg of the lake to raise funds for materials used in constructing the dam and creating the lake.

A lesser known historic feature located in the survey area is "Site 2, Worden, KS" or "548-2". From 1961-1965, the site served as a part of the 548th Strategic Missile Squadron based out of Forbes Airforce Base, South of Topeka. It is one of nine sites developed in rural area surrounding Topeka and housed an underground Atlas E Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) during the Cold War. Stan Hernly made several attempts to contact the property owner by telephone to gain access for the survey, but the owner did not return any of the calls. The owner did return a questionnaire; they did not want to be included in this survey, but they may be interested in working with the DCHCC in the future.

PATTERNS OF DEVELOPOMENT: FARMSTEADS, SMALL COMMUNITY, AND LAKESIDE CABINS

Farmsteads

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 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", 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.

The Farmstead, as the basic building block of development, is the rural resource that should be a 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

Small Community

A common trait in rural areas of Kansas was the development of small communities established to provide centralized nodes for commercial and social activities. These provided opportunities for town and country folks to connect through business transactions, church functions, and school activities.

The small unincorporated community of Lone Star, located in the northeast corner of the survey area, provided this nodal function. It's heyday of growth and activity peaked in the early 20th century, and its commercial and social prominence waned as communication and transportation services allowed faster and better connection with larger nearby communities of Lawrence, Baldwin City, Topeka, and Ottawa. In the 1920's there was a store, a bank, a church, a school, a telephone company switchboard building, a community hall, and several other commercial buildings and residences in the town. Today, only the church retains its original use, while all others have either been demolished or converted to other residentially associated uses.

Lakeside Cabins

The Civilian Conservation Corps was established in 1933 to provide employment opportunities for male U.S. citizens between the ages of 17 and 23.5 as response to the Great Depression. During its nine-years of operation the program employed approximately three million young men working on forest management, flood control, conservation, and state/national park projects.[1] A proposal to construct a dam and create a 150-acre lake southwest of the town of Lone Star in Douglas County, Kansas, was selected in the summer of 1934 as a CCC project.

CCC projects maximized labor and minimized expenses for materials and equipment. For the Lone Star Lake project, labor, in the form of two CCC camps with approximately 400 total workers provided the muscle, while 100 shoreline lots were planned on the southwest leg of the lake and sold to raise funds for

[1] https://www.nps.gov/thro/learn/historyculture/civilian-conservation-corps.htm

purchasing materials and property for the lake's construction.[2] Construction of the CCC camp began in September 1934. Construction on the dam and lake facilities began in October 1934 and stretched to October 1939. The lake was completed, stocked with fish, and is owned and maintained by Douglas County.

Construction of lake side cabins appears to have begun concurrent with or soon after completion of the lake. A "Lone Star Park Lots" map from 1957 identifies the owners of 78 private lots on 8 tracts, with cabins/dwellings shown on 35 lots. Current (2020) Douglas County appraiser maps identify 70 lots as private property, with 55 lake side cabins around Lone Star Lake. Fourteen properties were identified as having cabins that are likely 50-years-old or more and potentially eligible for a historic district; these cabins were included in the Intensive Survey.

SURVEY FINDINGS

Two of the distinct patterns of development within the survey area, Farmsteads and Lakeside Cabins, create separate and unique identities within the survey area. Both of these identities form a semi-cohesive group of resources.

The farmsteads are similar in character to farmsteads found throughout other areas of the county and reflect the working life of farming and farmers. The primary source for studying and understanding rural properties in Kansas is the ***National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (MDPF): Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas***. Using the MPDF as a guide, the survey work of the farmsteads was approached not on an "individual building" basis but on a property basis. Farmstead 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.

The development of lakeside cabins typically only included a single cabin dwelling on a single lot, occasionally with a small storage shed, and typically with a large deck attached to the lake facing side of the cabin and a boat dock in the lake. The styles of the cabins generally follow residential styles popular at the time of their construction. The lakeside cabins are typically "second homes" not lived in year-round, and reflect the leisure life of fishing, relaxation, and escape from income-producing work. The size of the cabins typically is smaller than in-town or farmstead "full-time" dwellings.

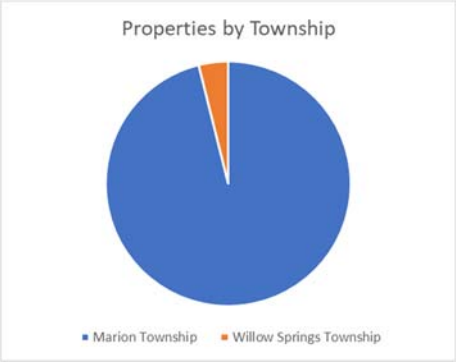
[2] "Will Sell Lone Star Lake Lots". Lawrence Daily Journal-World, July 25, 1934. pp 1.

HISTORIC RESOURCES ANALYSIS

HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEYED

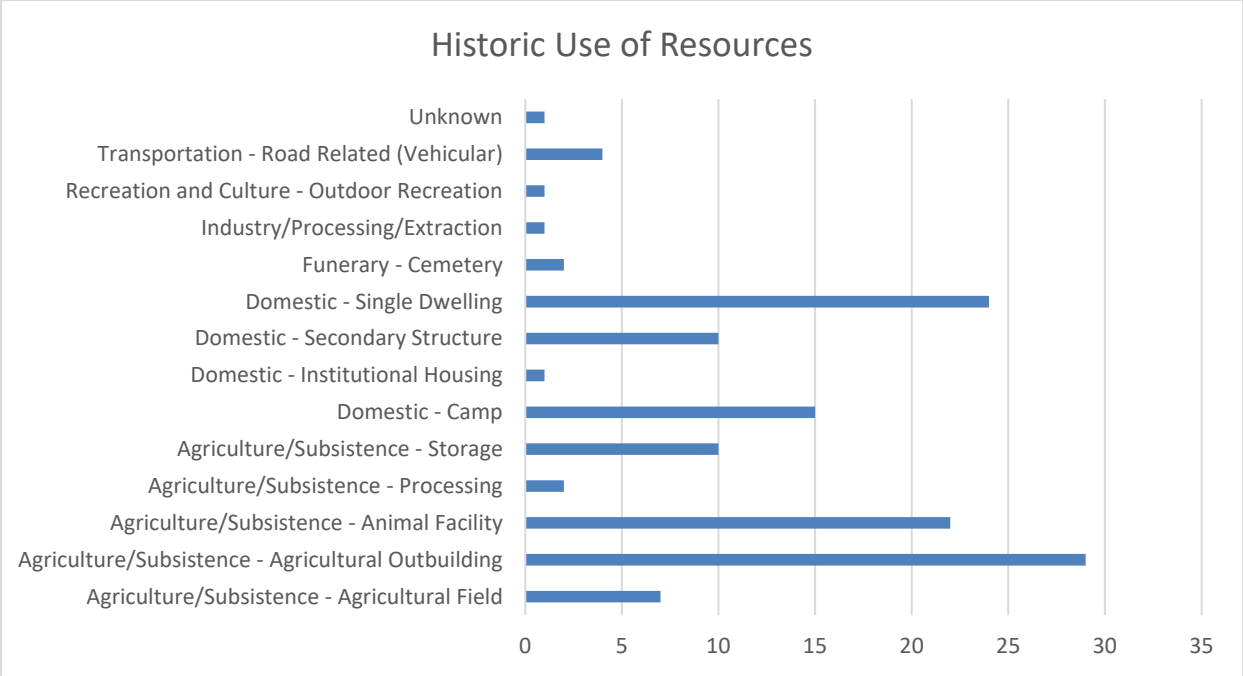
A total of 50 properties were surveyed and 131 historic resources were documented and uploaded as separate entries into the KHRI data base. The location of historic resources by township in the survey area were:

Marion Township	126	96.18%
Willow Springs Township	5	3.82%
	131	100.00%



The 131 surveyed resources had historic uses of:

Agriculture/Subsistence – Agricultural Field	7	5.34%
Agriculture/Subsistence – Agricultural Outbuilding	29	22.14%
Agriculture/Subsistence – Animal Facility	22	16.79%
Agriculture/Subsistence – Processing	2	1.53%
Agriculture/Subsistence - Storage	10	7.63%
Domestic – Camp	17	12.98%
Domestic – Institutional Housing	1	0.76%
Domestic – Secondary Structure	10	7.63%
Domestic – Single Dwelling	24	18.32%
Funerary – Cemetery	2	1.53%
Industry/Processing/Extraction	1	0.76%
Recreation and Culture – Outdoor Recreation	1	0.76%
Transportation – Road-Related (Vehicular)	4	3.05%
Unknown	1	0.76%
	131	100.00%

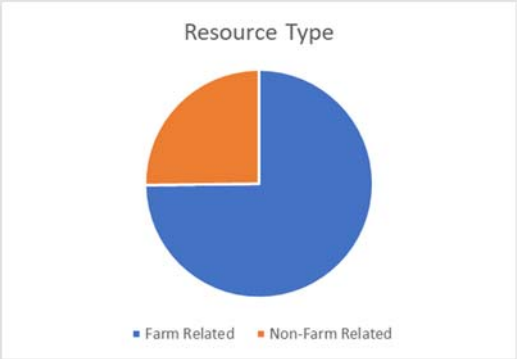


As part of the survey work, site plans were prepared for all properties. Also, historic research was conducted for most properties to better determine their significance.

RESOURCE TYPES – FARM VS NON-FARM

Historic resources in the survey area are comprised of a mix of farm related and non-farm related resources. Comparatively speaking, due to the presence of Lone Star Lake cabins and buildings in the community of Lone Star, this survey area has more non-farm related resources than other areas previously surveyed in the county. Of the resources in the survey area 98 out of the 131 are "Farm Related" and 33 are "Non-Farm Related". The farm related resources 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.

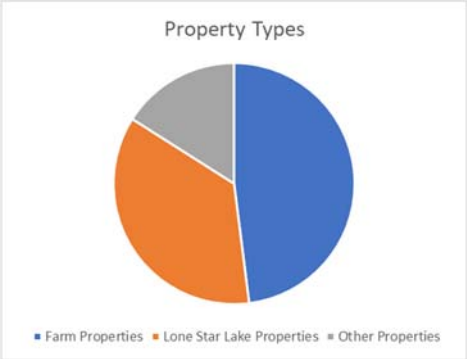
Farm Related (including farmhouses)	98	74.81%
Non-Farm Related	33	25.19%
	131	100.00%



PROPERTY TYPES - GENERAL

Properties in the survey area can be categorized into four groups: Farm Properties, Lone Star Properties, Lone Star Lake Properties, and Other. Of the 50 properties surveyed the breakout between those groups is

Farm Properties	24	48.00%
Lone Star Lake Properties	18	36.00%
Other Properties	8	16.00%
	50	100.00%



PROPERTY TYPES – FARMS

The 24 farm related properties in the survey area each had at least one resource, and most had multiple resources. The mix of historic and non-historic resources on individual properties varied widely, making it difficult to generalize and categorize the farm properties. Some properties had a historic barn and modern house, some had a historic house and modern barn and/or outbuildings. Many had historic resources that were altered by additions or changes in exterior finish materials and components.

PROPERTY TYPES – LONE STAR LAKE

Of the 18 properties related to Lone Star Lake in the survey, 17 were properties containing a cabin. The other resource was the lake itself and its associated resources including the CCC camp site and Lone Star Park Bridge No. 2. Some of the cabin properties contained small secondary shed structures. The Lone Star Lake property contained multiple resources including the dam, dam road, concrete guard wall along south side of the dam, concrete pilasters along the north side of the dam, concrete picnic tables, and picnic shelter.

PROPERTY TYPES – OTHER

There are eight properties classified as “other”. Two of the properties classified as “other” are cemeteries: Union Sowers Cemetery & Colyer Cemetery. Another one of the properties classified as “other” is the Lone Star Cheese Factory. Five properties included in this category are farmhouses that do not have one other primary farm structures on the property.

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, 98% of the properties are eligible to be listed.

Type of Potential Listing	Surveyed	Eligible	
Farm Properties	24	24	100%
Lone Star Lake Properties	18	17	94%
Cemeteries	2	2	100%
Other Individual Resources	6	6	100%
	50	49	98%

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 only a little more time than listing an individual building, increases the number of listed resources by at least 400%.**

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING – FARM PROPERTIES

FARMSTEADS

A Farmstead consist 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 many farms in the survey, but only **9 meet the formal definition of a historic "farmstead".** Four farms likely meeting the definition of a Farmstead that is potentially eligible for historic listing are:

Walker Farm – 30 N 1st RD

Walker, Ida M., House

Brown, Jeremiah, Barn

Brown, Jeremiah, Granary

Outbuilding

Maichel Farm – 463 E 300 RD

Maichel, Joseph, House

Maichel, Joseph, Stone Shed

Maichel Barn 1

Maichel Barn 2

Hardtarfer Farm – 793 N 300 RD

Hardtarfer Barn 1

Hardtarfer Barn 2

Hardtarfer, George Jacob, House

Hardtarfer Smokehouse

Silo (Ancillary)

Grain Bins (Ancillary)

Hiatt Farm – 830 E 100 RD

Hiatt Barn 1

Hiatt Barn 2

Hiatt, Clyde & Anna, Chicken House

Hiatt, Clyde & Anna, Wash House

Quonset Hut

ASSOCIATED GROUPING OF FARM-RELATED STRUCTURES

There are fifteen farms in the survey area that likely meet the MPDF definition of "Associated Grouping of Farm-Related Structures". This is one or more primary farm structure and one or more secondary farm building or resource on a property. Six of these properties are:

Eno Farm – 00 N 400 RD

Eno, Frank Barn

Eno, Frank, Shed

Baldwin Farm – 190 N 300 RD

Baldwin, J.H., Barn

Baldwin, J.H., Crib Barn

Cooper Farm – 193 N 600

Cooper, Louis & Elizabeth, House

Cooper, Louis & Elizabeth, Barn

Dodder & Fawl Farm – 230 N 300 RD

Dodder, S., House

Fawl Barn

Oehrle, Walter Farm – 657 N 400 RD

Oehrle, Walter Barn

Oehrle, Walter Crib Barn

Stoebener Farm – 826 N 200 RD

Stoebener Midwest Prairie Barn

Stoebener Poultry House & Privy

FARM-RELATED STRUCTURES

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:

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

All barns that were included in the survey classified as part of a Farmstead or as an Associated Grouping of Farm Related Structures. However, many of these barns retain integrity to be listed as a single Primary Farm Structure. There were 17 barns in the survey that could be listed individually as a Primary Farm Structure. Two of these are:

420 N 300

Bond, Alva, Barn

646 N 100 RD

Sowers, Mathias S. II, Barn

Granaries

Only three granaries were observed in the survey area, and only two are eligible to be listed individually. Because of their small size and having 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. The two granaries that are eligible to be listed individually are:

375 E 150 RD

Desque Granary

781 N 200 RD

Hornberger Granary

Farmhouses

The MPDF defines Farmhouses as Primary Farm Structures, and there are special considerations for potential historic listing related to them. These are:

- A farmhouse is not required for a property to be considered for historic listing as a Farmstead
- A farmhouse is not required for a property to be considered for historic listing as an Associated Grouping
- A farmhouse cannot be considered for individual historic listing as a Primary Farm Structure
- A farmhouse that meets the National Register Criteria for Evaluation can be considered for individual historic listing

Most of the Farmhouses in the survey area were grouped with other farm-related structures and were included in either a Farmstead or Associated Grouping of Farm-Related Structures above. Two farmhouses that could be listed individually are:

193 N 600 RD

Cooper, Louis & Elizabeth, House

463 E 300 RD

Maichel, Joseph, House

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 the survey area. These were identified and included in the KHRI entries for the primary farm structures on the property. Four examples of secondary farm structures or features are included below:

00 N 400 RD

Eno, John & Auguste, Root Cellar

624 N 100 RD

Crawford Stone Cellar

624 N 100 RD

Sowers, Mathias S. II, Stone Fence

826 N 200 RD

Stoebener Poultry House

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING - INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

15 properties were surveyed and identified as having resources potentially eligible for historic listing. Eight of these properties are included below:

14 E 700 RD

Sowers Union Cemetery

179 E 650 RD

Brecheisen, John H., House

548 N 100 RD

Crawford, Charlie & Alice, House

551 E 750 RD

Colyer Cemetery

625 N 775 RD

Metsker, Henry Clay & Mary Jane, House

718 N 500 RD

Banks, Thomas, House

738 N 300

Stoebener, Oscar & Pearl, House

882 E 661 DIAGONAL RD

Lone Star Cheese Factory

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LISTING - LONE STAR LAKE ASSOCIATED RESOURCES

Potential Historic District

The area around Lone Star Lake could be considered as a potential historic district. This is a cohesive area with well-defined boundaries. The area consists of the lake and surrounding area associated with the history of the lake (See Boundary Map). There are 19 resources within the area that could be a part of this district which are listed below. The properties are listed starting at the Douglas County Dam and working counterclockwise around the lake.

Address			Historic Name	Eligibility in District	Indiv. Elig.
665	E	665	Lone Star Lake & Douglas Co. CCC Dam	Contributing	Yes
667	E	582	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Contributing	No
665	E	582	NA	No	No
663	E	582	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Contributing	No
659	E	582	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Contributing	No
657	E	582	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Contributing	Yes
653	E	582	NA	No	No
646	E	582	Lone Star Lake Cabin – Barteldes Cabin	Contributing	No
644	E	582	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Contributing	No
626	E	582	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Contributing	No
571	N	602	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Contributing	No
573	N	602	NA	No	No
576	N	602	Lone Star Lake Cabin – Hildebrand Cabin	Contributing	Yes
578	N	602	NA	No	No
580	N	602	Lone Star Lake Cabin – Bill Green Cabin	Contributing	No
631	E	593	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Contributing	No
633	E	593	NA	No	No
639	E	593	NA	No	No
641	E	593	Lone Star Lake Cabin – Brooks Cabin	Contributing	Yes
612	N	645	Lone Star Lake Cabin – Emory Scott Cabin	No	No
620	N	645	Lone Star Lake Cabin – Anderson Cabin	Contributing	No
626	N	645	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Contributing	No
665	N	600	Lone Star Park Bridge No. 2	Contributing	Yes
654	E	715	Veatch Cabin	Contributing	Yes
665	E	715	Lone Star Lake Water Tower	Contributing	Yes

Lone Star Lake – Boundary of Potential NR District (Blue)

The green indicates the private properties that have a historic cabin that is eligible for listing within the potential historic district.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMP RESOURCES

The CCC Camp to house workers constructing the Lone Star Lake dam, bridges, roads, and other structures was set up in September 1934 and was utilized until October 1939. When the camp was abandoned, the wood-framed buildings were dismantled, and materials taken for use at other CCC project locations.[3] Building elements and structures constructed of masonry were left in place and were incorporated into the subsequent use of the site as a park campground**. The Water Tower is the only structure that retains integrity to either be included in the potential historic district or be listed individually.**

Lone Star Park Campground – Former CCC Camp Location

Remaining CCC Camp Resources at the Lone Star Park Campground include:

Fireplaces (4 Total)

Firepit

3

Concrete Picnic Tables (5 Total)

Stone Steps

Water Tower

LONE STAR LAKE AND LONE STAR PARK RESOURCES

There are multiple historic resources associated with Lone Star Lake and the surrounding Lone Star Park. **The Lake, Douglas County Dam, and Lone Star Park Bridge No. 2 are eligible to be listed in the potential historic district or to be listed individually.** Lone Star Park resources include:

Lone Star Lake

Lone Star Dam

Concrete Guard Wall – South Side of Dam

Concrete Pylons – North Side of Dam

Maintenance Building – 1966 est.

Concrete Picnic Table w/ Original Bench

Picnic Shelter – 1966 est.

Concrete Culvert

Lone Star Park Bridge No. 2

LONE STAR LAKE PRIVATE CABIN RESOURCES

Currently there are approximately 55 lots at Lone Star Lake with cabins constructed on them. The survey identified 16 cabins as being potentially eligible for National Register listing as part of a historic district that could include the lake, the CCC camp site, and their associated resources. Given the natural terrain around the lake and the division of lots into separate tracts with open space between them, it may be possible to define a potential historic district where the percentage of potential contributing cabins is approximately 73% of the cabins within the district.

Lone Star Lake – All Properties at Lone Star Lake	55	
Lone Star Lake – Cabins potentially NR District Eligible	16	29.09%

Lone Star Lake – Properties in limited potential NR District with a Cabin	22	
Lone Star Lake - Cabins potentially NR District Eligible	16	72.72%

Also, given the area of Lone Star Lake and its surrounding park with many historic resources, the percentage of property area with non-contributing resources within a potential historic district would be extremely low, even if all of the cabin properties were included.

The 16 cabins potentially eligible for historic listing within the potential district are listed below.

The cabin located at 620 E 582 Rd was included on the survey list; however, the structure was demolished between the Reconnaissance Survey of the North half of Marion Township and the Intensive Survey of Marion Township. It is assumed that the cabin was demolished to make way for a new, modern cabin.

As the historic cabins continue to deteriorate and people's needs change, the trend of demolition and new construction is likely to continue as well. In addition, alterations will continue to be made to cabins, likely reducing the historic integrity of the cabins.

571 N 602 RD

576 N 602 RD – Hildebrand Cabin

580 N 602 RD – Bill Green Cabin

620 N 645 RD – Anderson Cabin

622 E 582 RD – Springer Cabin

626 E 582 RD

626 N 645 RD

631 E 593 RD

641 E 593 – Brooks Cabin

644 E 582 RD

646 E 582 RD – Barteldes Cabin

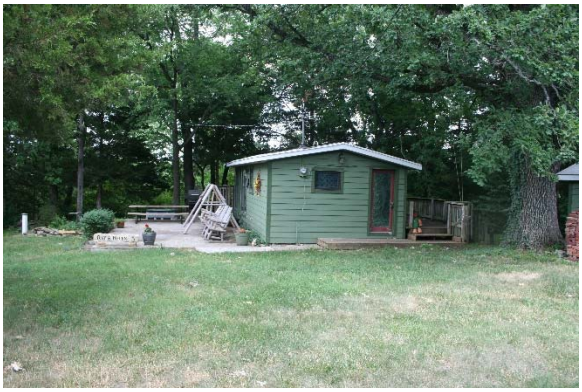
654 E 715 RD – Veatch Cabin

657 E 582 RD

659 E 582 RD

663 E 582 RD

667 E 582 RD



PROPERTY CONDIDTION ANALYSIS

CONSTRUCTION DATES

There are very few records available to determine exact construction dates for rural buildings. Most of the construction dates previously entered in 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. Ten of the 131 buildings or resources in the survey have documented construction dates, 2 for farm related resources, 7 for Lone Star Lake related resources, and 1 for other resources.

BUILDING & RESOURCE CONDITIONS

Buildings and resources in the survey are in various conditions from poor to excellent, and the potential for 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. However, the greatest demolition danger was found to be “demolition through dis-use and neglect”. If a building isn’t being used, the likelihood of it lasting very long diminishes quickly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

For example, several houses in the survey had vinyl siding installed over original historic siding or had replacement vinyl windows in place of original wood windows. These "improvements" were advantageous to the owner in that they reduced future expenses of painting or reduced energy consumption costs. However, other more historically appropriate improvements could be made that would benefit the public good by enhancing cultural heritage by preserving historic materials. The rub in the equation is the owner's cost/benefit analysis; how to get the best value for the money spent. A private property owner can't be expected to make a decision for the public good if it's perceived as costing more or being an inferior improvement. In the same vein, repairing a utilitarian farm building doesn't always make economic sense for a property owner, but retention of that farm building as a culturally significant historic structure can be in the public good. Providing public incentives to private property owners who make changes to their properties that are historically appropriate is a good way to strike a balance between private property rights and the public good.

PARTICIPATION IN SURVEYS

A new challenge that was faced during this survey was the Covid-19 Virus and its impact. In past surveys, the survey team held a public meeting before the survey to describe the project and gather contact information from property owners. Additionally, the team would hold another public meeting after the survey to describe their findings. To meet CDC guidelines for the virus, the initial public meeting was cancelled. All coordination meetings between the DCHCC and the survey team were no longer held in person, but rather the meetings were held on the video conference platform Zoom. At the end of the survey, there will most likely be a Zoom meeting with the Homeowner's Association of Lone Star Lake and County Commissioners Office to discuss the potential historic district and individual property listing.

As past public meetings have had low turnout, Zoom meetings could have the potential to make meetings more accessible to the public, depending on whether residents of the township have access to computers and internet. Therefore, for future surveys that have public in-person meetings, it may be beneficial to include an option for Zoom.

Additionally, the questionnaires sent out at the beginning of the survey were a good connection point with owners. The questionnaire gathered information about the property owner which was usually sought during pre-survey meetings. Questions regarding a property owner's contact information, whether they were interested in the survey, and additional information about the property were all included on the form. Questionnaires proved to be helpful with contacting owners and scheduling appointments for surveying. For future surveys that have public in-person meetings, it may be beneficial to send out questionnaires as well. A blank questionnaire is included in Appendix A.

INCENTIVES TO PARTICIPATE IN PRESERVATION

People, including property owners in Douglas County, Kansas, are more apt to follow a recommendation if it's accompanied by a handshake, a pat on the back, and a few dollars slipped in their pocket, rather than having an arm twisted behind their back and given a lecture on why they should follow a suggestion. Some owners in the survey area had heard about grants or tax credits available for historic listed properties, and

those incentives have encouraged some owners to seek State/National Register listing of properties. More 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

It is unclear exactly how many property owners would be interested in historic listing of their properties. There are 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, that could be a good incentive for listing.

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 stone walls as part of the construction. Some of those walls were in good shape and some were deteriorated and needed work. Repairing a stone wall can be expensive if a good mason is hired to do the work but can be inexpensive if completed by the owners themselves. In most cases the primary materials, the stones, are still present at the site, it's just a matter of having the time and expertise to reconstruct the wall. However, most owners aren't stone masons and don't have time to learn how to lay stone, and if the repair becomes so needed that it can no longer be avoided, other “inappropriate” methods that the owner is more familiar with, or can contract for less expensively, are used. We saw several stone walls that had been patched with concrete poured where stone was no longer in place. Given the financial, time, and skilled-labor predicament of this situation, perhaps the DCHCC could implement a program to assist property owners in making repairs which are historically appropriate. Tying this assistance to something more easily achievable than state/national historic listing would be an import factor in the process. Perhaps the assistance could be tied to listing the property on a local historic register.

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

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

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

Lastly, some property owners expressed they are hesitant to preserve and repair their historic barns or outbuilding because their tax value will increase. If Douglas County were to freeze rural property taxes on preserved properties eligible for the National Register, it would incentivize owners to make historically appropriate repairs and list their properties.

TEAMWORK

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 Marion Township and a narrow slice of Willow Springs 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 other finding is that Lone Star Lake is a real gem in the county with a treasure trove of potentially historic properties to be listed on the State or National Register.

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

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

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

Stan Hernly, AIA
Survey Team Coordinator

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LIST OF RESOURCES IN SURVEY BY ADDRESS

KHRI	Address				Historic Name	Alt Name	NR Elig
045-6772	0	N	400	RD	Eno, Frank, Barn		Contributing
045-6902	0	N	400	RD	Olloway Stone Walls		Contributing
045-6903	0	N	400	RD	Eno, John & Auguste, Root Cellar		Contributing
045-6904	0	N	400	RD	Eno, Frank, Shed		Contributing
045-6837	14	E	700	RD	Sowers Union Cemetery	Union Cemetery	Yes
045-6811	30	N	1ST	RD	Walker, Ida M., House		Yes
045-6919	30	N	1ST	RD	Brown, Jeremiah, Barn		Yes
045-6920	30	N	1ST	RD	Brown, Jeremiah, Granary		Yes
045-6921	30	N	1ST	RD	Hartman, Frederick W., Hay Barn		No
045-6922	30	N	1ST	RD		Outbuilding	Contributing
045-6749	86	N	450	RD	Berges, Alex J., House		No
045-6906	86	N	450	RD	Fuqua, Ralph, Granary		Contributing
045-6910	86	N	450	RD	Miller, Charles, Stone Walls		Contributing
045-6917	86	N	450	RD	Runbeck, John, Barn		Yes
045-6832	179	E	650	RD	Brecheisen, John H., House		Yes
045-6753	190	N	300	RD	Baldwin, J.H., Barn		Yes
045-6887	190	N	300	RD	Baldwin, J.H., Crib Barn		Yes
045-0000-00013	193	N	600	RD	Cooper, Louis & Elizabeth, House	Haskins-Cooper House	Yes
045-6909	193	N	600	RD		Shed	Contributing
045-6916	193	N	600	RD	Cooper, Louis & Elizabeth, Barn		Yes
045-6774	230	N	300	RD	Dodder, S., House		Yes
045-8888	230	N	300	RD	Fawl Barn		Contributing
045-6754	357	E	150	RD	Desque, Henry & Lena, House		No
045-6912	357	E	150	RD	Desque, Henry, Stone Wall		No
045-6913	357	E	150	RD	Desque Privy		No
045-6915	357	E	150	RD	Desque Granary		Yes
045-6775	420	N	300	RD	Bond, Alva, Barn		Yes
045-6878	420	N	300	RD	Rappard, Elmer & Helen, House		No
045-6879	420	N	300	RD	Rappard, Elmer & Helen, Chicken House		Contributing
045-6880	420	N	300	RD	Rappard, Elmer & Helen, Shed		Contributing
045-6748	445	E	150	RD	Maichel, J.C., Barn		Yes
045-6907	445	E	150	RD	Maichel, Joseph & Lydia, Chicken House		Contributing
045-6908	445	E	150	RD	Maichel, Joseph & Lydia, Pump House		Contributing

045-6911	445	E	150	RD	Maichel, Joseph & Lydia, Shed		Contributing
045-6914	445	E	150	RD	Maichel, Joseph & Lydia, House		No
045-6798	463	E	300	RD	Maichel, Joseph, House		Yes
045-6896	463	E	300	RD	Maichel, Joseph, Barn 1		Yes
045-6897	463	E	300	RD	Maichel Barn 2		Yes
045-6898	463	E	300	RD	Maichel, Joseph, Stone shed		Contributing
045-6756	519	E	400	RD	Simon, Mathias & Margaret, House		Yes
045-6881	519	E	400	RD	Simon, Mathias & Margaret, Smokehouse		Contributing
045-6882	519	E	400	RD	Simon, W.A., Barn1		Contributing
045-6883	519	E	400	RD	Simon Garage		Contributing
045-6884	519	E	400	RD	Simon Granary		Contributing
045-6885	519	E	400	RD	Simon, W.A., Barn2		No
045-6886	519	E	400	RD	Simon, Mathias & Margaret, Stone Wall		Contributing
045-6830	548	N	100	RD	Crawford, Charlie I. & Alice, House	Crawford, C.I., House	Yes
045-6923	548	N	100	RD	Crawford Generator House		Contributing
045-6924	548	N	100	RD	Crawford Garage		Contributing
045-6794	551	E	750	RD	Colyer Cemetery		Yes
045-6393	571	N	602	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		Contributing
045-6389	576	N	602	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Hildebrand Cabin	Contributing
045-6947	580	N	602	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Bill Green Cabin	Contributing
045-6379	612	N	645	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Emory Scott Cabin	No
045-6332	612	N	775	RD	Metsker, H.C., Barn		Contributing
045-6870	612	N	775	RD	Metsker, H.C., Shed		Contributing
045-6871	612	N	775	RD	Metsker, H.C., Sty		Contributing
045-6872	612	N	775	RD	Metsker Stone Wall		Contributing
045-6873	612	N	775	RD	Turner Trench Silo		Contributing
045-6334	620	E	582	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		No
045-6380	620	N	645	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Anderson Cabin	Contributing
045-6335	622	E	582	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Springer Cabin	Contributing
045-6834	624	N	100	RD	Crawford, Lanty D. & Martha E., House	Crawford,L.D. Farmstead	Contributing
045-6925	624	N	100	RD	Sowers, Mathias S. II, Barn	Crawford,L.D. Farmstead	Contributing
045-6926	624	N	100	RD	Sowers, Mathias S. II, Horse Stable	Crawford,L.D. Farmstead	Contributing
045-6927	624	N	100	RD	Crawford Carriage House	Crawford,L.D. Farmstead	Contributing
045-6928	624	N	100	RD	Crawford Poultry House	Crawford,L.D. Farmstead	Contributing

045-6929	624	N	100	RD	Crawford Stone Cellar	Crawford,L.D. Farmstead	Contributing
045-6930	624	N	100	RD	Sowers, Mathias S. II, Stone Fence	Crawford,L.D. Farmstead	Contributing
045-5372	625	N	775	RD	Metsker, Henry Clay & Mary Jane, House		Yes
045-6333	625	N	775	RD	Metsker Shed		No
045-6336	626	E	582	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		Contributing
045-6381	626	N	645	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		Contributing
045-6394	631	E	593	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		Contributing
045-6350	641	E	593	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin	John Brooks Cabin	Contributing
045-6942	641	E	593	RD		Shed	Contributing
045-6341	644	E	582	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		No
045-6342	646	E	582	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Barteldes Cabin	Contributing
045-6833	646	N	100	RD	Crawford, Homer & Hazel, House	Crawford, Homer, House	Yes
045-6391	646	N	100	RD	Sowers, Mathias S. II, Barn		Yes
045-6355	654	E	715	RD	Veatch Cabin	Tom Veatch Lodge	Yes
045-6345	657	E	582	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		Contributing
045-6777	657	N	400	RD	Oehrle, Walter, House		No
045-6876	657	N	400	RD	Oehrle, Walter, Crib Barn		Yes
045-6877	657	N	400	RD	Oehrle, Walter, Barn		Yes
045-6347	663	E	582	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		Contributing
045-6388	665	E	582	RD	Douglas County CCC Camp	Lone Star CCC Camp	Contributing
045-6396	665	E	665	RD	Lone Star Lake & Douglas County CCC Dam		Contributing
045-6943	665	E	715	RD	Lone Star Lake Water Tower		Contributing
045-6944	665	N	600	RD	Lone Star Park Bridge No. 2		Yes
045-6348	667	E	582	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		Contributing
045-6790	718	N	500	RD	Banks, Thomas, House		Yes
045-6305	721	E	250	RD	Hatcher, Peter, House		Yes
045-6306	721	E	250	RD	Hatcher, Peter, Barn		Yes
045-6905	721	E	250	RD	McKinzie Shed		Contributing
045-6796	738	E	300	RD	Stoebener, Oscar & Pearl, House		Yes
045-6875	738	E	300	RD	Stoebener, Oscar & Pearl, Garage		Yes
045-6779	753	N	400	RD	Schwarz, William, House		Yes
045-6889	753	N	400	RD	Schwarz, William, Privy		Contributing
045-6890	753	N	400	RD	Schwarz, William, Chicken House 1		Contributing
045-6891	753	N	400	RD	Schwarz, William, Chicken House 2		Contributing

045-6892	753	N	400	RD	Schwarz, William, Crib Barn		No
045-6893	753	N	400	RD	Schwarz, William, Barn		No
045-6894	753	N	400	RD	Schwarz, William, Hog House		Contributing
045-6895	753	N	400	RD	Schwarz, Walter, Pole Barn		Contributing
045-6835	781	N	200	RD	Hornberger, Albert, Granary		Yes
045-6932	781	N	200	RD	Hornberger Barn		Contributing
045-6812	793	N	300	RD	Hardtarfer, Jacob Edward, House	Hardtarfer, Geo. J., House	Yes
045-6933	793	N	300	RD	Hardtarfer, George Jacob, House		Yes
045-6934	793	N	300	RD	Hardtarfer Barn 1	Gable Barn	Yes
045-6935	793	N	300	RD	Hardtarfer Barn 2	Midwest Prairie Barn	Yes
045-6936	793	N	300	RD	Hardtarfer Smokehouse		Contributing
045-6787	803	N	400	RD	Rappard, William C., House		Yes
045-6874	803	N	400	RD	Rappard, William C., Barn		Yes
045-6850	805	N	100	RD	Gibson Barn	Barn	Yes
045-6937	805	N	100	RD		Granary	Yes
045-6938	805	N	100	RD		Hog House	No
045-6863	826	N	200	RD	Stoebener Midwest Prairie House	Stoebener Farmstead	Yes
045-6939	826	N	200	RD	Stoebener Poultry House	Stoebener Farmstead	Contributing
045-6940	826	N	200	RD	Stoebener Privy	Stoebener Farmstead	Contributing
045-6941	826	N	200	RD	Stoebener Stone Fence	Stoebener Farmstead	Contributing
045-6271	830	E	100	RD	McBride, A.M., House		No
045-6272	830	E	100	RD	Hiatt Barn 1		Yes
045-6273	830	E	100	RD	Hiatt Barn 2		Yes
045-6899	830	E	100	RD	Quonset Hut		Contributing
045-6900	830	E	100	RD	Hiatt, Clyde & Anna, Chicken House		Contributing
045-6901	830	E	100	RD	Hiatt, Clyde & Anna, Wash House		Contributing
045-6324	873	E	750	RD	Flory, Roy, House		Contributing
045-6325	873	E	750	RD	Flory, Roy, Barn		Yes
045-6398	882	E	661 Diag.	RD	Lone Star Cheese Factory		Yes
045-6945	882	E	661 Diag.	RD	Flory Shed		No

LIST OF RESOURCES IN SURVEY BY KHRI NUMBER

KHRI	Address				Historic Name	Alt Name	NR Elig
045-0000-00013	193	N	600	RD	Cooper, Louis and Elizabeth, House	Haskins-Cooper House	Yes
045-5372	625	N	775	RD	Metsker, Henry Clay and Mary Jane, House		Yes
045-6271	830	E	100	RD	McBride, A.M., House		No
045-6272	830	E	100	RD	Hiatt Barn 1		Yes
045-6273	830	E	100	RD	Hiatt Barn 2		Yes
045-6305	721	E	250	RD	Hatcher, Peter, House		Yes
045-6306	721	E	250	RD	Hatcher, Peter, Barn		Yes
045-6324	873	E	750	RD	Flory, Rory, House		Contributing
045-6325	873	E	750	RD	Flory, Rory, Barn		Yes
045-6332	612	N	775	RD	Metsker, H.C., Barn		Contributing
045-6333	625	N	775	RD	Mestker Shed		No
045-6334	620	E	582	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		No
045-6335	622	E	582	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Springer Cabin	Contributing
045-6336	626	E	582	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		Contributing
045-6341	644	E	582	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		No
045-6342	646	E	582	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Barteldes Cabin	Contributing
045-6345	657	E	582	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		Contributing
045-6347	663	E	582	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		Contributing
045-6348	667	E	582	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		Contributing
045-6350	641	E	593	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin	James Brooks Cabin	Contributing
045-6355	654	E	715	RD	Veatch Cabin	Tom Veatch Lodge	Yes
045-6379	612	N	645	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Emory Scott Cabin	No
045-6380	620	N	645	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Anderson Cabin	Contributing
045-6381	626	N	645	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		Contributing
045-6388	665	E	582	RD	Douglas County CCC Camp	Lone Star CCC Camp	Contributing
045-6389	576	N	602	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Hildebrand Cabin	Contributing
045-6393	571	N	602	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		Contributing
045-6394	631	E	593	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin		Contributing
045-6396	665	E	665	RD	Lone Star Lake & Douglas County CCC Dam		Contributing
045-6398	882	E	661 Diagonal	RD	Lone Star Cheese Factory		Yes
045-6748	445	E	150	RD	Maichel, J.C., Barn		Yes
045-6749	86	N	450	RD	Berges, Alex J., House		No
045-6753	190	N	300	RD	Baldwin, J.H., Barn		Yes
045-6754	357	E	150	RD	Desque, Henry & Lena, House		No
045-6756	519	E	400	RD	Simon, Mathias & Margaret, House		Yes
045-6772	0	N	400	RD	Eno, Frank, Barn		Contributing

045-6774	230	N	300	RD	Dodder, S., House		Yes
045-6775	420	N	300	RD	Bond, Alva, Barn		Yes
045-6777	657	N	400	RD	Oehrle, Walter, House		Yes
045-6779	753	N	400	RD	Schwarz, William, House		Yes
045-6787	803	N	400	RD	Rappard, William, C., House		Yes
045-6790	718	N	500	RD	Banks, Thomas, House		Yes
045-6794	551	E	750	RD	Colyer Cemetery		Yes
045-6796	738	N	300	RD	Stoebener, Oscar & Pearl House		Yes
045-6798	463	E	300	RD	Maichel, Joseph, House		Yes
045-6811	30	N	1ST	RD	Walker, Ida M., House		Yes
045-6812	793	N	300	RD	Hardtarfer, Jacob Edward, House	Hardtarfer, Geo. J., House	Yes
045-6830	548	N	100	RD	Crawford, Charlie & Alice, House	Crawford, C.I., House	Yes
045-6832	179	E	650	RD	Brecheisen, John H., House		Yes
045-6833	646	N	100	RD	Crawford, Homer & Hazel, House	Crawford, Homer, House	Yes
045-6834	624	N	100	RD	Crawford, Lanty & Martha, House	Crawford, L.D., Farmstead	Yes
045-6835	781	N	200	RD	Hornberger, Albert, Granary	Jardan/Jehle/ Hornberger Farmstead	Yes
045-6837	14	E	700	RD	Sowers Union Cemetery	Union Cemetery	Yes
045-6850	805	N	100	RD	Gibson Barn	Barn	
045-6863	826	N	200	RD	Stoebener Midwest Prairie Barn	Stoebener Farmstead	Yes
045-6870	612	N	775	RD	Metsker, H.C., Shed		Contributing
045-6871	612	N	775	RD	Metsker, H.C., Sty		Contributing
045-6872	612	N	775	RD	Metsker Stone Wall		Contributing
045-6873	612	N	775	RD	Turner Trench Silo		Contributing
045-6874	803	N	400	RD	Rappard, William C., Barn		Yes
045-6875	738	N	300	RD	Stoebener, Oscar & Pearl Garage		Yes
045-6876	657	N	400	RD	Oehrle, Walter, Crib Barn		Yes
045-6877	657	N	400	RD	Oehrle, Walter, Barn		Yes
045-6878	420	N	300	RD	Rappard, Elmer & Helen, House		No
045-6879	420	N	300	RD	Rappard, Elmer & Helen, Chicken House		Contributing
045-6880	420	N	300	RD	Rappard, Elmer & Helen, Shed		Contributing
045-6881	519	E	400	RD	Simon, Mathias & Margaret, Smokehouse		Contributing
045-6882	519	E	400	RD	Simon, W.A., Barn 1		Contributing
045-6883	519	E	400	RD	Simon Garage		Contributing

045-6884	519	E	400	RD	Simon Granary		Contributing
045-6885	519	E	400	RD	Simon, W.A., Barn 2		No
045-6886	519	E	400	RD	Simon, Mathias & Margaret, Stone Wall		Contributing
045-6887	190	N	300	RD	Baldwin, J.H., Crib Barn		Yes
045-6888	230	N	300	RD	Fawl Barn		Contributing
045-6889	753	N	400	RD	Schwarz, William, Privy		Contributing
045-6890	753	N	400	RD	Schwarz, William, Chicken House 1		Contributing
045-6891	753	N	400	RD	Schwarz, William, Chicken House 2		Contributing
045-6892	753	N	400	RD	Schwarz, William, Crib Barn		No
045-6893	753	N	400	RD	Schwarz, William, Barn		No
045-6894	753	N	400	RD	Schwarz, William, Hog House		Contributing
045-6895	753	N	400	RD	Schwarz, William, Pole Barn		Contributing
045-6896	463	E	300	RD	Maichel, Joseph, Barn 1		Yes
045-6897	463	E	300	RD	Maichel Barn 2		Yes
045-6898	463	E	300	RD	Maichel, Joseph, Stone Shed		Contributing
045-6899	830	E	100	RD	Quonset Hut		Contributing
045-6900	830	E	100	RD	Hiatt, Clyde & Anna, Chicken House		Contributing
045-6901	830	E	100	RD	Hiatt, Clyde & Anna, Wash House		Contributing
045-6902	0	N	400	RD	Olloway Stone Walls		Contributing
045-6903	0	N	400	RD	Eno, John & Auguste, Root Cellar		Contributing
045-6904	0	N	400	RD	Eno, Frank, Shed		Contributing
045-6905	721	E	250	RD	McKinzie Shed		Contributing
045-6906	86	N	450	RD	Fuqua, Ralph, Granary		Contributing
045-6907	445	E	150	RD	Maichel, Joseph & Lydia, Chicken House		Contributing
045-6908	445	E	150	RD	Maichel, Joseph & Lydia, Pump House		Contributing
045-6909	193	N	600	RD		Shed	Contributing
045-6910	86	N	450	RD	Miller, Charles, Stone Walls		Contributing
045-6911	445	E	150	RD	Maichel, Joseph & Lydia, Shed		Contributing
045-6912	357	E	150	RD	Desque, Henry, Stone Wall		No
045-6913	357	E	150	RD	Desque Privy		No
045-6914	445	E	150	RD	Maichel, Joseph & Lydia, House		No
045-6915	357	E	150	RD	Desque Granary		Yes
045-6916	193	N	600	RD	Cooper, Louis & Elizabeth, Barn		Yes
045-6917	86	N	450	RD	Runbeck, John, Barn		Yes

045-6919	30	N	1ST	RD	Brown, Jeremiah, Barn		Yes
045-6920	30	N	1ST	RD	Brown, Jeremiah, Granary		Yes
045-6921	30	N	1ST	RD	Hartman, Frederick, W., Hay Barn		No
045-6922	30	N	1ST	RD		Outbuilding	Contributing
045-6923	548	N	100	RD	Crawford Generator House		Contributing
045-6924	548	N	100	RD	Crawford Garage		Contributing
045-6925	624	N	100	RD	Sowers, Mathias S. II, Barn	Crawford, L.D., Farmstead	Contributing
045-6926	624	N	100	RD	Sowers, Mathias S. II, Horse Stable	Crawford, L.D., Farmstead	Contributing
045-6927	624	N	100	RD	Crawford Carriage House	Crawford, L.D., Farmstead	Contributing
045-6928	624	N	100	RD	Crawford Poultry House	Crawford, L.D., Farmstead	Contributing
045-6929	624	N	100	RD	Crawford Stone Cellar	Crawford, L.D., Farmstead	Contributing
045-6930	624	N	100	RD	Sowers, Mathias S. II, Stone Fence	Crawford, L.D., Farmstead	Contributing
045-6931	646	N	100	RD	Sowers, Mathias S. II, Barn		Yes
045-6932	781	N	200	RD	Hornberger Barn		Contributing
045-6933	793	N	300	RD	Hardtarfer, George Jacob, House		Yes
045-6934	793	N	300	RD	Hardtarfer Barn 1		Yes
045-6935	793	N	300	RD	Hardtarfer Barn 2		Yes
045-6936	793	N	300	RD	Hardtarfer Smokehouse		Contributing
045-6937	805	N	100	RD		Granary	Yes
045-6938	805	N	100	RD		Hog House	No
045-6939	826	N	200	RD	Stoebener Poultry House	Stoebener Farmstead	Contributing
045-6940	826	N	200	RD	Stoebener Privy	Stoebener Farmstead	Contributing
045-6941	826	N	200	RD	Stoebener Stone Fence	Stoebener Farmstead	Contributing
045-6942	641	E	593	RD		Shed	Contributing
045-6943	665	E	715	RD	Lone Star Lake Water Tower		Contributing
045-6944	665	E	600	RD	Lone Star Park Bridge No. 2		Yes
045-6945	882	E	661 Diagonal	RD	Flory Shed		No
045-6947	580	N	602	RD	Lone Star Lake Cabin	Bill Green Cabin	Contributing

HISTORIC RESOURCES INTENSIVE SURVEY OF MARION TOWNSHIP

APPENDIX A

January 2021

Appendix A consists of the questionnaire that was sent out to property owners at the beginning of the survey. It was helpful for gathering information about property owners such as their contact information, whether they were interested in the survey, and preliminary information about their property.

Property Owner Questionnaire

Marion Township & west edge of Willow Springs Township Intensive Survey

BACKGROUND:

The Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council (DCHCC) sponsored preliminary "Reconnaissance" surveys in 2018 and 2019 for Marion Township and the west one-mile edge of Willow Springs Township. Those surveys identified and gathered data on historic resources such as buildings, sites, structures, and objects, and recommended properties to review in more detail. The DCHCC is sponsoring an Intensive Survey to look closer at 50 properties in the same area covered by the two Reconnaissance Surveys.

Your property located at «Property_Address», «CityState» («Historic_Name») is one of the properties identified for possible inclusion in the Intensive Survey. This questionnaire is the beginning of the Intensive Survey process and we would appreciate your help.

Jan Shupert-Arick is the Heritage Coordinator for DCHCC. If you have questions regarding the Intensive Survey, she can be reached by email at JShupertArick@DouglasCountyKS.org.

Hernly Associates, Inc., a local architecture firm specializing in historic preservation, is conducting the Intensive Survey. Stan Hernly of Hernly Associates teamed up with Susan Ford, a local architectural historian, to conduct the Reconnaissance Surveys; they are again teaming up to conduct the Intensive Survey. If you have questions regarding the Intensive Survey, Stan Hernly can be reached by phone at 785-218-4574 or by email at stan@hernly.com.

The Intensive Survey, which is the subject of this questionnaire, is financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, a division of the United States Department of the Interior and administered by the Kansas Historical Society. The contents and opinions expressed in the questionnaire and Intensive Survey, however, do not necessarily reflect the view or policies of The United States Department of the Interior or the Kansas Historical Society. Additional information about historic resource surveys is available at the Kansas Historical Society web site page: https://www.kshs.org/p/building-survey/14669 and in the National Park Service's "National Register Bulletin 24" at https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB24-Complete_Part1.pdf and at https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB24-Complete_Part2.pdf.

QUESTIOINNAIRE:

Please answer the following questions as completely as you can and return this page to: **Stan Hernly, Hernly Associates, Inc., 1100 Rhode Island Street, Lawrence, KS 66044** or scan and email to stan@hernly.com

1) Property Owners: «Property_Owners» Name: _____
2) Address of the property for which you are answering this questionnaire:
   «Property_Address», («Historic_Name»)_____
3) Do you want your property to be included in the survey? _____
4) An Intensive Survey is most successful if a surveyor (Stan Hernly or Susan Ford) tours the property, observes the buildings/structures, takes photos, and asks questions of the owner or resident. Are you able to meet, or have someone meet, Stan or Susan at your property?_____
5) Home phone number: _____
6) Cell phone number:_____
7) Email address: _____
8) How long have you owned this property? _____
9) Do you know who owned the property before you, and if so, what is their name?
   _____
10) Is this a "family property" owned by previous generations of your family? _____
11) Does the property have a "Historic Name", and if so, what is it? _____
   _____
12) What was the property used for previously (farmstead, home, school, etc.)? _____
13) What is the property used for currently?_____
14) How many buildings are on the property? _____
15) List the building/s on the property and the approx. year built if known:
   _____
   _____
16) Has/have the building/s on the property been added-to, remodeled, or moved? _____
17) Do you have old photographs taken at the property? _____
18) Do you have documents that provide historic information about the property?_____
   If so, what are they? _____
19) Specific details you'd like to share about the history of the property: _____
   _____
   _____

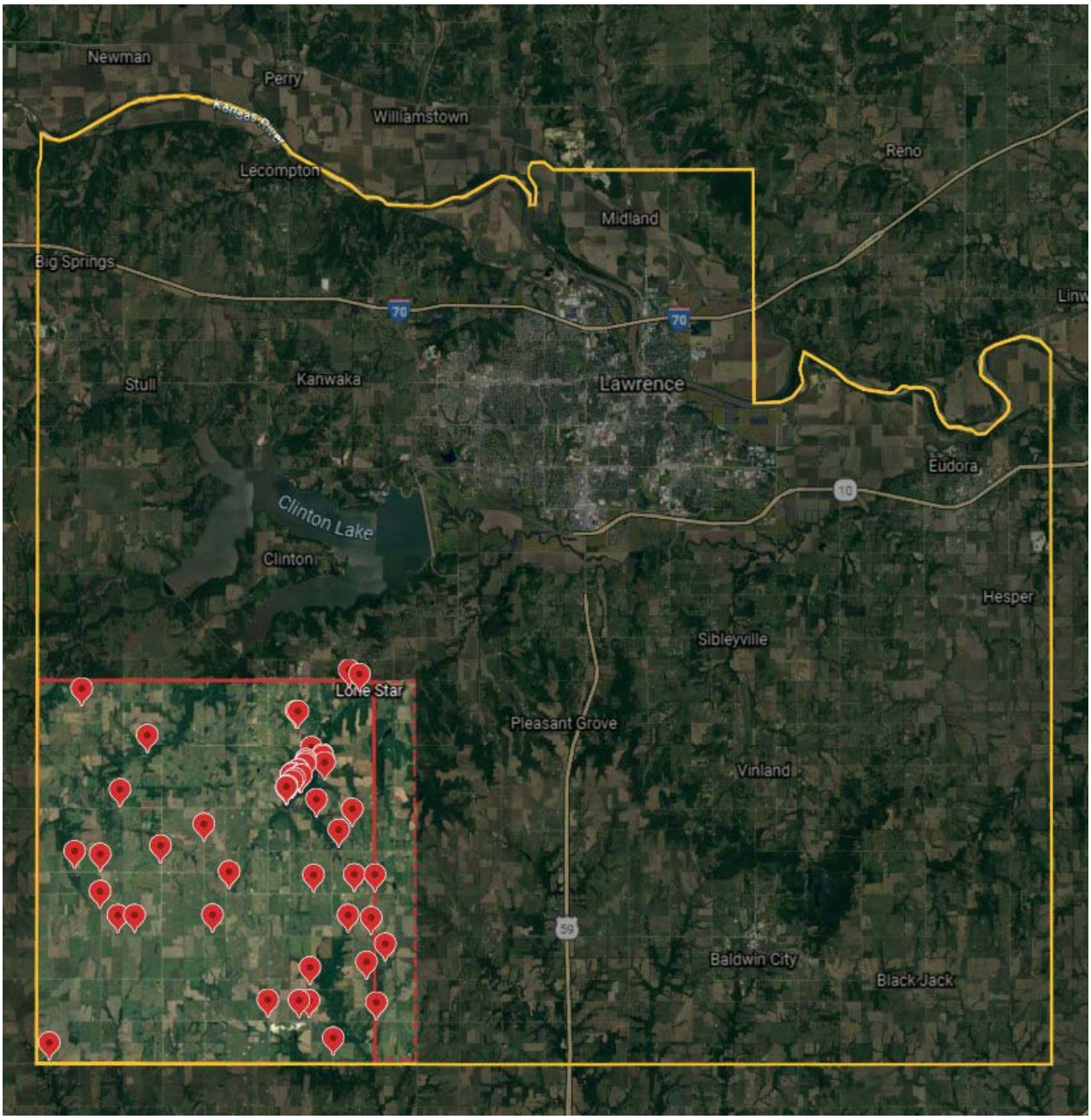
HISTORIC RESOURCES INTENSIVE SURVEY OF MARION TOWNSHIP

APPENDIX B

January 2021

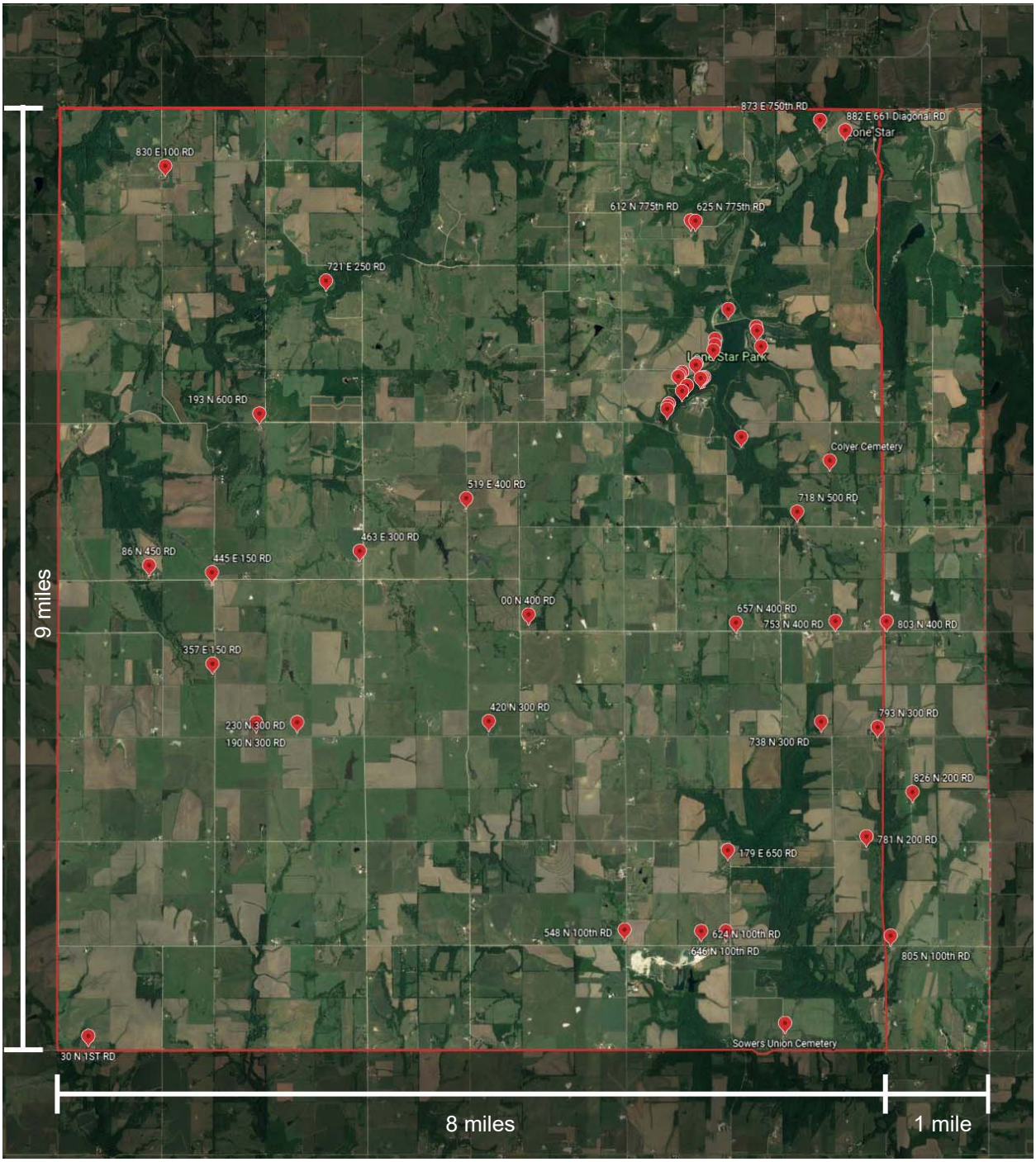
Appendix B consists of three maps, one of Douglas County with the survey area highlighted, one of properties surveyed, and one of the proposed area for a potential historic district around Lone Star Lake. These maps were generated using satellite imagery from Google Earth software.

Douglas County

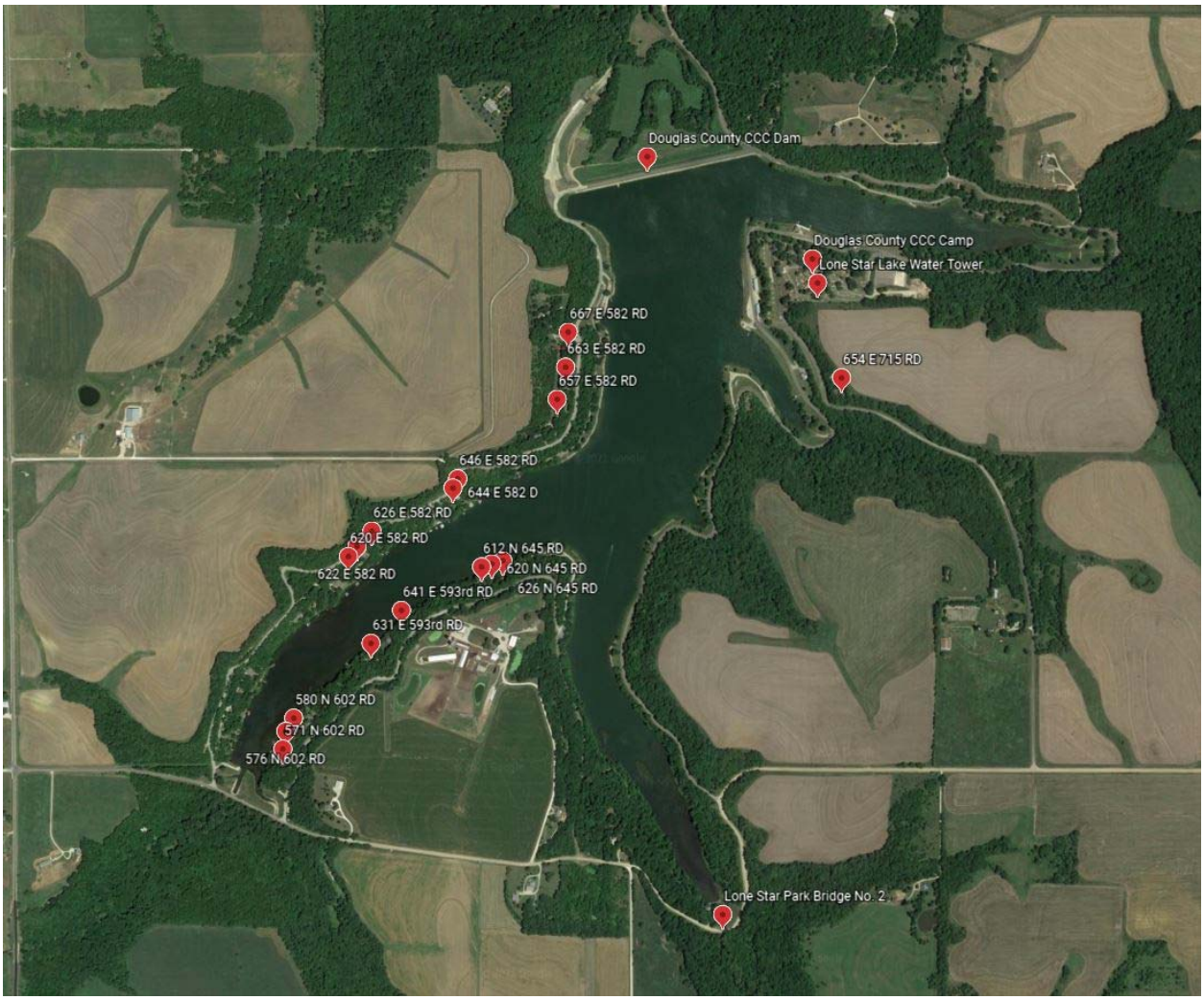


Marion Township

The red line indicates the boundary of Marion Township. Two properties from the neighboring township, Willow Springs, were also included in this survey.



Lone Star Lake



HISTORIC RESOURCES INTENSIVE SURVEY OF MARION TOWNSHIP

APPENDIX C

January 2021

Appendix C consists of Site Plans for each property in the survey. These were prepared using photographic satellite imagery form the Douglas County GIS system. Each site plan is 8.5" x 11" layout (portrait orientation) with buildings identified by historic name and KHRI number. They were created using AutoCad software and are to the scale indicated on the plan when printed full-size.

Site Plans are organized sequentially by the property's primary KHRI number. A list of properties organized by address with their KHRI number can be found on page 40 of the Report.

Omitted from this version to reduce size of file.