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PRAIRIE NATIONAL PARK (PROPOSED):

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

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PRAIRIE NATIONAL PARK (PROPOSED)

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PROPOSED PRAIRIE NATIONAL PARK  
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

PROPOSED PRAIRIE NATIONAL PARK  
KANSAS and OKLAHOMA

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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PROPOSED PRAIRIE NATIONAL PARK

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

## INTRODUCTION

Between October 15 and November 2, 1974, Ronald W. Johnson, a Denver Service Center (DSC) Historian, conducted a cultural resources survey of three large study areas (Wabaunsee West, Chase South, and Osage) in the Flint Hills of east central Kansas and northern Oklahoma.

(Maps are appended.) The Flint Hills (also known as the Blue Stem Hills) comprise a vast tallgrass prairie that extends from northern Oklahoma to northern Kansas. They encompass an oval-shaped five million acre region approximately two counties wide (Fig. 1.) The proposed Prairie National Park may be located in this region. The DSC's recent planning directive identified these areas as the ones that most closely met criteria for the prairie park.

The DSC initiated the survey for several important reasons. Foremost, federal projects must comply both in letter and spirit with Executive Order 11593. This survey also offers a comprehensive cultural resources inventory required to contribute historical input to determine the eventual Prairie National Park site. Thus the survey can facilitate and expedite National Park Service (NPS) planning regarding this project. Finally, the survey can help to reconstruct local history in a region heretofore not studied in-depth by professionals.

The following data, however, provide only a beginning. In order to build on this current survey, it is recommended that the Denver Service Center initiate a Historic Studies Plan and a Historical Resources Study within the area ultimately chosen as the Prairie

National Park site. And once a specific site is selected, the NPS may not alter or remove any structures (with archeological, architectural, or historical significance) or destroy any sites until National Register criteria have been applied to these items.

From the data listed below, several structures and sites are located within or near the three areas that may merit future attention and may meet National Register standards. If the NPS selects one of the areas for a national park, the agency must investigate definitively --and nominate to the National Register if necessary-- all potential significant structures and sites of national, regional, state, or local import.

Based on National Register criteria, the following structures or sites within the study areas should be investigated to determine if they qualify for inclusion.

Wabaunsee:	Fix House.....	Fig. 33-34
	Volland - Commercial Buildings.....	Fig. 36-37
	Farmhouse.....	Fig. 49
	Farmhouse.....	Fig. 50
	Schoolhouse.....	Fig. 53
	Schoolhouse.....	Fig. 55
	Schoolhouse.....	Fig. 58
	Farmhouse/barn.....	Fig. 62

Chase South:	Schoolhouse.....	Fig. 74
	Schoolhouse.....	Fig. 90

Osage:	Midland Valley Railroad.....	Fig. 157
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Should the proposed Prairie National Park include one of the three areas under present consideration, the NPS should investigate the

following sites or structures near the study areas. Again, National Register criteria should be utilized. Once formed, a national park's impact could easily affect nearby areas as well.

Wabaunsee:	St. John's Lutheran Church.....	Fig. 1
	Holy Family Catholic Church.....	Fig. 5
	United Church of Christ.....	Fig. 6
	Schroeder House.....	Fig. 12
	Railroad Depot.....	Fig. 14
	*Alma Hotel.....	Fig. 15
	*Alma City Hall Building.....	Fig. 16
	*Commercial Buildings.....	Fig. 18
	*Hotel Royce.....	Fig. 20
	Schoolhouse.....	Fig. 39
	Schoolhouse.....	Fig. 41
	(*possible historic district)	
Chase South:	Schoolhouse.....	Fig. 78
	Farmhouse.....	Fig. 88
	Community of Lapland.....	Fig. 89
	Farmhouse.....	Fig. 92
	Indian Reservation Houses.....	Fig. 103
Osage:	*Elgin.....	Figs. 122, 123, 124, 128, 129
	Hart's Mill.....	Fig. 136
	Hewins.....	Figs. 140, 141
	Foraker: Commercial Building.....	Fig. 155
	(*possible historical district)	

Also pertaining to the compliance process, a careful search of the Federal Register (February 19, 1974 and subsequent editions) has revealed that no National Register sites are currently located within the study zones. Nevertheless, the Federal Register did identify several National Register sites in the Flint Hills region; these items are discussed below. Regarding nearby National Register sites already enrolled, the proposed national park could conceivably have a secondary effect. This could stem from increased visitation, perhaps creating harmful consequences to older structures. In both Kansas and Oklahoma, the

respective State Historic Preservation Officers were unable to identify potential National Register sites other than those already enrolled.

To complete this project, basic research was done in libraries and archives at the University of Kansas, the Kansas Historical Society, Kansas State University, University of Oklahoma, and the Oklahoma State Historical Society. Due to time constraints, libraries at Emporia State College and Wichita State University were not visited. Local private and public museums were inspected. Upon completion of this background research, the field time was utilized driving and hiking to inspect extant cultural sites.

During these investigations, approximately 1,500 miles were covered over every passable road within and near the three sites; of course this travel introduced relevant cultural sites in surrounding counties. A Pentax 35 mm. Spotmatic camera and a cassette tape recorder were employed to preserve the field work data. To navigate on country roads, appropriate county and USGS maps proved invaluable. Thus in the following discussion, items such as state and local historical markers, private residences and outbuildings, schools, churches, commercial buildings, cemeteries, mill sites, and rural communities will be reviewed.

At this point a word of caution should be interjected. The sites discussed below in no way purport to be the total number of cultural resources located within these three areas. They do, however, provide a valid sample. Occasionally it is impossible to inspect certain sites due to sketchy descriptions in source material, impassable roads, hard-to-locate sites, or overt warnings not to trespass. In conclusion, this report provides an overview of an area's cultural resources. More than likely, subsequent in-depth research may turn



up items that might merit consideration.

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Flint Hills region has provided a place of habitation for diverse peoples. Ancestors of the plains Indians may have arrived some ten thousand years ago. (Archeological resources will be treated in a separate project.) Indians, as well as later settlers, have coped with and have tried to modify an isolated and sometimes harsh environment. Initial European penetration probably occurred when the Spaniard Coronado led an expedition to Quivira -- now present day central Kansas, futilely searching for the fabled seven cities of Cibola. This occurred in the early 1540's. Other French and Spanish expeditions crisscrossed this region in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries seeking to exploit the Indian trade. Other than personal accounts and maps, no physical sites remain extant to denote these early incursions.

Early in the nineteenth century the Federal Government, wishing to strengthen its claims on this region, commissioned several military expeditions to explore the Rocky Mountain area. Zebulon M. Pike and Stephen Long, two individuals who had traversed the plains, uttered few positive words concerning its economic future. One of the best publicized ventures involved John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder," who crossed the Flint Hills in the 1840's. These early explorers tagged this region, the "Great American Desert" not realizing its economic potential. As these explorers and others went West, the interplay between Indians and whites increased. For instance, the commercial travels of the Missourian, William Becknell, who led the first successful packtrain to Santa Fe in 1821, focused attention on this region (Figs. 95-96.) To insure safety for future commercial ventures, the Federal Government signed a co-existence pact with the Osage tribe four years later (Fig. 98.) From that point onward, the fate of the plains Indians was inextricably linked to the restless Americans

and immigrants who poured into this region in the 1840's and 1850's (Figs. 97, 99, 100.)

Meanwhile, numerous eastern woodland tribes were relocated in the unsettled lands west of the Missouri River, now Kansas and Oklahoma. In 1846 the Pottawatomies were moved to a thirty mile square tract of land west of present day Topeka. The reservation included portions of Pottawatomie, Jackson, and Wabaunsee counties. Around that same time, Kaw Indians moved to a small reservation near Council Grove (Figs. 101-103.) Although relations between whites and Indians remained fairly peaceful in the Flint Hills region, fierce warfare broke out between the two antithetical cultures further west.

Council Grove, now in present day Morris County, became a significant rest stop in the Santa Fe Trail. Merchants and settlers flowed through this tiny frontier community on the way West; they often stopped in Council Grove to resupply and to leave messages for their eastern kinfolk. To the north, the heavily traveled Oregon Trail skirted the Flint Hills. In 1853, the United States Army established Fort Riley, a post designed to protect the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails. Later the Civil War era promoted large scale westward migration, when settlers took up free homesteads. For example, in 1865, 4,472 wagons, 5,197 men, 1,267 horses, 6,452 mules, 38,000 oxen, 112 carriages, and 13,000 tons of freight crossed a Santa Fe Trail toll bridge near Council Grove.

Overall the Civil War did not physically touch the Flint Hills, but bitter strife occurred in eastern and southeastern Kansas. Of course,

the war divided families and neighbors, especially in those districts where settlers of opposing persuasions lived. Even prior to the Civil War, the northern area of Wabaunsee County witnessed some action in the undeclared conflict between "free staters" and "slave staters." At the tiny community of Wabaunsee, the free state element organized the Beecher Rifle and Bible Church, a rallying point for the anti-slavery element (Fig. 65.) This congregation provided irregular forces that helped defeat the Missouri incursions that threatened to make Kansas Territory a slave state.

Roughly half of the Flint Hills counties in Kansas were organized as political units prior to the Civil War but grew slowly for a number of years. Not until the post-bellum period did settlers move into this region in appreciable numbers. Rapid settlement slowed to a trickle in the mid-1870's due to economic dislocation, plagues of grasshoppers, and drought. Regarding the counties included in the Wabaunsee and Osage areas, additional growth did not occur until the late 1870's and 1880's. Initially, settlement developed along creek and river bottomlands, a favorable area for such crops as corn, kafir corn, and cane.

Thus the early emphasis rested on crop farming, not cattle ranching. The cattle empire rose later. The famed Chisholm Trail lay to the west of the Flint Hills, but few violent cattle towns appeared in the region. However, by the 1880's the growing Flint Hills cattle industry began to make an impact in the region's economy. Several factors produced this trend. Due to fairly rugged topography and shallow subsurface limestone deposits in the Flint Hills, farmers were reticent to raise

crops on the prairies. Thus crops were raised mainly in the river bottoms. Then too, eastern demand for Texas beef increased rapidly in the 1870's and 1880's; the advent of the refrigerated car aided the midwestern packing industry. For less than two decades, this pent up demand was satisfied somewhat by the often costly and inefficient cattle drive to the Kansas cowtowns: Abilene, Hutchinson, and Dodge City. Other, more profitable methods of cattle production seemed advisable. When astute businessmen discovered that the Flint Hills sheltered vast pastures covered by nutritious grazing fodder, the economic future of this region was a certainty.

Since the late nineteenth century, the open range cattle grazing industry has become the principal economic activity. On a less positive note, similar to other agricultural regions, the Flint Hills economy has benefitted and suffered depending on national events. The major wars produced large-scale demand for Kansas beef; economic dislocation produced by recessions and the Great Depression forced many to give up farming and ranching.

Unlike some areas in Kansas and Oklahoma, the Flint Hills never became home to many foreign immigrants. The most intensive aggregation of foreign born (Germans) settled in central Wabaunsee County. Around the Alma area, they fostered a distinctive stone architecture (Figs. 33, 39.) To the south smaller numbers of Germans and Swedes settled in other Flint Hills counties. A small French enclave lived in Chase County, not far from Cottonwood Falls.

In the twentieth century, population growth in the Flint Hills region has slowed and declined (Figs. 44, 118, 123). Regional trading centers have profited at the expense of many small rural communities. Flint Hills communities, townships, and counties have experienced population decreases as pioneer crop farmers sold out to large landholding beef cattle ranchers, especially in the Chase and Osage areas. Although numerous oil wells are located near the Chase site, the drilling industry does not require a large labor force (Fig. 75). Once wells have been drilled, a few workers can provide maintenance.

As one travels through this region, abandoned farms, neglected cemeteries, vacated schools, and skeletonized townsites meet the eye. Rural communities and hamlets reveal long-term ravages of reduced commercial patronage as improved roads have lured local customers to larger cities some miles distant. Such cities as Manhattan, Topeka, Emporia, Wichita, El Dorado, Ponca City, and Pawhuska have gained at the expense of Alma, Alta Vista, Bazaar, Matfield Green, Cedar Vale, Foraker, Elgin, and Hewins.

Before reviewing the actual sites, the paper will discuss the historical development of the counties primarily included in the three proposed Prairie National Park sites and the immediate vicinity.

#### WABAUNSEE COUNTY

Wabaunsee County was one of the initial thirty-three Kansas counties created in the late 1850s. Although first named Richardson County, residents later changed the name to celebrate a local Indian chief. White settlement originally began in the 1853-54 period but population growth increased more rapidly after the Civil War. The Germans arrived in the late 1860s. They founded Alma and settled along the west branch of Mill Creek. Alma became

the county seat in 1866. One year later an enterprising citizen built the Alma Hotel. According to an early source, "The House contains upward of twenty rooms and a large and pleasant dining room where the wants of the inner man are well cared for..." (Fig. 15). By the 1880s, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe linked Burlingame and Alma. Some years later, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific entered the county from the northeast to connect Alma and Alta Vista. Thus a community like Alma benefitted from the railroad traffic through the area. When brine water was discovered near Alma, the production of quality salt became an important local industry. Stone quarrying also assumed major proportions in central Wabaunsee County. Fine limestone was employed for building purposes, lime and cement, rail ballast, and bridge supports. Later the cattle grazing enterprise became a major activity in this area; shipping points developed at Alma, Volland, Alta Vista. In conclusion, population grew quickly between 1870 and the 1880s--3,000 to over 8,700. It rose to 12,700 by 1910, but has dropped precipitously in the twentieth century to less than 7,000 by 1970.

#### CHASE COUNTY

Chase County was organized in 1859 and named for Salmon P. Chase, a U.S. Senator and Supreme Court Chief Justice. Early settlers laid out the Cottonwood Falls townsite in 1857. A grist mill began operating in 1859 and although milling terminated in 1913, the structure remained intact until 1934. The ruins can be seen from Kansas Highway #177 (Figs. 109-112). Despite many appeals from community boosters in Cottonwood Falls, the Santa Fe railroad laid its track on the north side of the Cottonwood River. This caused the rapid development of Strong City. The local cattle shipping industry began once the Santa Fe reached the area. Since the railway did not come to Cottonwood Falls, a lively rivalry developed between it and nearby Strong City. Due to its location as the county seat, Cottonwood Falls grew slightly larger. In the early 1870s a new

limestone courthouse was constructed, still in use (Figs. 113-115) a century later. Large limestone quarries near Cottonwood Falls furnished building material for numerous projects throughout the nation. Barney Lantry and Sons provided the principal quarrying business.

Once the railroad was completed to Cottonwood Station (Strong City) in 1872, local demand rose for rapid transit between the two communities. Five years later, a horse drawn street railway began conveying passengers between the Chase County Courthouse and the Santa Fe depot in Strong City. Later this system reached the Catholic Church, a total distance of two miles. The quaint public transportation line ran until 1917 when it was converted to a gasoline powered car, but the company ceased business less than two years later.

Several miles south of Cottonwood Falls the tiny community of Bazaar developed in the late 1850s. The original townsite was abandoned for a new one closer to the railroad station on the Santa Fe line. The railroad arrived in 1887. Steady progress occurred in the 1870s and 1880s and by 1887, according to one source, Bazaar became the largest cattle shipping point in Kansas as 1,800 to 2,000 cattle cars moved out each autumn. Industrious citizens built a Methodist Church and several businesses in Bazaar. The old Emporia-El Dorado State Road (1861) generally followed present-day Kansas #177 below Matfield Green northward to Bazaar, then northeast toward Emporia. Another impetus to local growth may have occurred with the advent of foreign investment capital. According to one Kansas historian (R. Richmond), a limited British influence appeared in Chase County when younger sons from titled families became cattle ranchers in this area.

At Matfield Green, a settler opened the Post Office in 1870. Citizens in this community hoped that the Santa Fe would build to the area

but additional railroad construction in that district did not occur until 1923 when the Santa Fe linked Matfield Green to El Dorado to the southwest. Regarding Matfield Green, an 1886 newspaper article reported the following local businesses: two general stores, two drug stores, a hardware concern, two hotels, a livery stable, one blacksmith shop, a school, a church, and several smaller businesses. Little of this remains today. At one time the population numbered several hundred people in Matfield Green but it decreased to less than 70 in the 1970's.

Although the Chase South site includes small portions of both Butler and Greenwood counties, little of pertinent historical value could be determined from a perusal of materials that dealt with these areas. There were no communities in that portion of Sycamore Township, Butler County, that pertains to the proposed National Park. The closest community in that county is Cassody (the Prairie Chicken Capitol of the World) a tiny trading center that serves local ranchers. Concerning that area of Greenwood County included in the study site, few cultural resources exist there. Probably the most significant item is the crossroads hamlet of Lapland, once a neighborhood post office and trading center (Fig. 89.)

#### OSAGE COUNTY

The Osage area of northern Oklahoma, unlike similar prairie lands in Kansas, did not witness white settlement until the later portion of the nineteenth century. In 1872, the Federal Government relocated the Osage tribe on 1,477,000 acres of land carved from the old Cherokee Outlet. The Osages had been assigned treaty lands in southern Kansas



and had lived there since the 1820's but the government (due to rapid settlement) deemed it imperative that the Osages move to less popular lands.

As for the Osages themselves, author Washington Irving described them thusly in 1832: "The Osages are the finest looking Indians I have seen in the West." The Osages' new land in Oklahoma, according to one historian, was "rough upland meadow and hill country, most of it apparently fit only for grazing." Actually the Indians did not fare that badly on their new lands. Ambitious braves demanded monetary tolls from drovers who crossed their lands on the way to Kansas grazing pasture. And later the Indians rented portions of the bluestem prairie to cattle ranchers. Merchants in the surrounding region served the Indian trade. A federal Indian agency developed at Pawhuska (1872), designated the tribal capitol. Other than intermittent contact with white ranchers, merchants, missionaries, and Federal Indian agents, little white settlement occurred on or near the Osage Reservation until the 1890's. When Oklahoma became a state in 1907, the Osage reservation became Osage County.

In the area between Pawhuska and the Kansas border, ranching became the primary occupation. Cattle were driven northward to be shipped from Elgin, Kansas, and as had been the case in the Kansas counties, Cedar Vale, Kansas, became a regional shopping center. Some small crop-type farms developed in the creek bottomlands.

Regarding Osage County, the economic picture altered drastically when drillers hit oil in 1896. From that point forward, the Indians

were encouraged to sell their lands to farmers, ranchers, and oil prospectors, but Congress had stipulated that the Osages retain mineral rights on tribal property. A decade later, the growing oil industry produced five million barrels annually. And when huge strikes were made around 1920, the Osages, who had retained mineral rights on tribal lands, grew wealthy. Osage County became a boom area; towns sprang up overnight, then disappeared as quickly. For example, the oil boom-town of Whizzbang no longer exists. The Osages earned millions in the twentieth century. Depending on the individual, oil wealth was used wisely or squandered foolishly. When the "big" money appeared in the 1920's, the Osage County area was struck by a crime wave of epidemic proportions. More efficient law enforcement ended the threat by the 1930's. Pawhuska and other Osage County communities benefitted from the new wealth but smaller neighboring communities such as Foraker, Cedar Vale and Elgin (both in Kansas) did not fare as well. As discussed above, better roads encouraged travel and migration to urban centers. Also, the lack of economic opportunity for young people in this general area has done little to promote growth.

The Osage site also touches Chautauqua and Cowley Counties, Kansas. Not much white settlement occurred in the Chautauqua and Cowley County lands before the Federal Government relocated the Osages in the early 1870's. Cowley was organized in 1870, Chautauqua some five years later. The population of Chautauqua rose to 7,000 by that year and by 1910 jumped to 11,400. By 1970, it declined to 5,100. On the other hand, Cowley County population has increased over the years -- from 21,500 in 1879 to well over 34,000 in 1970. The present community of Elgin, Kansas

(near the Osage site) was founded in 1869; it grew rapidly at first but the best farmland included nearby Indian Territory. The community became an important shipping point. With the influx of Oklahoma cattle, Elgin acquired a cattletown reputation in the 1870's and 1880's.

Cedar Vale was founded by New England settlers in 1870. It became a farm trading center that served the Osage Indian Reservation. Similar to other Flint Hills communities, Elgin and Cedar Vale have lost population and influence in the twentieth century.

CONCLUSION: As described above, the three proposed Prairie National Park sites contain diverse and numerous cultural resources, most of which appear to be of state and local significance. Advancing from this assessment, the NPS Prairie Park Team, in a Historic Studies Plan and Historic Resources Study, should investigate in-depth several subjects. These topics include architecture, immigration, ranching (cattlemen and cow towns), crop farming, petroleum industry, railroads, and the Indians. These appear to be the principal themes to consider.

Architecture: Compared to the other two sites, Wabaunsee West features a more significant number of well preserved late nineteenth century limestone structures that include houses, churches, schools, out-buildings, bridges and fences. By and large such handcrafted structures are situated near the Mill Creek Road, the South Branch of Mill Creek, Illinois Creek, Highway 99 south of Alma, and Alma itself. This community has a number of National Register quality residential and commercial structures. However, one must note that most limestone structures are situated outside the projected park. Fewer numbers of limestone structures appear near the other two areas and in communities not directly associated

with a particular site. An architectural historian should research this limestone motif.

Immigration: The most notable foreign-born settlement occurred near Wabaunsee West. In the 1860's and 1870's, the Germanic infusion produced a strong, lasting conservative sentiment in the Alma Mill Creek Valley district. Other than insignificant numbers of foreign immigrants, Chase South and Osage were settled by native-born Americans.

Cattle Industry: Although the cattle grazing and shipping business greatly influenced each site, the largest ranches are located either within or near Chase South and Osage. As for Wabaunsee West, one gets the distinct impression that both cattle and seasonal crops provide the economic base. Once ready for market, beef cattle were shipped from several places--Alma, Volland, Alta Vista, Strong City, Bazaar, and later Matfield Green--but Elgin, Kansas most closely approximated the better publicized early cattletowns further west. Here numerous opportunities exist for planners to probe the cattle industry's impact on a community's economic and social development. The industry certainly influenced other Flint Hills communities as well. For instance, Cottonwood Falls and Strong City, due to their proximity to rail connections, profited from this industry.

Farming: Once encouraged to become the primary economic base throughout the Flint Hills, farming slowly gave way to cattle grazing. But even today some crop farms can be found in the Mill Creek Valley (Wabaunsee) and the Caney Valley, northwest of Elgin. The NPS should attempt to determine what--if any--relationship existed between the rancher and farmer.

Petroleum: While the petroleum industry has touched each site, it produced the most dramatic circumstances in Osage County. There oil encouraged initial white settlement, while in the other areas the petroleum boom came later. Presently it would appear that an equal number of producing wells are located in Chase South (along the eastern border) and Osage (scattered in the central/eastern area.) Few wells operate in Wabaunsee West.

Railroads: The railroad's arrival in the early 1880's encouraged rapid shipment of fattened cattle to eastern markets. Communities either thrived or withered depending on whether or not the railroads reached them. For example, Strong City--although close to the county seat at Cottonwood Falls, developed as a separate economic entity due to the Santa Fe. Alma and Elgin certainly benefitted from the railroads. And today both Wabaunsee West and Osage have abandoned railroad right-of-ways near them that might well serve future NPS clients.

Indians: Undoubtedly forthcoming archeological surveys may uncover significant prehistoric remains. Probable habitation may reach back some 10,000 years. Local amateurs have supplied many uncatalogued artifact collections to local museums in the Flint Hills. In historic times, the old Pottawatomie Indian Reservation included a large portion of Wabaunsee County. The Kaws resided near Council Grove, several of their structures remain extant. And during the nineteenth century, the Federal Government established reservations for the Osages on both sides of the Kansas/Oklahoma border. The present Osage site was once part of the large Osage Reservation; today many tribal members live near Pawhuska.

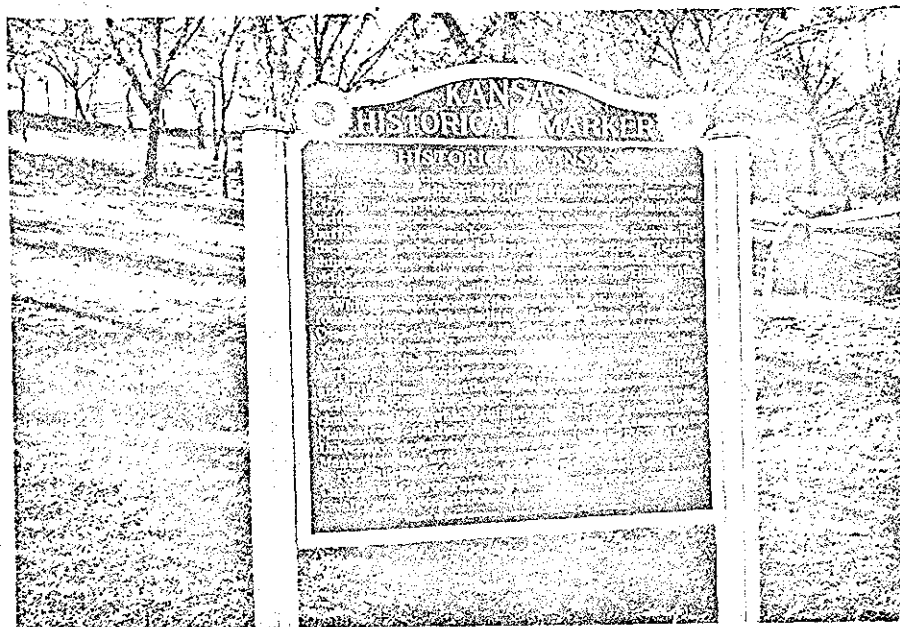
Thus the three study areas contain salient cultural resources of varying quality and significance that make each somewhat suitable for an eventual prairie park. On a less positive note, man-made intrusions partially negate total prairie integrity in the broadest natural/historical context at Wabaunsee West and Chase South. (Since these intrusions have been previously defined in the planning directive, they will not be discussed here.) Although this proposed park is viewed principally as a natural area, extant cultural resources will play a definite supportive role in the final selection process and future planning. Man-made intrusions at Wabaunsee and Chase, however, do not necessarily destroy an individual historical/architectural site's integrity but definitely detract from the prairie theme. This future park should dramatically impress upon the visitor the vastness and the isolated scope of the tallgrass prairie -- an area manifestly important to the story of western development.

Other than the individual topics outlined above that analyze each study site's potential, the superior area should illustrate (in-depth) the ongoing -- often harsh -- relationship between man and the prairie. The Osage site, at least in historic times, best exemplifies this crucial aspect. From the nineteenth century onward, significant Indian tribes have inhabited this area. Later, white settlers' abortive farming efforts gave way to large cattle ranches. Communities such as Hewins and Elgin (near the site) illustrate the cattle industry's commercial aspects. And for the past 75 years, the oil industry has had a sizeable impact. Thus the rich interplay between man and prairie in the Osage study site would

provide a solid foundation upon which the NPS might construct its interpretative program. From this historian's perspective, the Osage site best typifies the man/prairie relationship, making this study area a leading Prairie National Park candidate.

# THE FLINT HILLS

## Kansas Historical Society Marker



I-70 rest area, approximately 12 miles northeast of Wabaunsee West.

There are a number of these informative highway markers located in the Flint Hills region. South view.

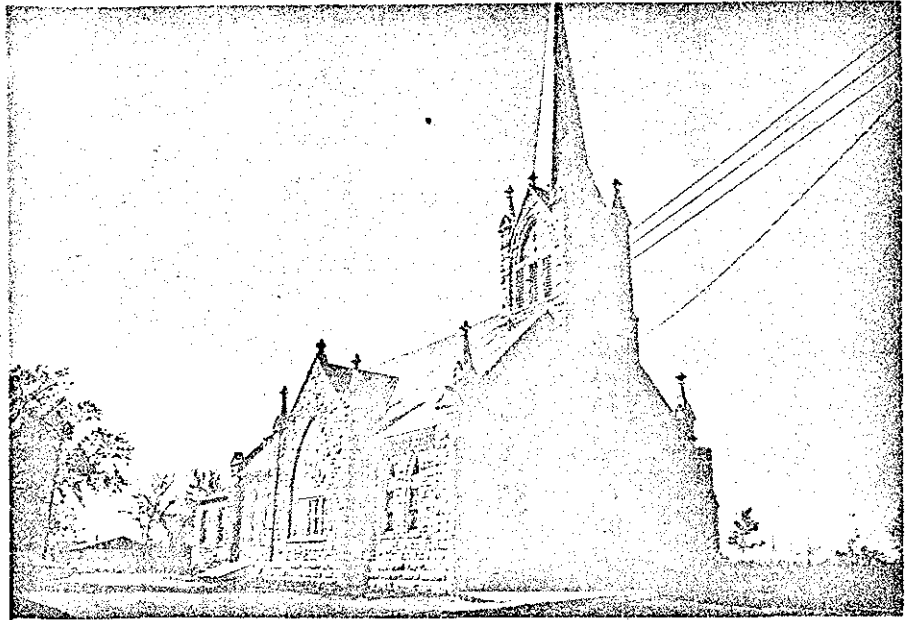


## WABAUNSEE WEST

Alma, Kansas is located adjacent to this proposed park site. The logical entry point is I-70 and Kansas #99 about three miles north. Figures 1-21 illustrate churches, monuments, residences, and commercial structures. Individual houses and downtown buildings could be considered for possible inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (hereafter cited National Register.)

St. John's Lutheran Church: Alma

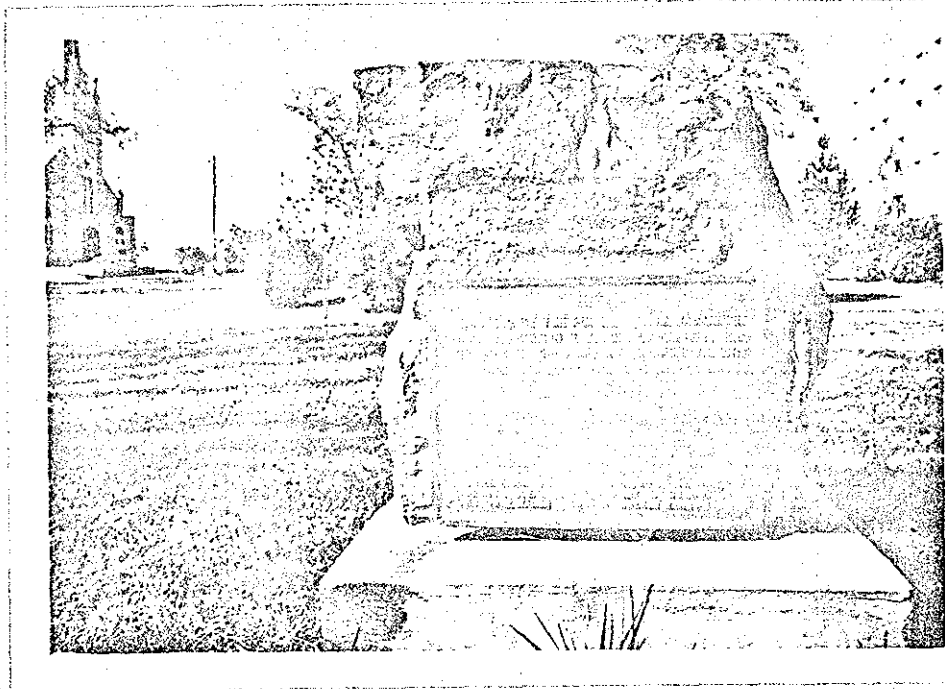
Fig. 1



Limestone. Latin cross plan. Stained glass windows. Church tower with louvered belfry and tower. Stonework done by Swedish and German craftsmen in late 19th Century. Limestone was a common building material in this region. Excellent condition. Southwest view. Located outside study area boundary.

World War I Memorial: Alma

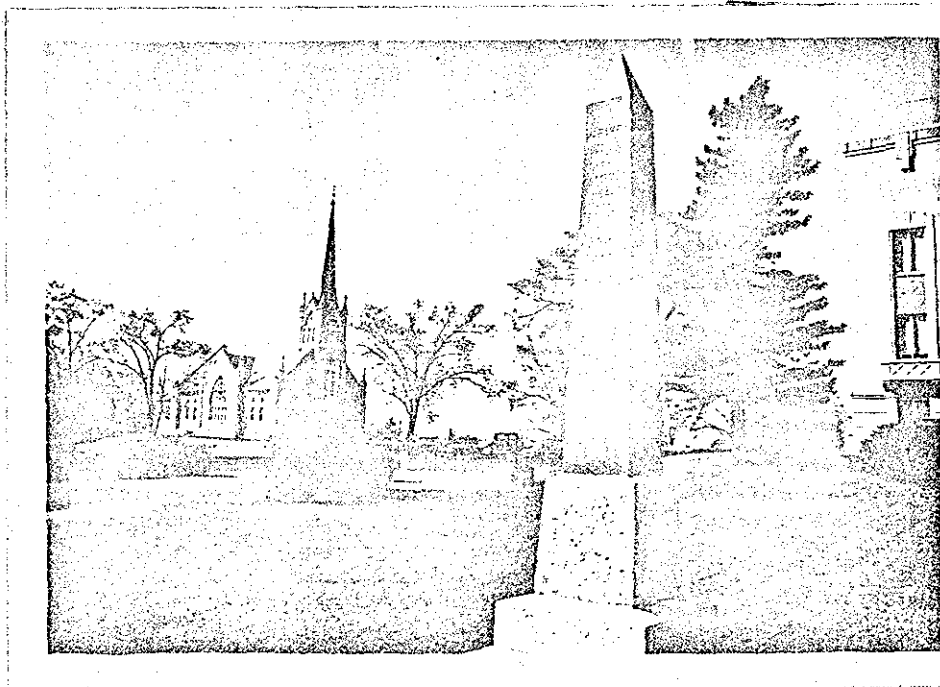
Fig. 2



Wabaunsee County Courthouse lawn. Erected in 1921. Metal plaque, affixed to stone on concrete base. West view. Located outside study area.

Coronado Expedition Monument: Alma

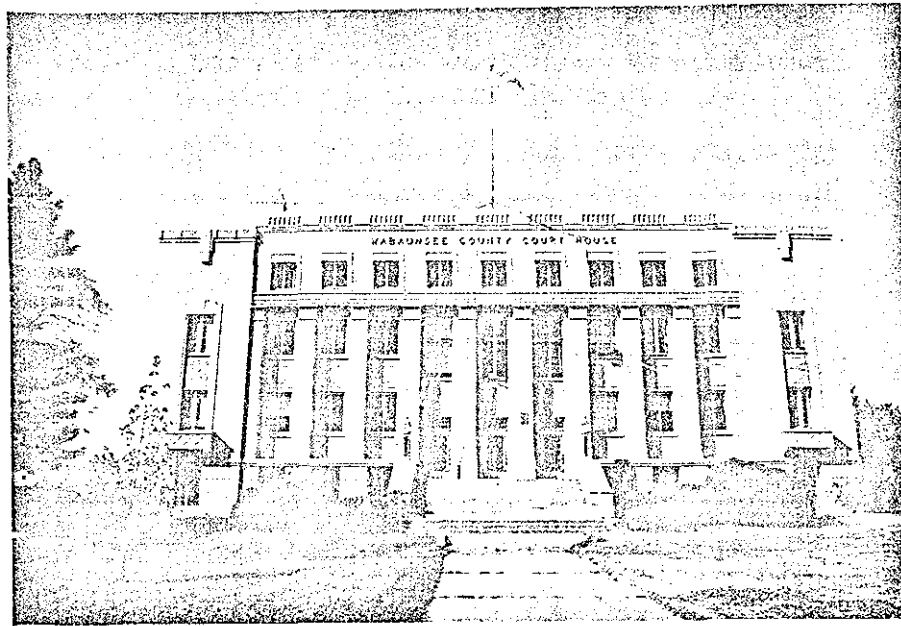
Fig. 3



Courthouse lawn. Local history society erected this in 1904. Southwest view. Located outside study area boundary.

Wabaunsee County Courthouse: Alma

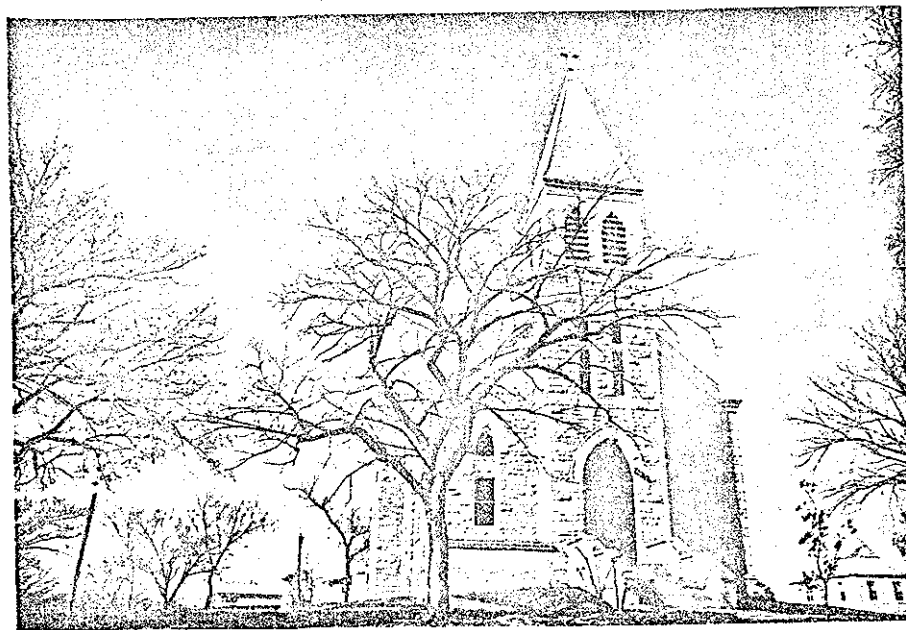
Fig. 4



Smooth limestone. Rectangular plan. 4 story, main facade pilastered. Modified classical style. Excellent condition. West view. Located outside study area boundaries.

Holy Family Catholic Church: Alma

Fig. 5



Limestone. Latin Cross plan. 3 bay. Church tower with louvered belfry and tower. Built in 1874, remodeled in 1899. Excellent condition. West view. Located outside study area boundaries.

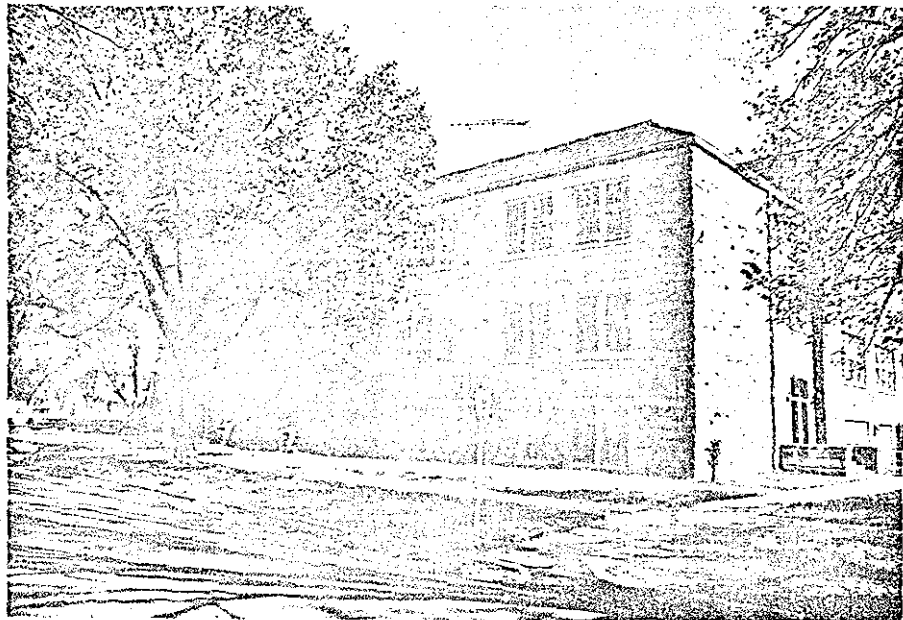
Fig. 6



Limestone. Rectangular plan with small rear addition. Church tower with louvered belfry and tower, Church first organized in 1874. Datestone (1897). Excellent condition. Northwest view.

Alma High School: Alma

Fig. 7



10th & Ohio Streets. Limestone. Rectangular plan. 3 story with hip roof. Newer addition. Excellent condition. Northeast view. Both of the above are located outside study area boundaries.

Residence: Alma

Fig. 8



Ohio & Sixth. Limestone. Square plan. Two stories plus mansard. Metal sheathed dormers. Two story porch with deck and iron railing. Excellent condition. Presently used for commercial purposes. West view, Located outside study area boundaries.

Residence: Alma

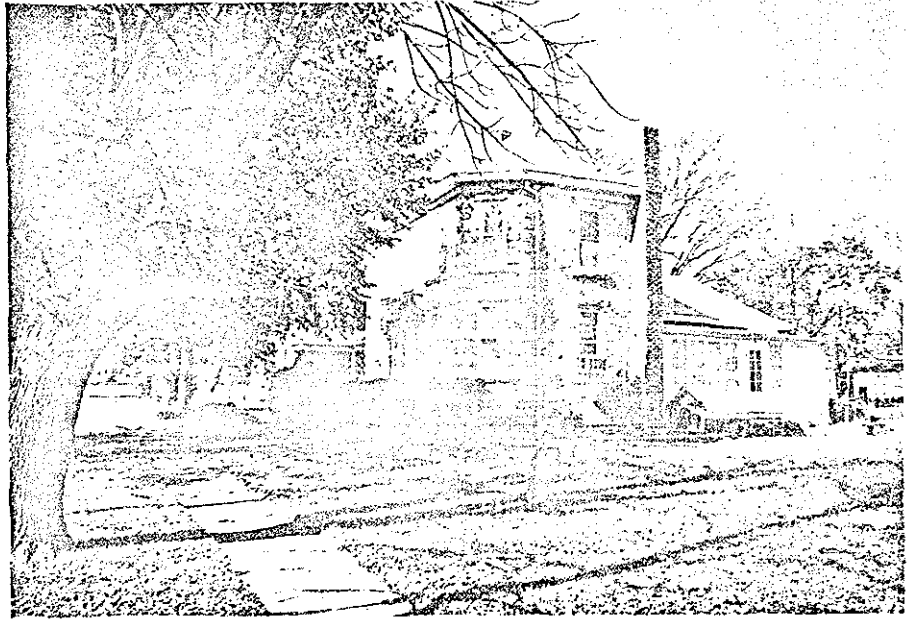
Fig. 9



Fourth & Illinois. Frame. L plan with tower in notch of L. 2 story, porch on front & side. 2 gables. Rear addition. Good condition. Southwest view. Located outside study area boundaries.

Residence: Alma

Fig. 10



Fourth & Illinois. Limestone. Rectangular plan with slanted southeast corner. 3 bay. 2 story with rear addition. Hip roof. 2 outside end chimneys. Excellent condition. Northwest view.

Residence: Alma

Fig. 11



Fourth & Illinois. Limestone. L plan. 2 story with porch in notch of L. Note quoin work. Hip roof. 1 chimney. Excellent condition. North view. Both of the above are located outside of study area boundaries.

Schroeder House: Alma

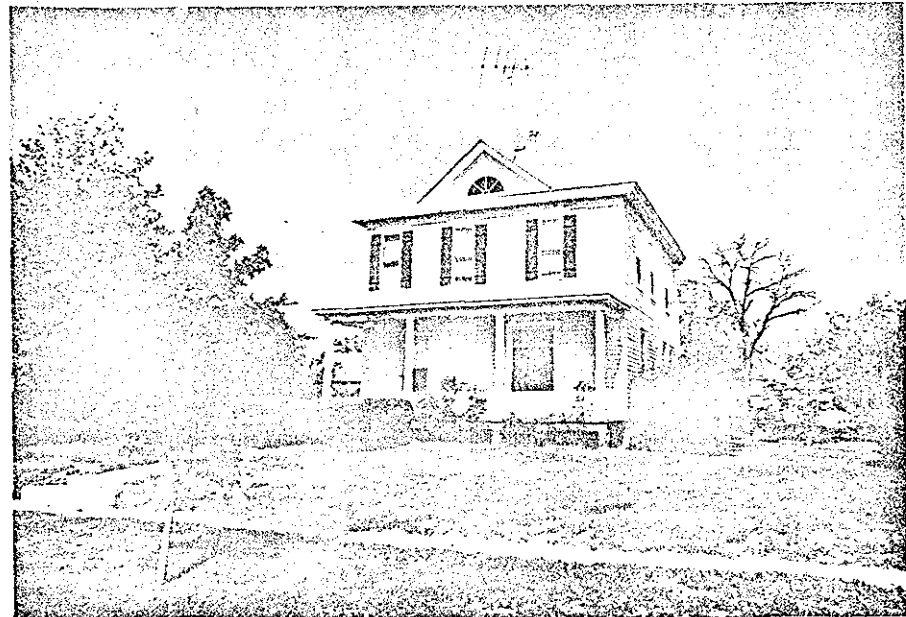
Fig. 12



Fourth and Illinois. Limestone. Rectangular plan. 3 bay. 2 story with Mansard roof. 2 inside end chimneys. 2 gabled dormers. Date-stone (1888) Excellent condition. South view. Located outside study area.

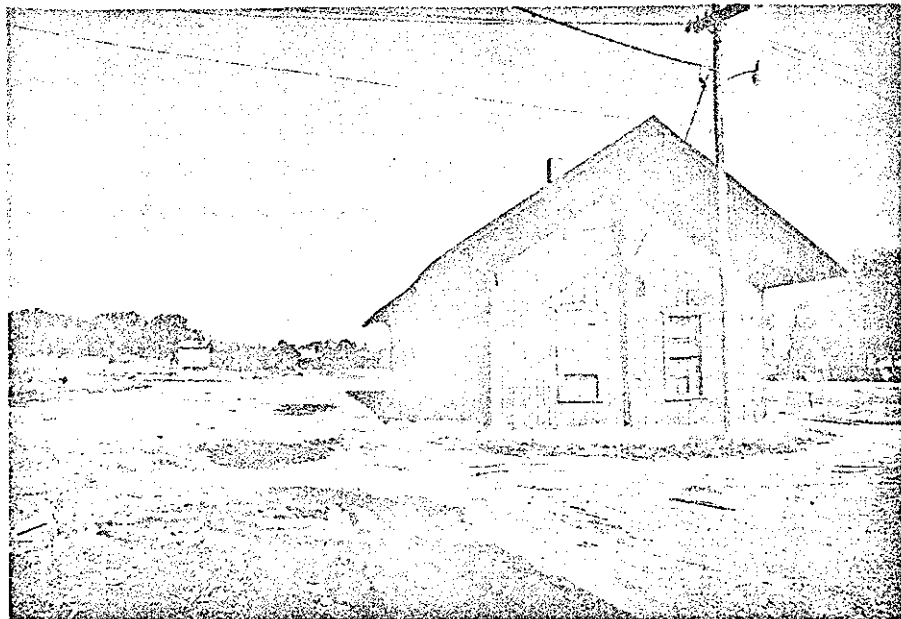
Residence: Alma

Fig. 13



311 Third. Frame. Square plan. 2 bay, 2 story with hip roof. Gable on front facade. Full length porch on main facade. Excellent condition. North view. Located outside study area boundaries.

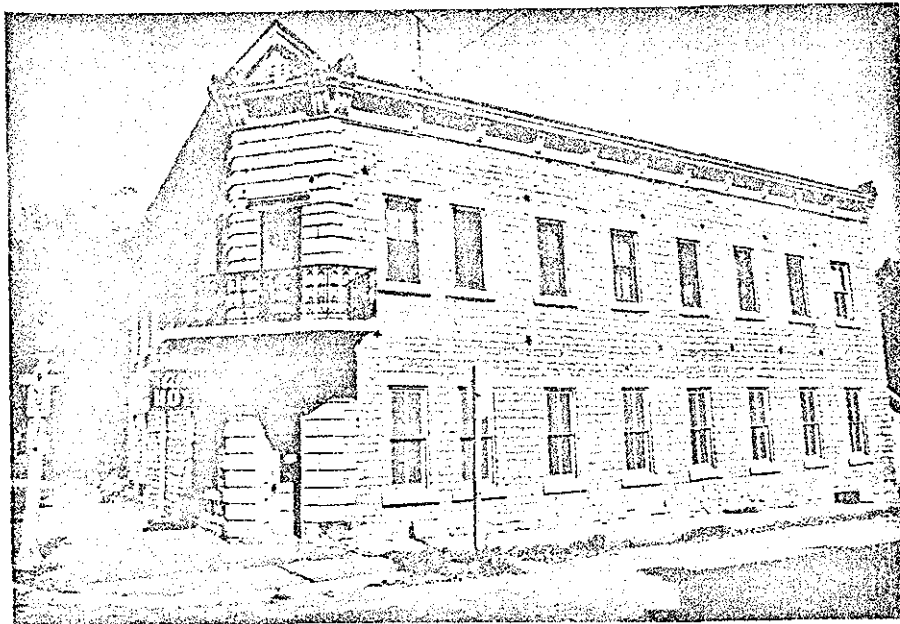
Fig. 14



Abandoned frame depot, tracks removed. Approximately 75' long, 20' wide. Right-of-way could serve as hiking or bikepath in the future. Fair condition. North view.

Alma Hotel

Fig. 15

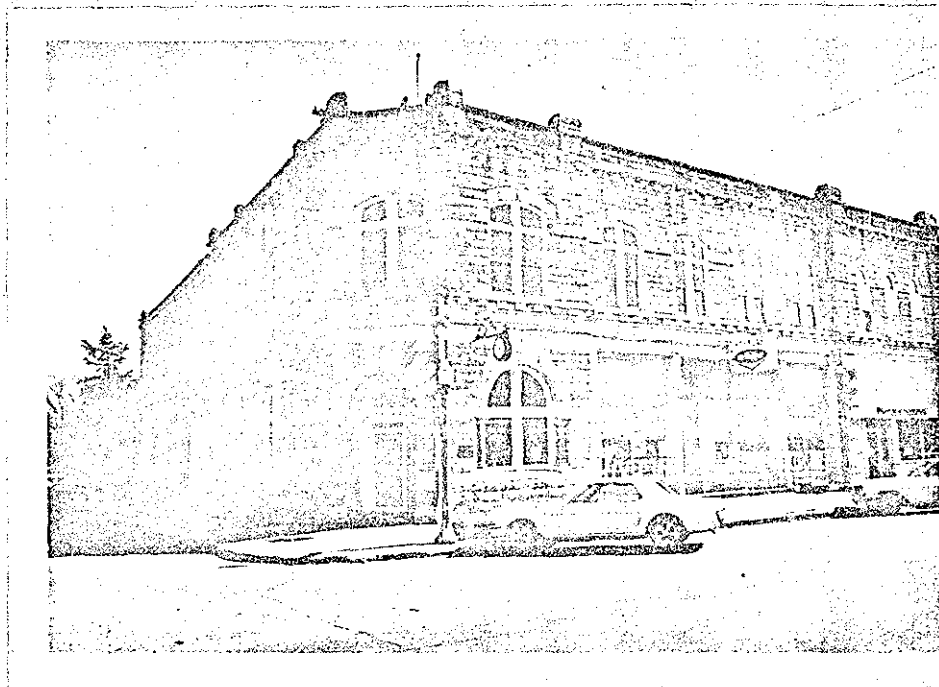


Corner 4th & Missouri. Limestone hotel. 2 story. Corner entrance with wrought iron railing on balcony. Stone cornice. Star shaped anchor rods. Note polished stone on entrance facade. Good condition. Northeast view. Both of above located outside study area boundaries.



City Hall: Alma

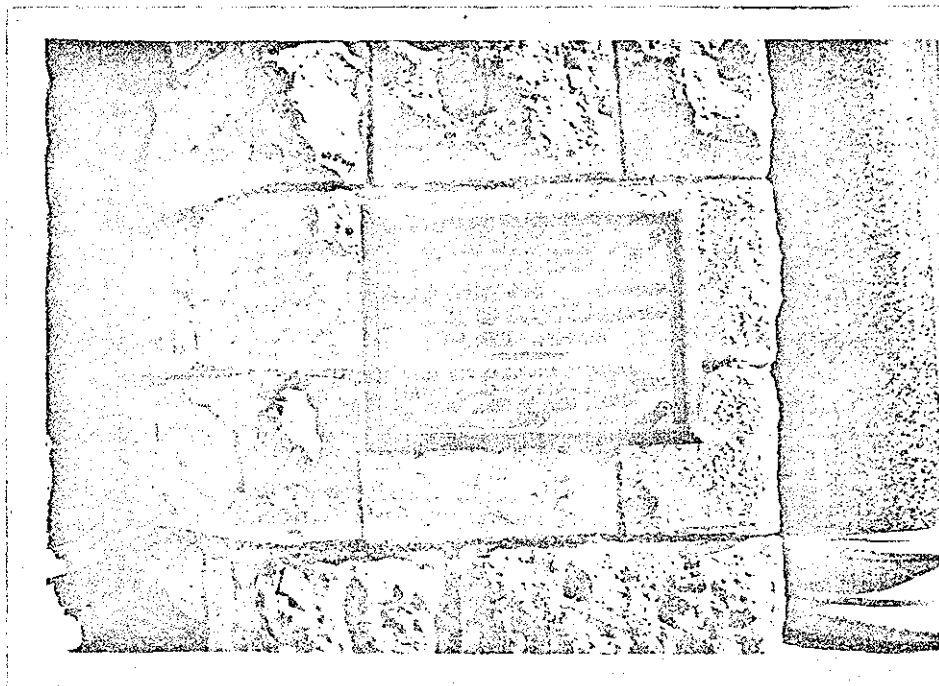
Fig. 16



4th & Missouri. Limestone. Large 2 story structure houses the City Hall and several commercial businesses. Good condition. Southeast view. Located outside study area boundaries.

Memorial Plaque: Alma

Fig. 17



Plaque honors early settlers. Attached to City Hall, main facade. East view. Located outside study area boundaries.

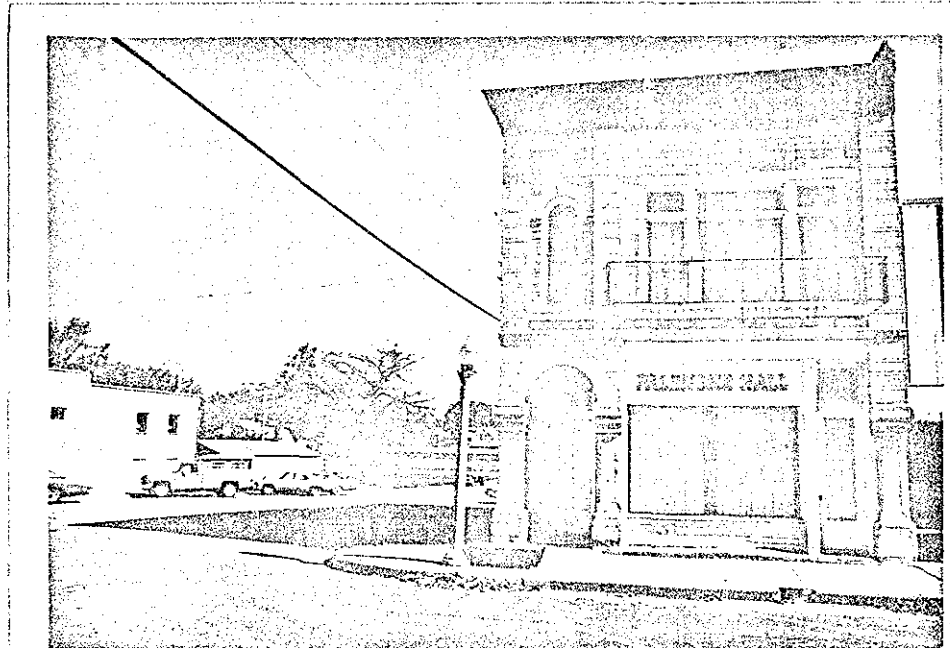
Fig. 18



Missouri Street. Limestone & brick. Rectangular plan. Large two story (high ceilings) commercial building. Named "Kinne & Kearens General Merchandise." To its right is the Weaver Building. Datestone (1906). Note pilasters on the larger structure, quoin work on the smaller one. Facades in good condition. West view.

Palenske Hall: Alma

Fig. 19



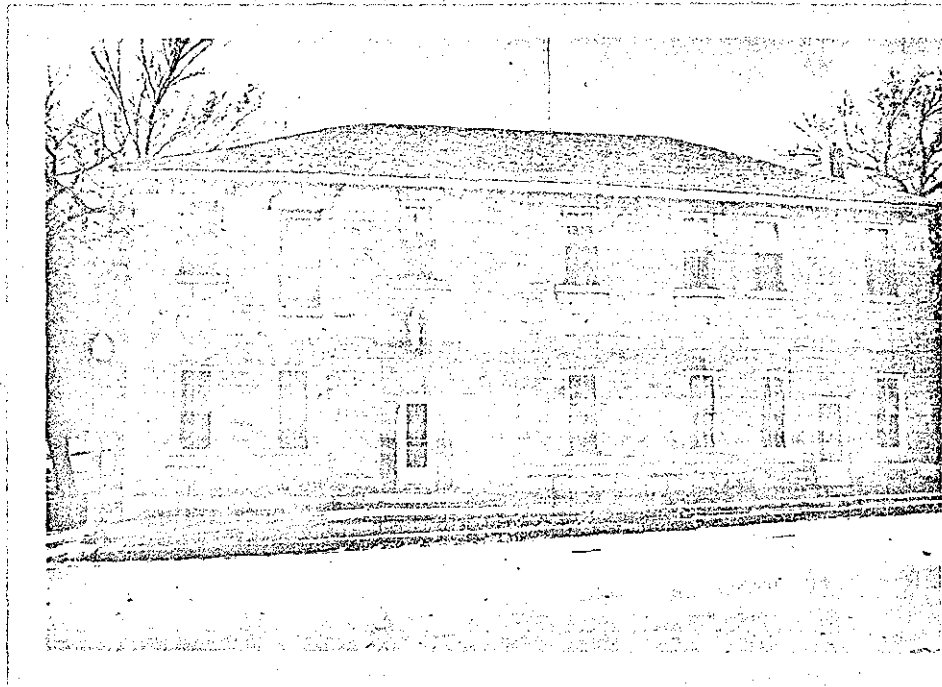
Missouri Street. Limestone. Rectangular plan. 2 story with iron railing in front of upstairs windows. Corner entrance with arched opening. Pilasters

extend to flat roof. Former bank building with apartment above. Built by Palenske family. Also used as a saloon. Good condition. East view, Both of above located outside study area boundaries.

Directly across the street to the west is the Wabaunsee County Historical Museum bankrolled by the Palenske family. Norman Anderson, Curator.

Hotel Royce: Alma

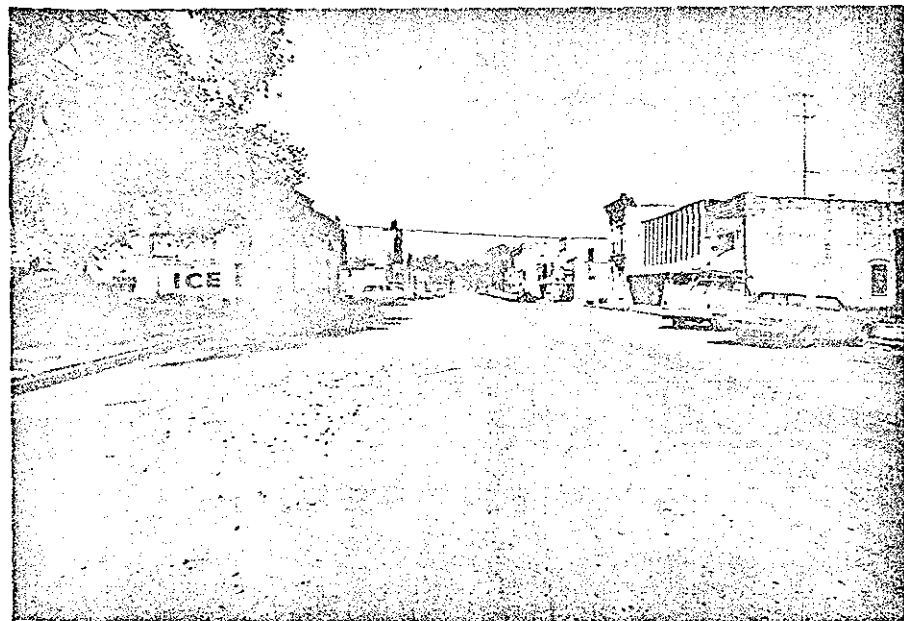
Fig. 20



Missouri Street. Limestone. 2 story. Rectangular plan. Hip roof with shingles. Fair condition. West view.

Missouri Street: Alma

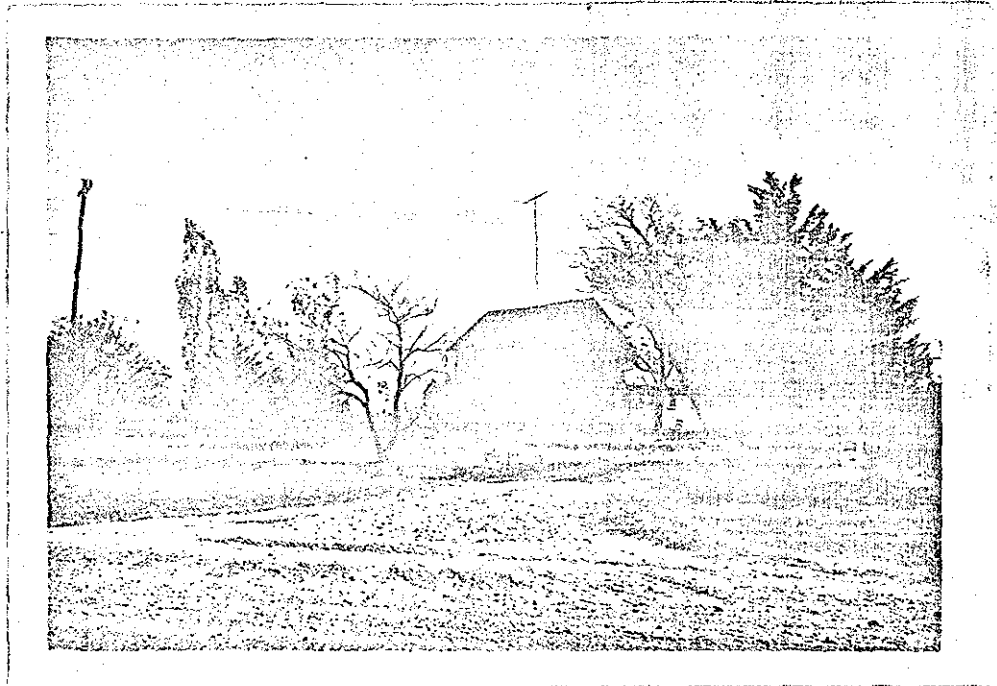
Fig. 21



Wide street. Note the integrity of the principal commercial buildings. Nearby there are a number of smaller limestone warehouses. North view. Both of above located outside study area boundaries.

# John Bredow Farmhouse

Fig. 22

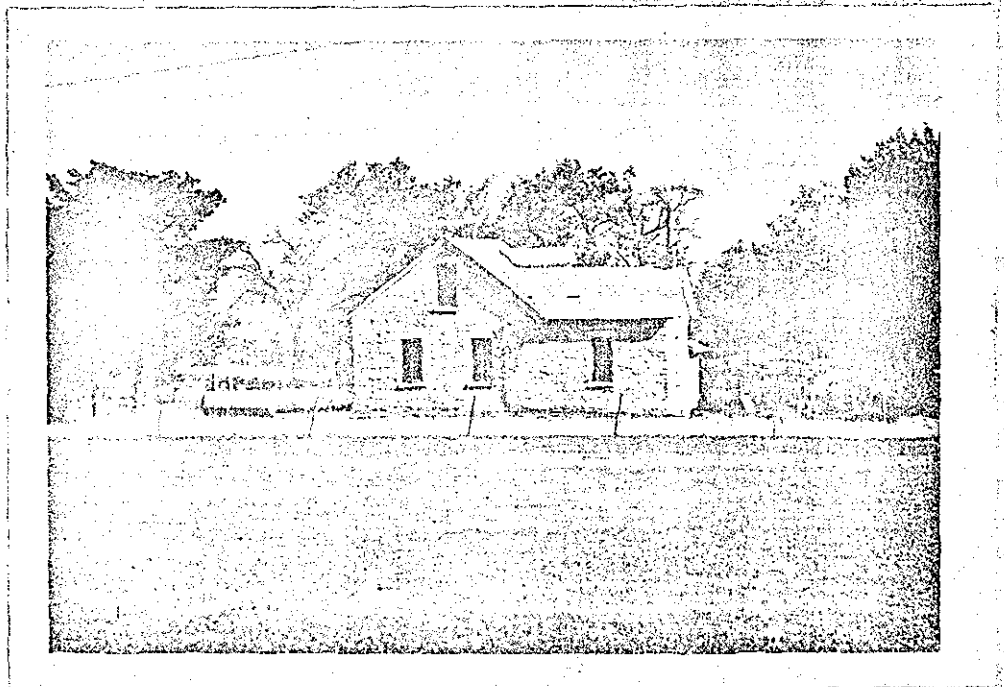


Mill Creek Road. T12S; R10E, Section 16, Wabaunsee County. Limestone and frame. Rectangular plan with rear addition. These houses date from the 1880's & 1890's. 2 story with gable roof. Good condition. Southwest view. Located outside study area boundary.

## Farmhouse

Fig. 23

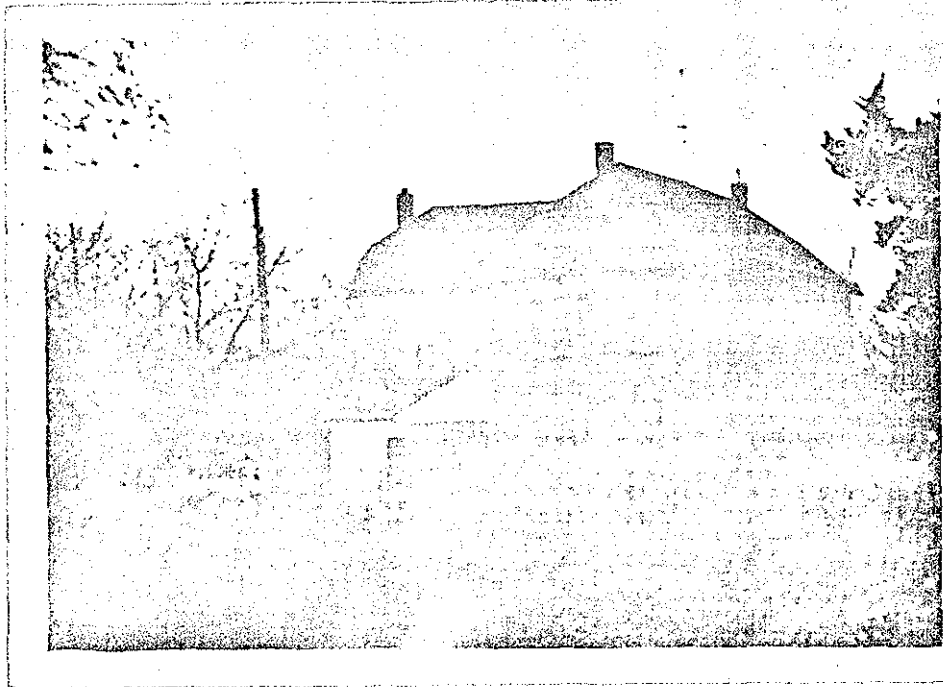
A note on Mill Creek Road. It is dirt, bumpy, and extremely curvy; a decent farm-to-market road, nothing more.



Mill Creek Road. T12S; R10E; Section 21; Wabaunsee County. Limestone. T plan. 1½ story, gable roof. 1 central chimney, 1 inside end chimney. Good condition. South view. Located outside study area boundaries.

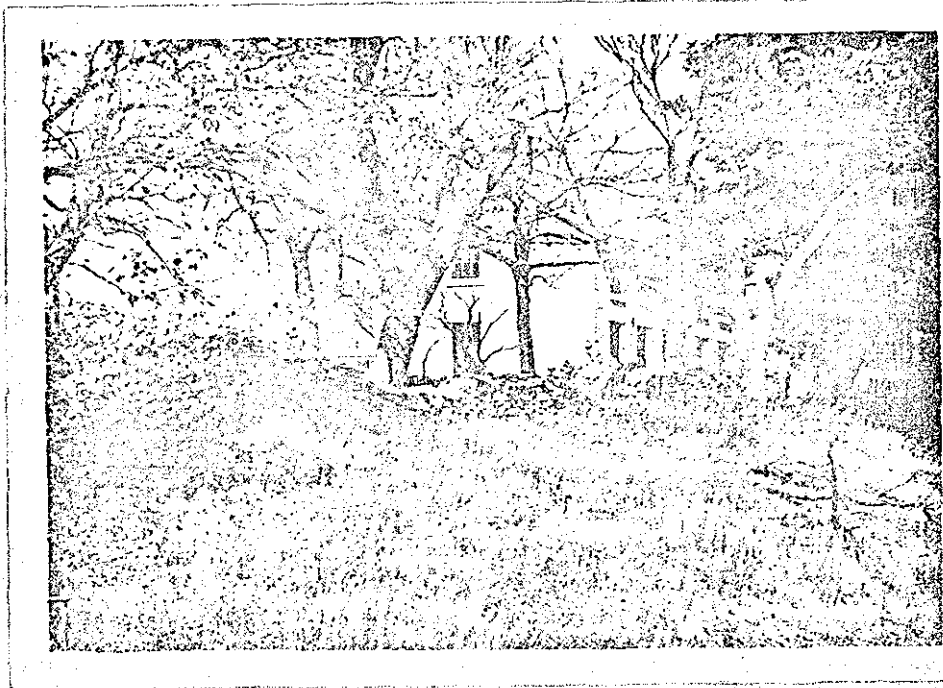
Farmhouse

Fig. 24



Mill Creek Road. T12S; R10E; Section 30; Wabaunsee County.  
Limestone, T Plan. Large 2 story, 5 bay. Gable roof. 3 inside  
end chimneys. Enclosed porch in notch of L. Good condition.  
At least two smaller buildings at rear. South view. Located inside  
study area boundaries.  
Farmhouse

Fig. 25



Mill Creek Road. T12S; R9E; Section 25, Wabaunsee County. T plan.  
2 story, 5 bay. Gable roof with 3 inside end chimneys. Large stone  
outbuilding. Note stone fence in front. Good condition. Northeast  
view. Located outside study area boundaries.

Abandoned Farmhouse (?)

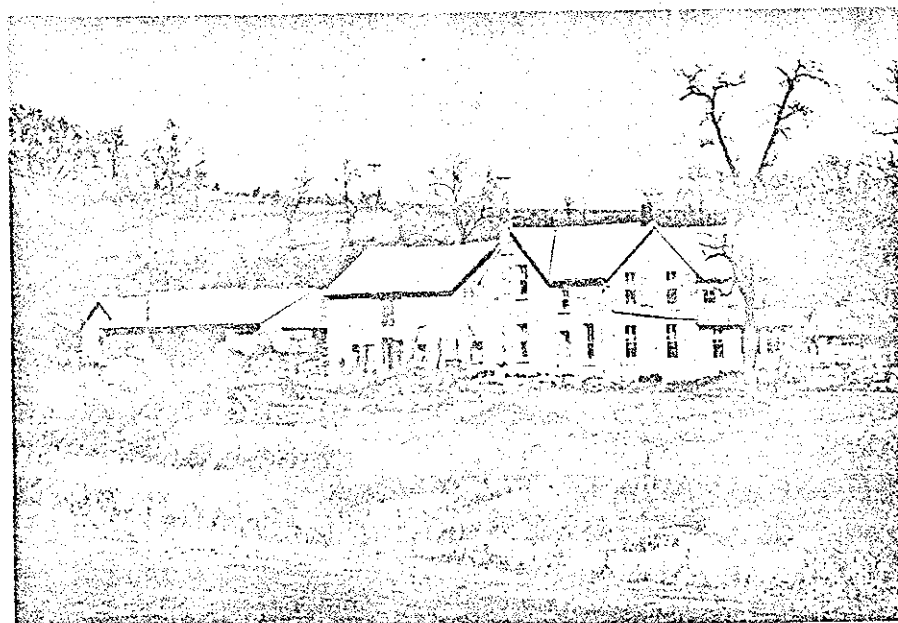
Fig. 26



Mill Creek Road. T12S; R9E; Section 25; Wabaunsee County. Limestone. Rectangular plan. 1 story, 4 bay. 1 inside end chimney, 1 central chimney. Gable roof with shingles. Deteriorated condition. North view. Located outside study area boundaries.

Farmhouse

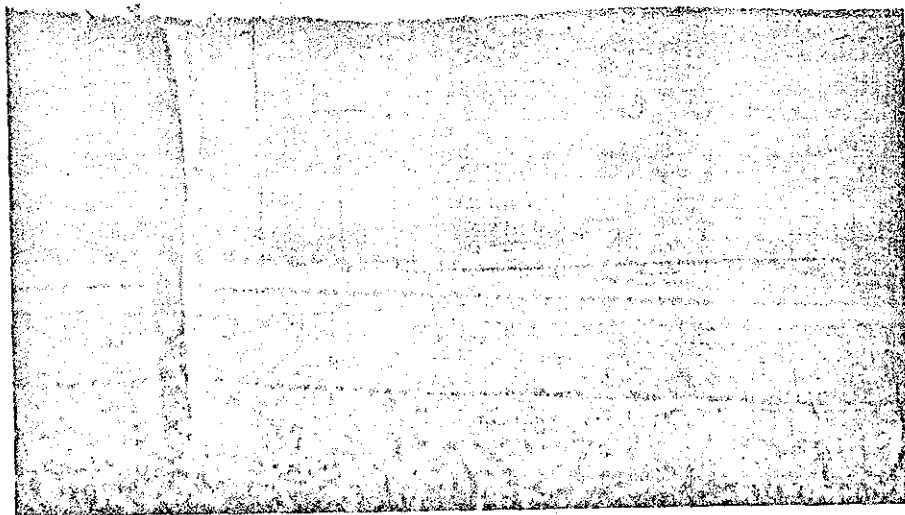
Fig. 27



Mill Creek Road. T12S; R9E; Section 25; Wabaunsee County. Limestone L plan, 2 story, 3 bay. Porch in notch of L. Gable roof. 2 outside end chimneys, 1 inside end chimney, Large stone outbuilding at rear. Good condition. Northeast view. Located outside study area boundaries.

# Farmhouse

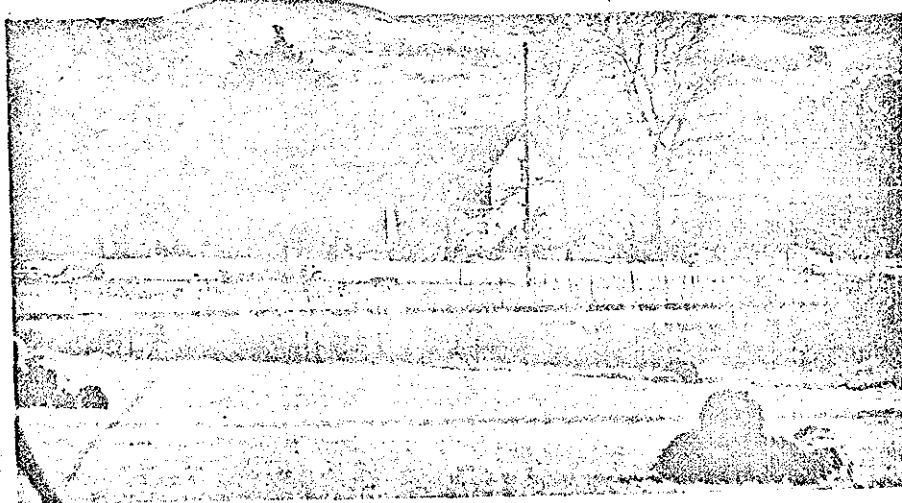
Fig. 28



Mill Creek Road. T12S; R9E; Section 35; Wabaunsee County. Limestone. Rectangular plan. 2 story, 5 bay. Gable roof, 2 outside end chimneys. Small porch protects front door. Good condition. South view.

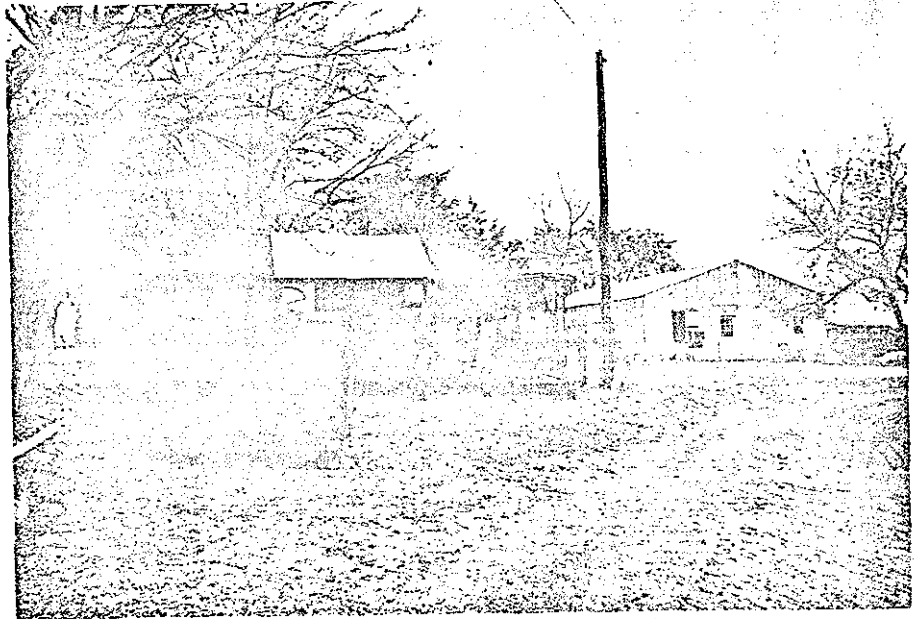
## Lowell Thierer Farm and Mill Creek Museum

Fig. 29



Mill Creek Road. T13S; R9E; Section 2; Wabaunsee County. Limestone. Rectangular plan. 2 story, rear addition. Gable roof. At least 1 central chimney. Owner operates private museum on premises. Fair condition. South view. Both of the above are located within study area boundaries.

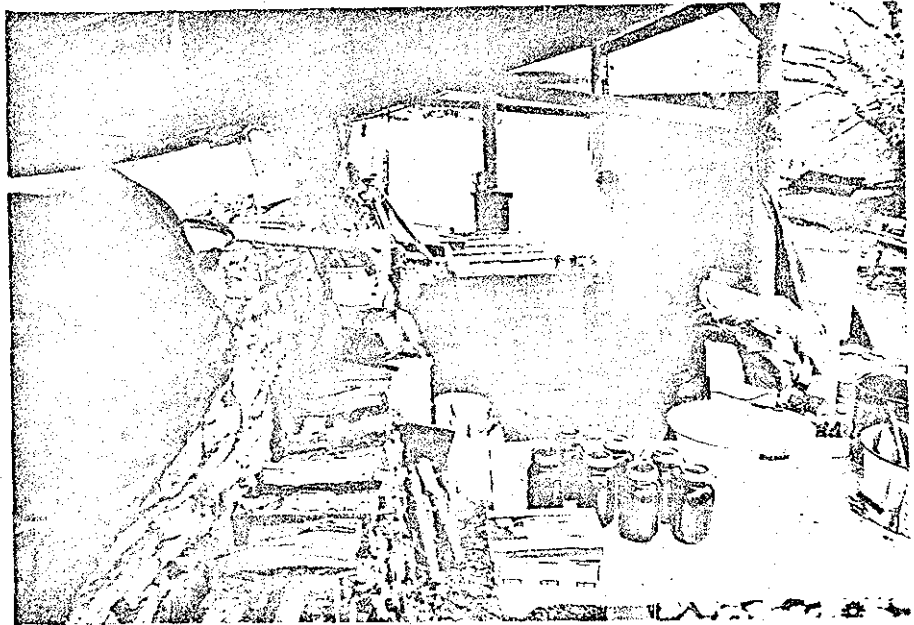
Fig. 30



See Figure 29. Early tractors, museum is cluttered with local antiques, little unity or interpretation.

Sorghum Production

Fig. 31

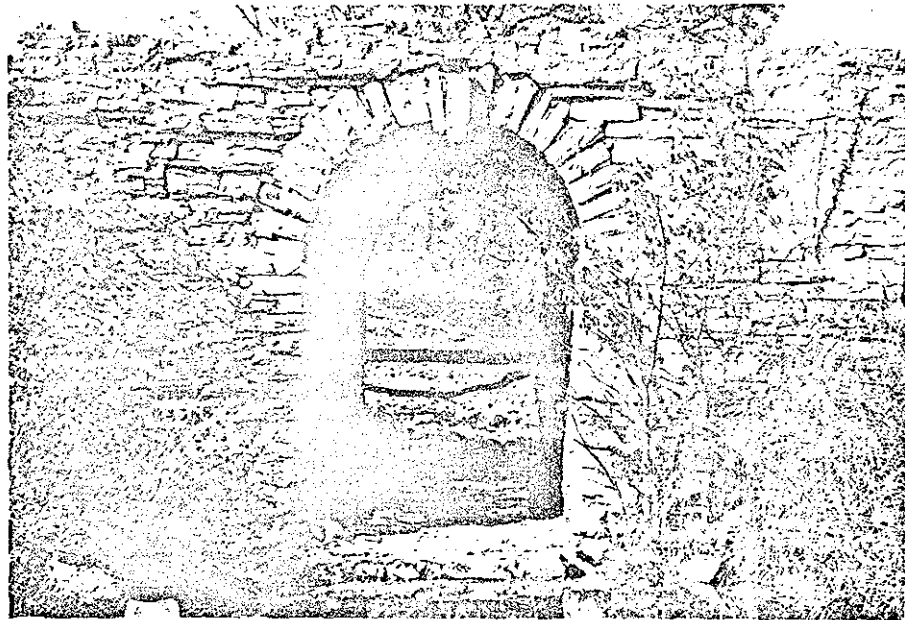


See Figure 29. Thierer holds an open house each autumn. Well over 3,000 attended in 1974. Both of the above are located within study area boundaries.



Stone Bridge: Mill Creek Road

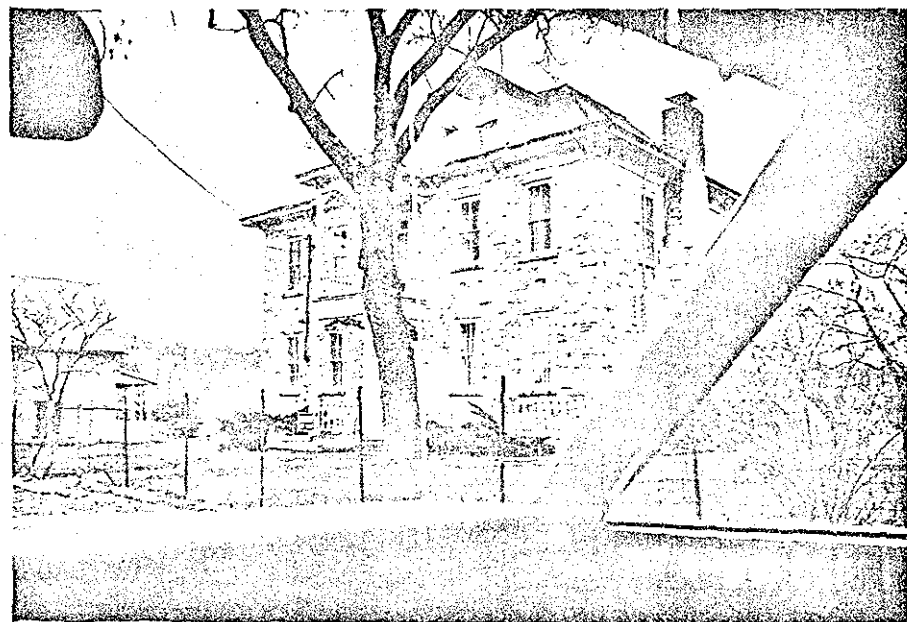
Fig. 32



T13S; R9E; Section 3; Wabaunsee County. An example of prevalent limestone bridge craftsmanship in Wabaunsee County. Note the arch & keystone that support the stone filler and roadway. North view.

Fix House

Fig. 33



Mill Creek Road. T13S; R9E; Section 3; Wabaunsee County. Limestone. Rectangular plan. Large 2 story with modified mansard roof. 5 bay. Outside end fireplace chimney on west facade. 3 gable dormers. Stone outbuildings. Clausen owns. Good condition. Southeast view. Fig. 32 is located outside proposed park boundaries; Fig. 33 is located within study area boundaries.

Fix Cemetery

Fig. 34

Located within study area boundaries.



Mill Creek Road. T13S; R9E; Section 3; Wabaunsee County. An iron fence surrounds a well maintained cemetery. Many graves of early settlers located here. Clausen property. Southeast view.

Farmhouse

Fig. 35

Most of the houses that lay to the south of Mill Creek Road are situated between the creek and the railroad tracks.

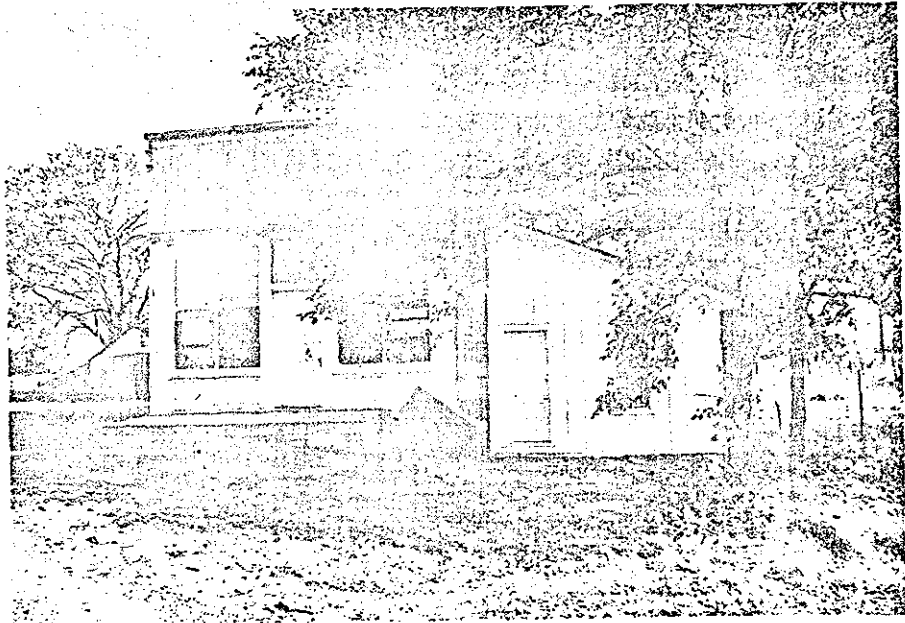


Mill Creek Road. T13S; R9E; Sec3; Wabaunsee County. Limestone and frame. T plan. 2 story, 3 bay. Porch on main facade. Gable roof with 3 inside end chimneys. Shingle roof. Fair condition. Stone outbuildings. Northeast view. Located outside of study area boundaries.

Kratzer Brothers Store: Volland

Fig. 36

Both structures are located within study area boundaries.

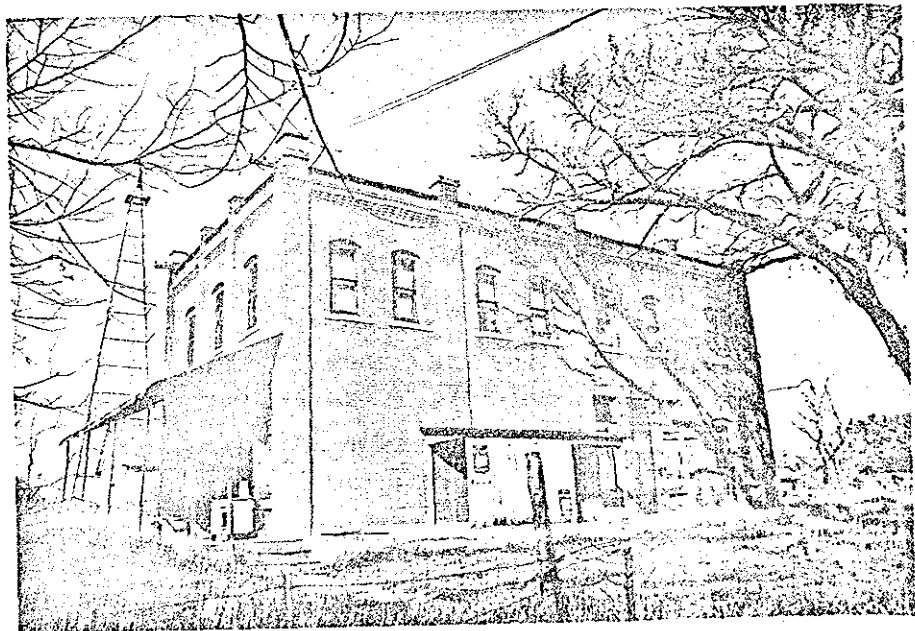


Volland, Mill Creek Road. R13S; R9E; Section 3. Wabaunsee County. One story frame store with attached lean-to. First opened in 1892. Kratzer Brothers took over in 1902. In operation until 1913. Volland may have had 200+ population; it was a railroad town. Fair condition. East view.

Commercial Building

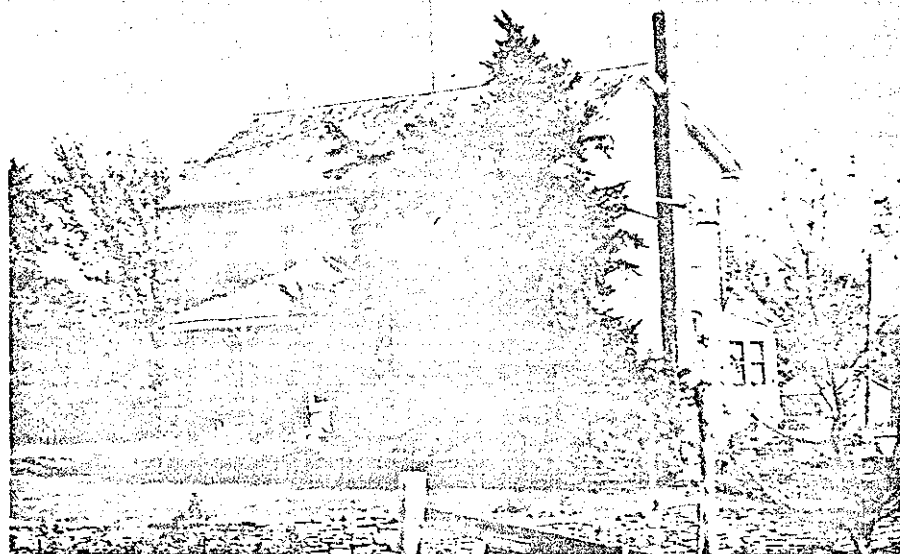
Fig. 37

Volland, Mill Creek Road (See Fig. 36). Large early 20th Century 2 story rectangular shaped brick structure. Used as store, cafe, and apartments. Tin roof over porch. One of the few older brick structures in this rural area. Volland housed railway workers at one time, then declined after the 1920's. Fair condition. West view.



# Farmhouse

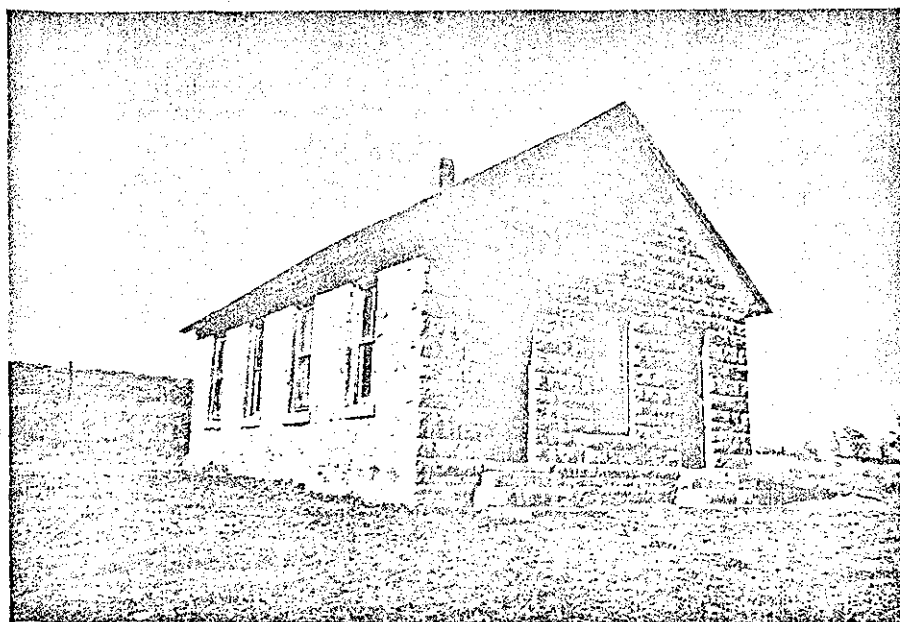
Fig. 38



Mill Creek Road. T13S; R9E; Section 9; Wabaunsee County. Limestone. Rectangular plan. 2 story, 5 bay. Gable roof with 1 outside end chimney. Canopy porch on main facade. Rear addition. Singles. Stone fences & outbuildings. Good condition. Southeast view.

# Schoolhouse

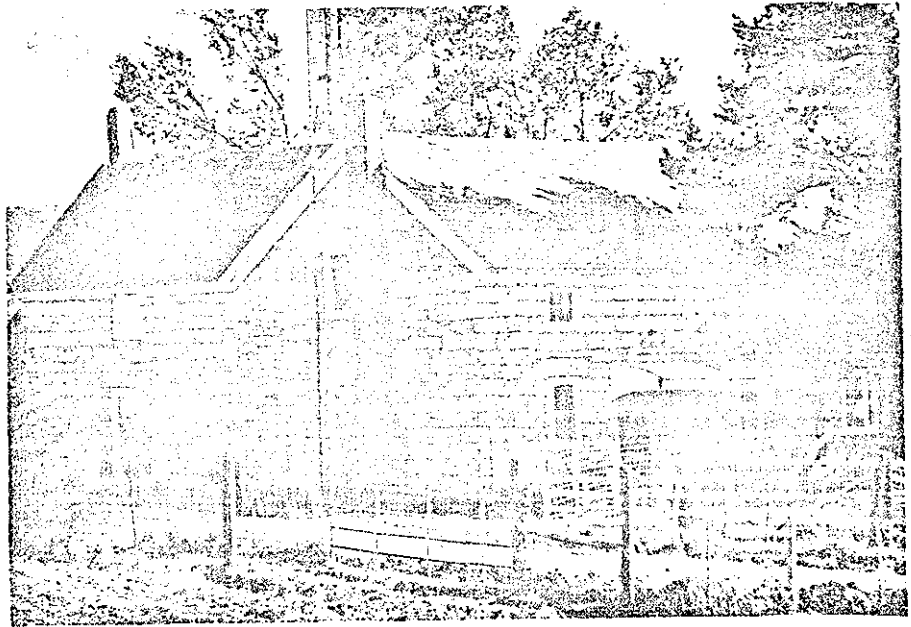
Fig. 39



Mill Creek Road. T13S; R9E; Section 9; Wabaunsee County. Limestone. 1 story, gable roof with 1 central chimney. 3 bay. Datestone (1906). Rests in pasture. Fair condition. Northeast view. Both of the above are located outside study area boundaries.

# Farmhouse

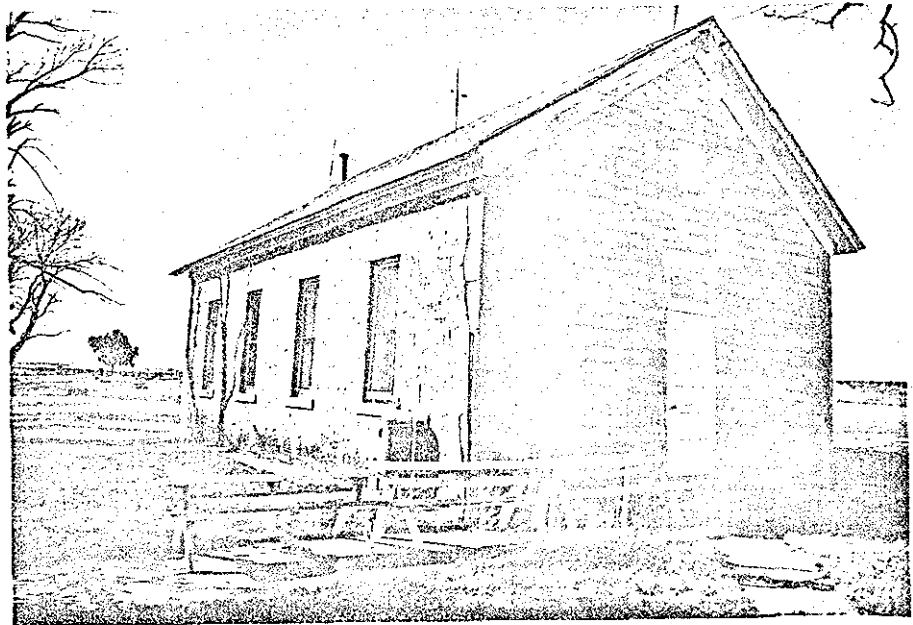
Fig. 40



Mill Creek Road. T13S; R9E; Sections 18 & 19; Wabaunsee County.  
Limestone. T plan. 2 story, 5 bay. 2 outside end chimneys, 1  
inside end chimney. Gable roof. Good condition. Southeast view.

## Schoolhouse (District 10)

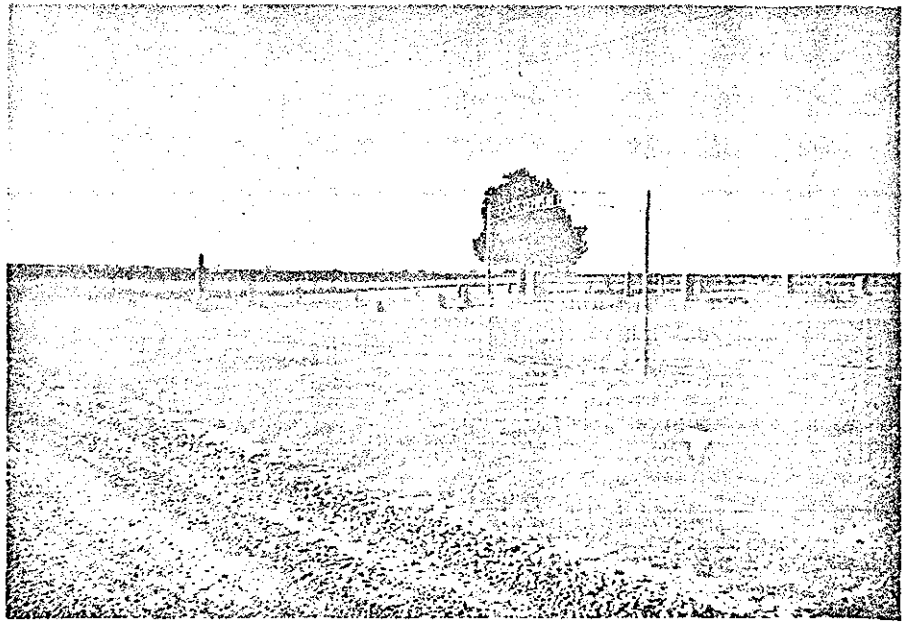
Fig. 41



Mill Creek Road. T13S; R9E; Section 18, Wabaunsee County.  
Rectangular plan. Gable roof. Datestone (1904) May be utilized  
for meetings. Good condition. Northwest view. Both of the above  
are located outside study area boundaries.

East Templin Cemetery District # 4

Fig. 42



Mill Creek Road. T13S; R8E; Section 13; Wabaunsee County. Small cemetery, approximately 25 graves. Northwest view.

Templin Lutheran West - Templin District #4

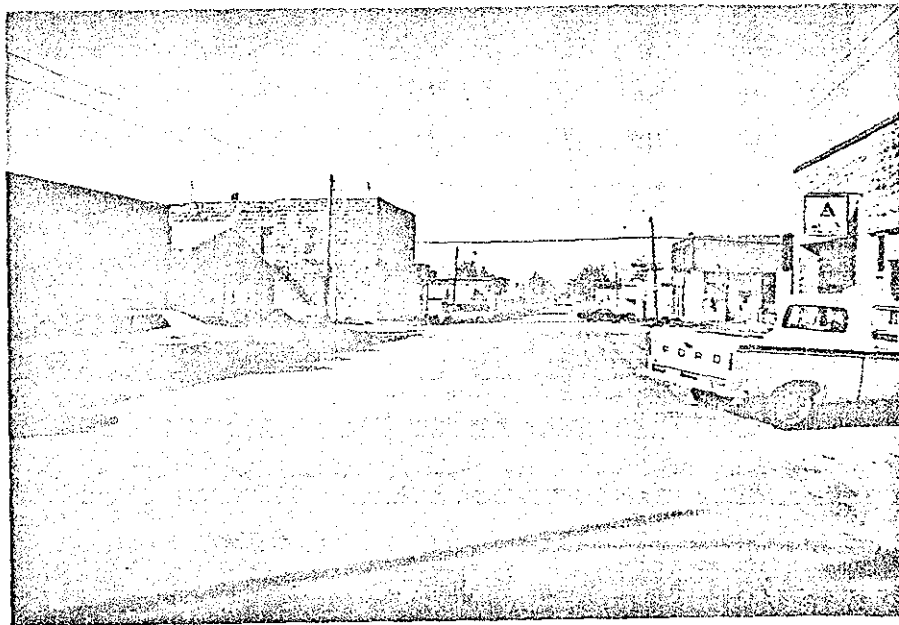
Fig. 43



Mill Creek Road. T13S; R8E; Section 24; Wabaunsee County. Approximately 40 - 50 graves, larger than East Templin Cemetery. Southeast view. Both of the above are located outside study area boundaries.

## Alta Vista

Fig. 44



Alta Vista, Wabaunsee County. Main Street. Large limestone commercial structures in left background merits future investigation. North view. Located outside study area boundary.

## Alta Vista High School

Fig. 45



Limestone. Rectangular plan. 3 story structure. Good condition. Northwest view. Located outside study area boundary.

Abandoned farm site

Fig. 46



Near Illinois Creek. T13S; R9E; Section 26. Wabaunsee County. Machine shed with equipment in it. Foundation of farmhouse. An iron pump remains. Ruins. East view.

Iron bridge

Fig. 47



Crosses a branch of Illinois Creek. T13S; R9E; Section 26. Wabaunsee County. Iron bridge with wood planking over a sturdy limestone foundation. Fair condition. Northeast view. Both of the above are located within study area boundaries.



Farm site (abandoned)

Fig. 48



T13S; R9E; Section 35; Wabaunsee County. About 200 yards west of Figure 47. Mostly ruins, frame sheds remain. South view.

Farm

Fig. 49



Near Illinois Creek. T13S; R10E; Section 35; Wabaunsee County. Limestone. L plan. 2 story, 3 bay. Gable roof, 2 outside end chimneys. Several stone outbuildings and a log structure. Good condition. East view. Both of the above are located within the study area boundary.

Abandoned farm

Fig. 50



T13S; R10E; Section 6; Wabaunsee County. Stone house in ruins. Large L plan dairy barn, 3 story. Stone first story, frame upper story. Fair condition. Southwest view.

Stone bridge

Fig. 51



Near Fig. 50. Excellent example of stone craftsmanship on a bridge. Arched with protective abutments on either side of road. Scene graphically illustrates the prairie's vastness. Numerous stone bridges are located in/near the Wabaunsee Site. West view. Both of the above are located within the study area boundary.

Farmhouse

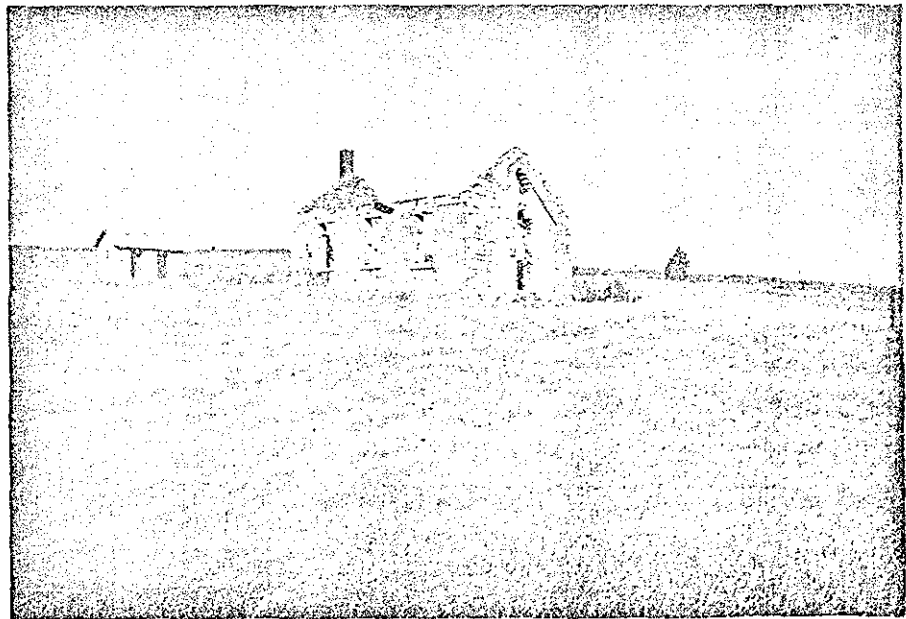
Fig. 52



Near Illinois Creek. T13S; R10E; Section 18; Wabaunsee County. Limestone. Rectangular plan. 2 story, 5 bay, 2 outside end chimneys. Fair condition, East view.

Schoolhouse

Fig. 53



T13S; R9E; S13. Wabaunsee County. Gutted limestone schoolhouse, restrooms at rear. Northwest view. Both of the above were located within the study area boundary.

Farmhouse: Wabaunsee County

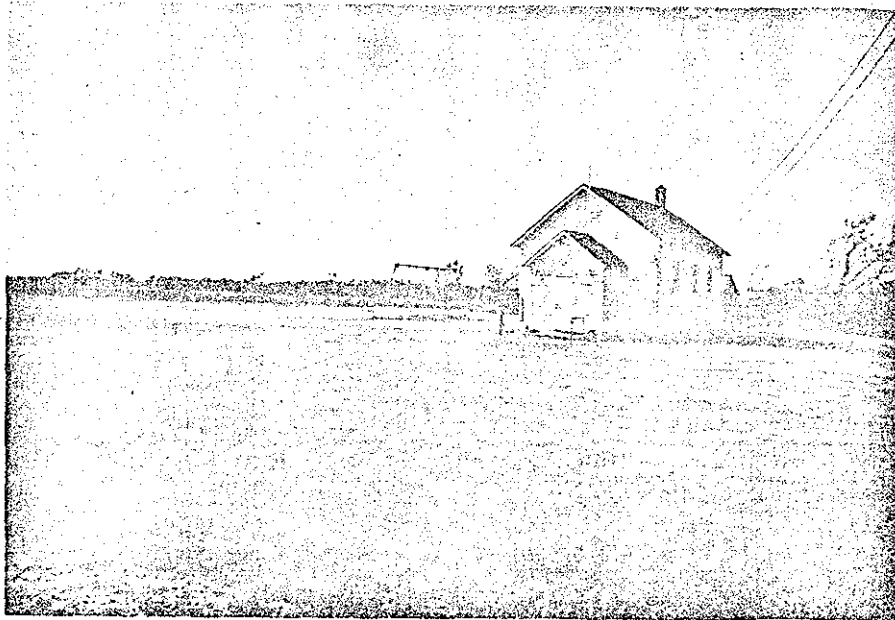
Fig. 54



T13S; R9E; Section 25; Wabaunsee County. Limestone. T plan. 2 story, gable roof, 2 inside end chimneys, 5 bay. Stone fence in foreground. Workers received \$1.00 per rod to construct such fences. Fair Condition. East view.

Schoolhouse

Fig. 55

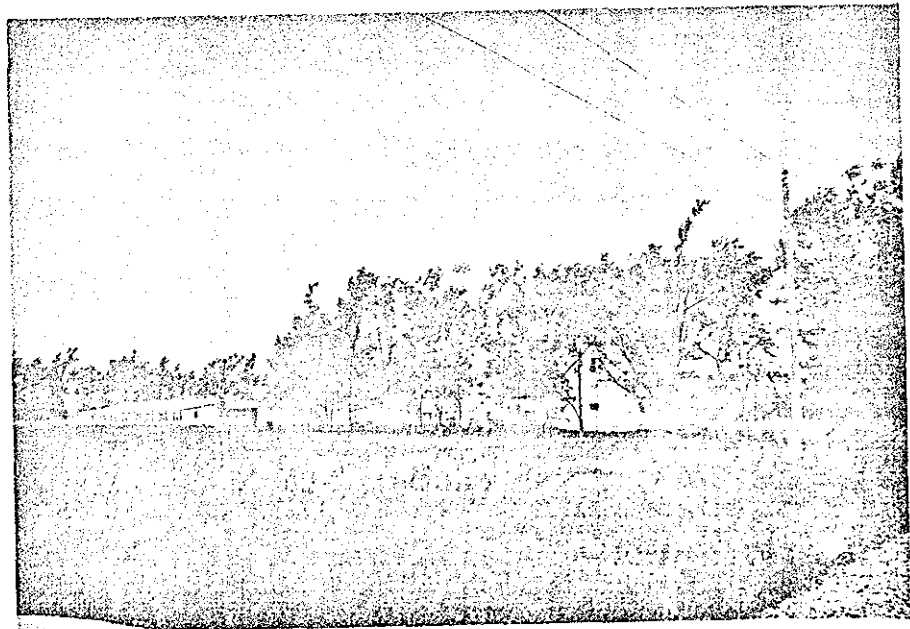


Kansas #4 east of Alta Vista. T14S; R9E; Section 8; Wabaunsee County. Frame 1 room school. Water pump, outbuildings. Presently may be used as Community Hall. Fair Condition. Southwest view. Both of the above are located within the study area boundary.

## Farmhouse

Fig. 56

Located  
outside  
study  
area  
boundary.



Alta Vista area. T14S; R9E; Section 7; Wabaunsee County. Frame.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  story, 3 bay. Porch on main facade. Gable roof steeply pitched toward front, gently slopes in rear. Good condition. Northwest view.

The topography in this area is flatter than that further north & east. Also viewed fewer examples of stonework in this district.

## Alta Vista Cemetery

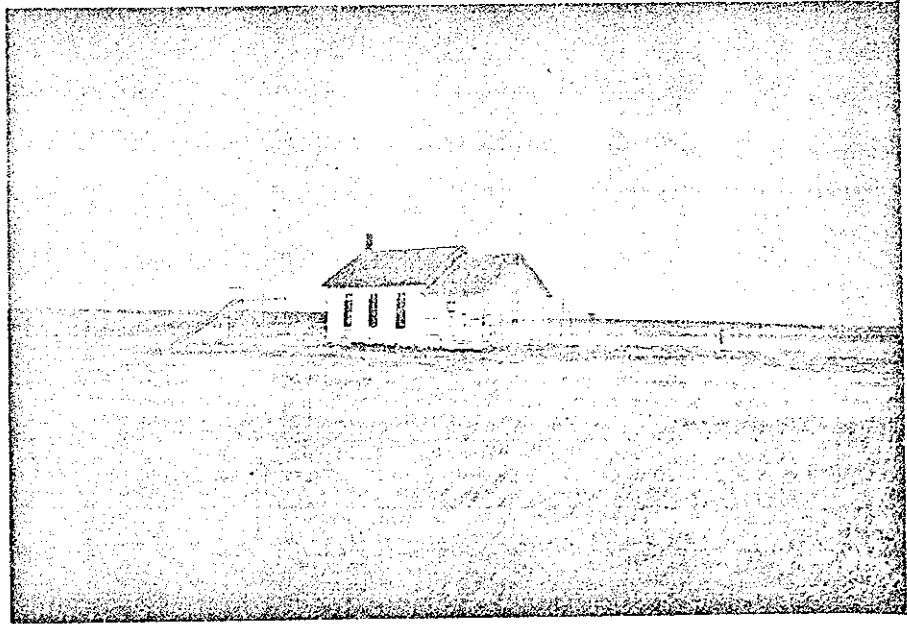
Fig. 57



Near Kansas #4. T14S; R8E; Section 12; Wabaunsee County; Several hundred graves evident. Well maintained. Southwest view. Located within study area boundary.

Schoolhouse

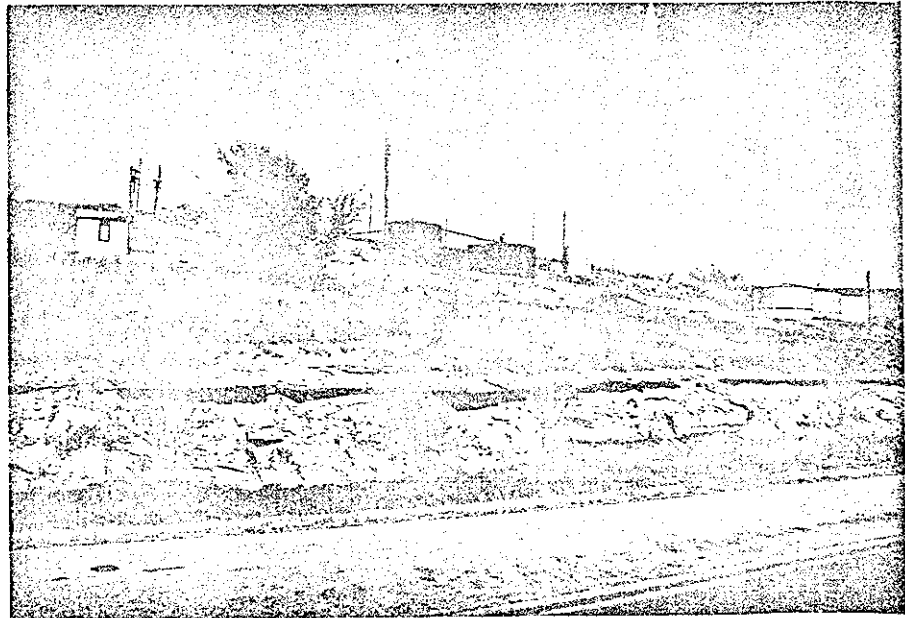
Fig. 58



One mile south of Kansas #4. T14S; R7E; Section 11; Wabaunsee County. Frame. 1 room school. Wood shingles, faded paint. Rests on open prairie. Fair condition. Northwest view.

Oil collection tanks

Fig. 59



Kansas #4. T13S; R10E; Section 33; Wabaunsee County. Example of oil tanks located either side of the highway in this area. Field relatively small. Northeast view. Both of the above are located within the study area boundary.

Fig. 60

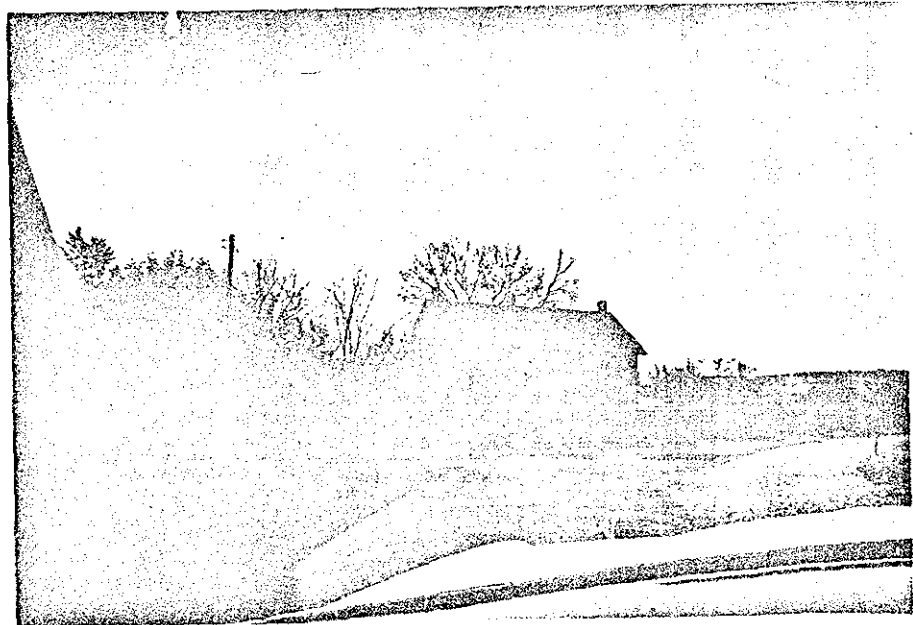


5 miles south of Alma on Kansas #99. T13S; Range 10E; Section 11; Wabaunsee County. Combination limestone & frame. Rectangular plan. 2 story mansard, 6 bay with porch in front. 2 inside end chimneys. Good condition. East view. Located within study area boundary.

Farmhouse

Fig. 61

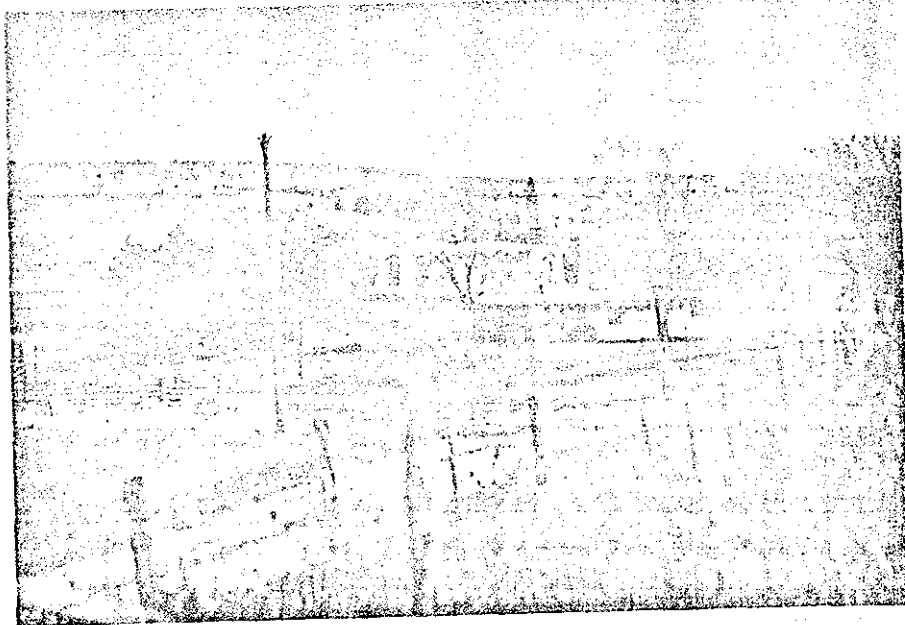
Located  
within  
study  
area  
boundary.



Four miles south of Alma, Kansas on #99. T12S; R10E; Section 35; Wabaunsee County. Limestone. Rectangular plan. 2 story, 5 bay. Gable roof with 2 inside end chimneys and 1 central chimney. Stone outbuildings. Good condition. Northwest view.

# Farmhouse

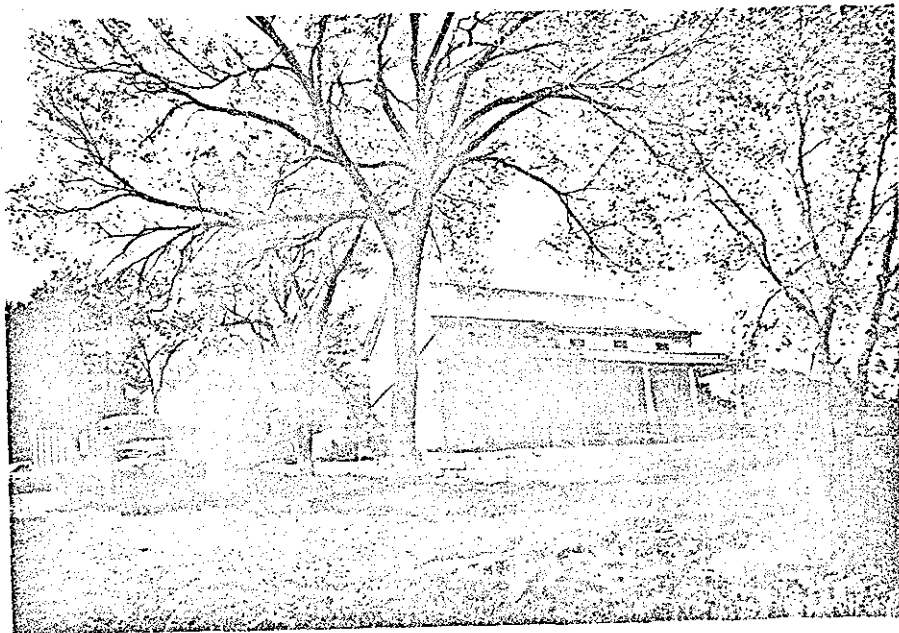
Fig. 62



3 miles south of Alma, Kansas #99. T12S; R10E; Section 26; Wabaunsee County. Limestone & frame. Rectangular plan. 2 story Mansard. 1 outside end fireplace chimney, 1 central chimney. Porch. Large barn with cupola on top. Stone foundation. Shingles. Barn built in 1906. Good condition. East view. Located within study area boundary.

# Farmhouse

Fig. 63



One mile south of Alma. T12S; R10E; Section 15; Wabaunsee County. Limestone. Rectangular plan. 2 story, 5 bay. Gable roof. Full length gallery porch on main facade. Good condition. Northwest view. Located outside study area boundary.



Fig. 64



T12S; R10E; Section 36; Wabaunsee County. Limestone. May have been a school or church at one time. Frame addition. Large outside end fireplace chimney on west facade. Stone fence in foreground. Good condition. East view. Located outside study area boundary.

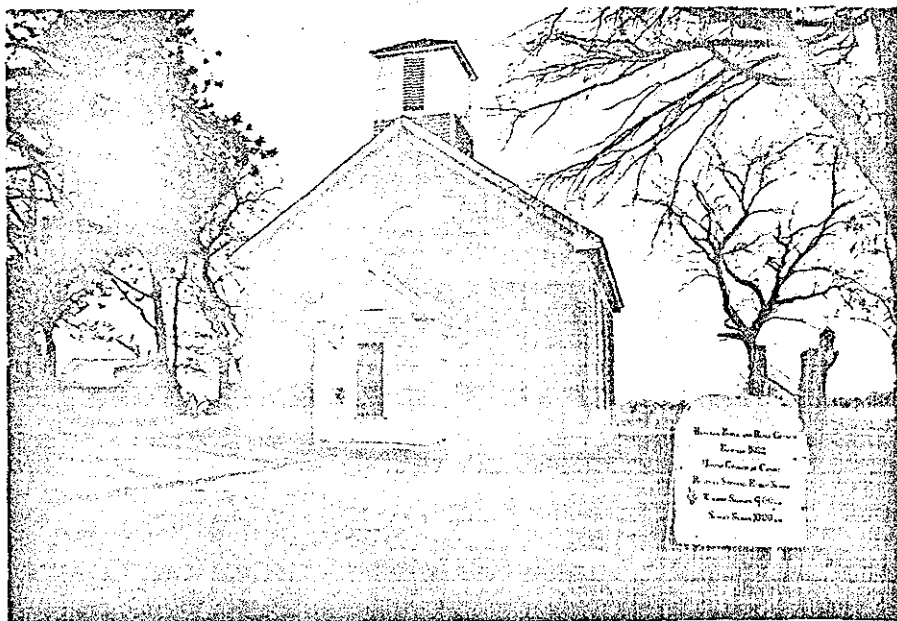
There are a number of limestone structures located between Allendorph and Hessdale; the road parallels South Branch of Mill Creek and abandoned Santa Fe right-of-way. Some distance north of Hessdale, I located an old Swedish cemetery, surrounded by a well preserved stone fence.

#### Wabaunsee West (Supplemental)

The following sites are situated some miles north of Wabaunsee West. They have been included to demonstrate the diversity and richness of cultural resources in this region. Of course, this is only a sample of supplemental resources.

Beecher Bible and Rifle Church: Wabaunsee

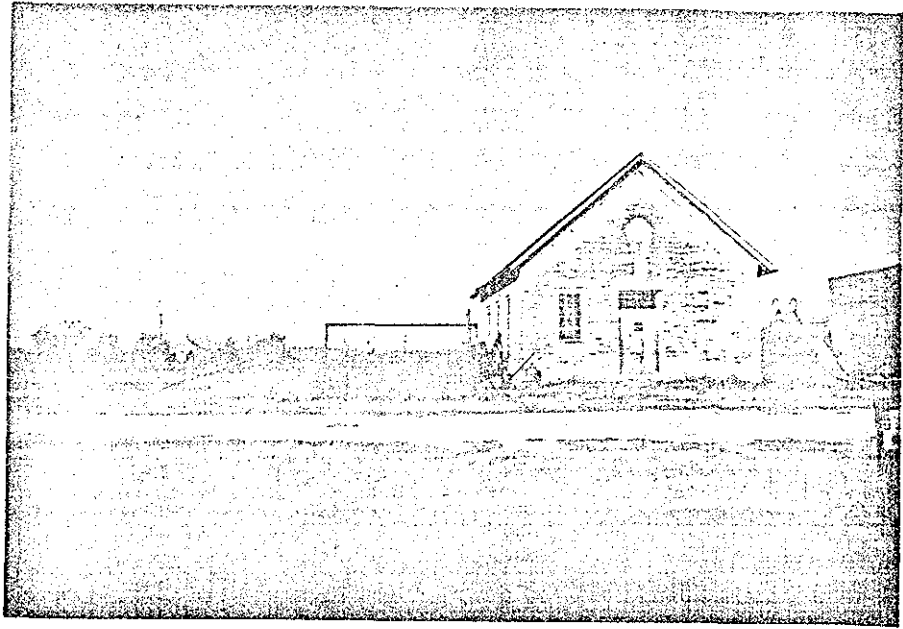
Fig. 65



Located in Wabaunsee. Kansas #18, about 15 miles from Alma.  
Listed in National Register. South view.

See appended material at end of report.

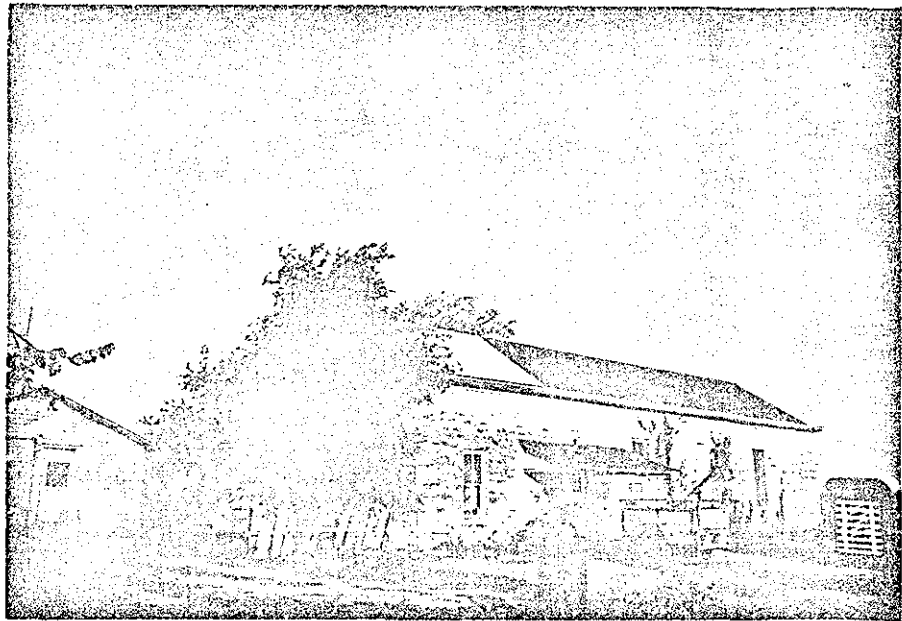
Fig. 66



Limestone. Several blocks north of Fig. 65. 3 bay, abandoned. Fair condition. West view.

Residential/Commercial Structure: Wabaunsee

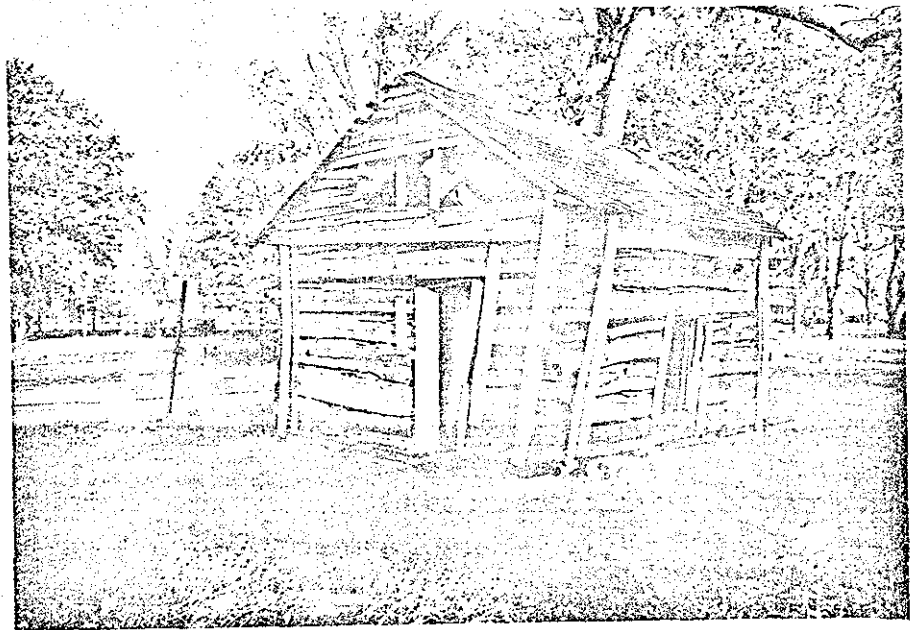
Fig. 67



Near Fig. 66. Limestone. 1 story, 5 bay, gable roof. Combination apartments and store. Fair condition. Northwest view.

Log Cabin: Wamego

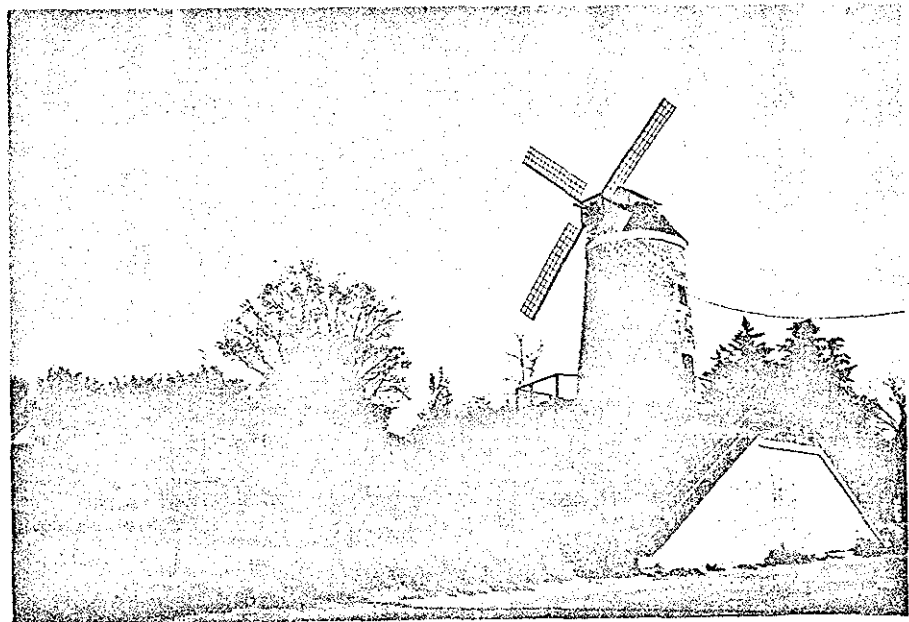
Fig. 68



City Park, near Kansas #99, 17 miles north of Alma. 19th Century log structure moved to park. Lacks integrity. Poor condition.

Dutch Mill: Wamego

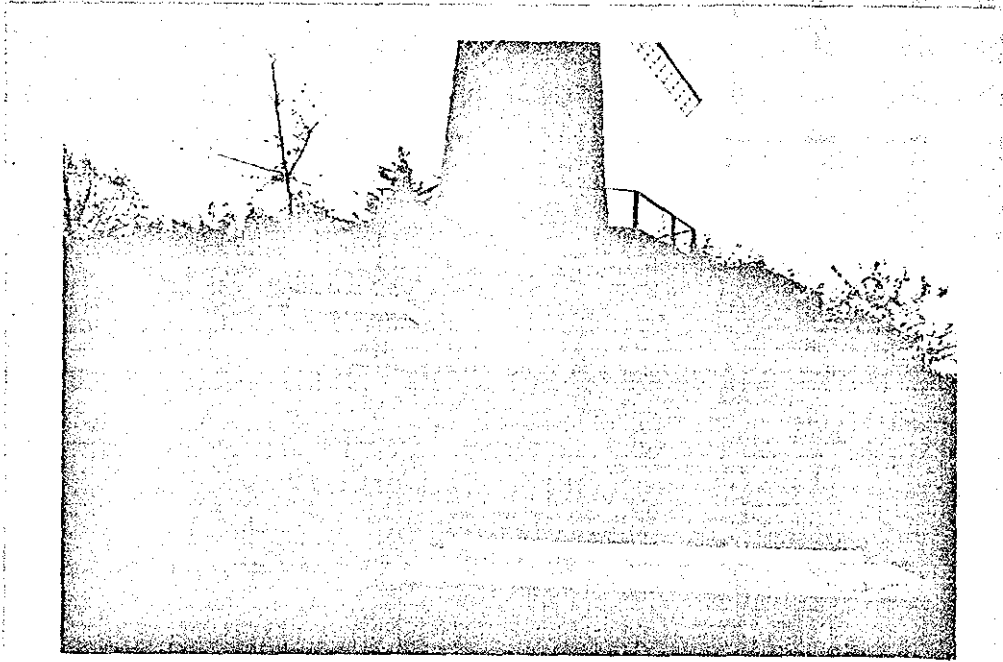
Fig. 69



City Park, see fig. 70 for additional background material. Listed on National Register. See also appended material.

Dutch Mill: Wamego

Fig. 70



See Fig. 69 also.

### Chase South Site

Central Kansas. Access from I-35 and Kansas #177 (Prairie Parkway.) Several sites merit further attention. Unlike Wabaunsee West, Chase South is more remote once a person leaves the highways. There are few structures located within the study area. Chase does present excellent prairie vistas. Unfortunately several man-made intrusions are present, items that detract from this site's value.

Abandoned Farm

Fig. 71



T23S; R8E; Section 35; Chase County. Frame. Rectangular plan. 2 story, 3 bay, gable roof. Porch in front. Deteriorated condition. Southwest view. Located within study area boundary.

Stone fence posts

Fig. 72



T22S; R9#; Section 9; Chase County. Example of stone fence posts erected in this region. Southwest view. Located within study area boundary.

Abandoned farm

Fig. 73



T22S; R9E; Section 20; Chase County. Frame & log. T plan. 1 story cabin. Several outbuildings. Windmill nearby. Abandoned. Poor condition. East view. Located within study area boundary.

Schoolhouse

Fig. 74



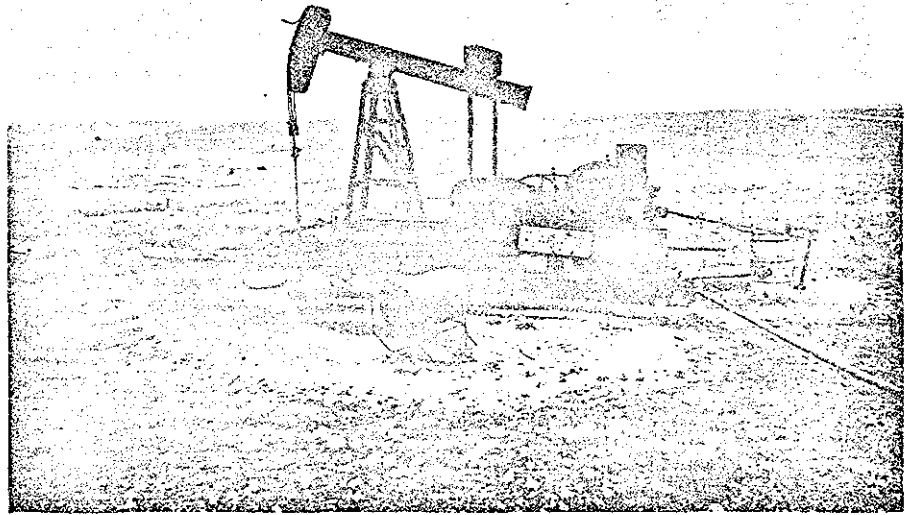
T22S; R9E; Section 30; Chase County. Frame. Rectangular plan. Small addition on south side. May have been used as a residence. East side has numerous windows. Shingle roof. Poor condition. West view. Located within study area boundary.



Oil well pump

Fig. 75

Located  
within  
study  
area  
boundary.



T22S; R9E; Section 35; Chase County. The Texas Company, W.L. Hartley Lease, Well #4. Other pumps are much larger. Note denuded area near well and connecting pipes. Many similar pumps found on eastern escarpment of Osage Site.

Low-water bridge (east of project area)

Fig. 76



T22S; R10E; Section 22; Chase County. Stone low-water bridge with cement covering. Now located in pasture, new bridge 100' north. Fair condition. South view. Located outside study area boundary.

Farmhouse (east of project area)

Fig. 77



T22S; R10E; Section 22; Chase County. Frame. Rectangular plan. 2 story house with corner turret. Dormers. Porch on east with bargeboard ornamentation. Good condition. Southwest view.

Schoolhouse

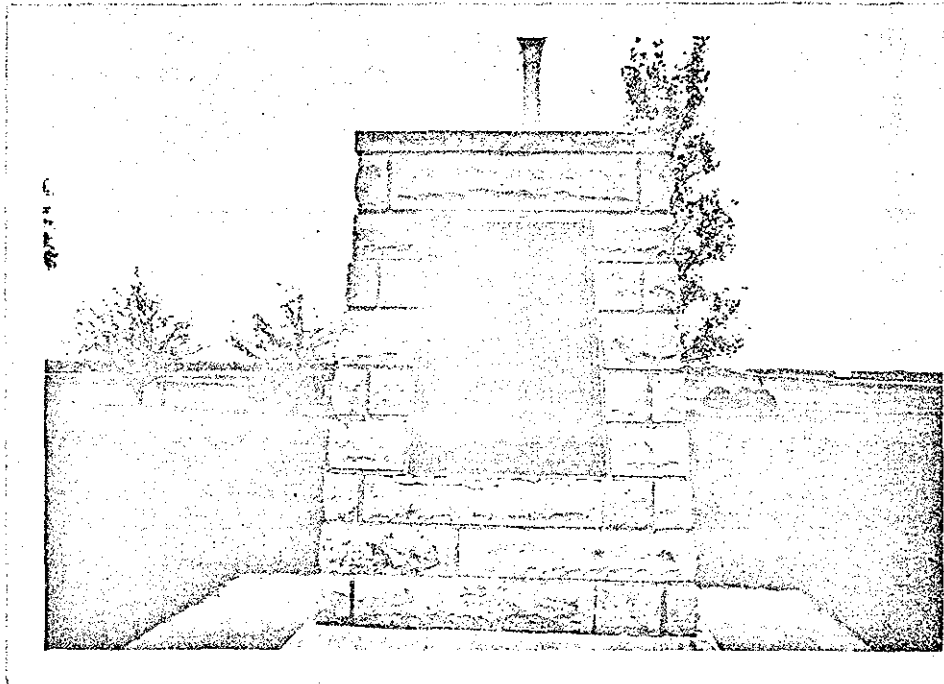
Fig. 78



T22S; R10E; Section 14; Chase County. Limestone. Frame entrance. 1 story, gable roof, center chimney. Windows out, used for cattle feed storage. On the left, a sidewalk parallels the structure. Poor condition. East view. Both of above located outside study area boundary.

Knute Rockne Memorial: Matfield Green Oasis.

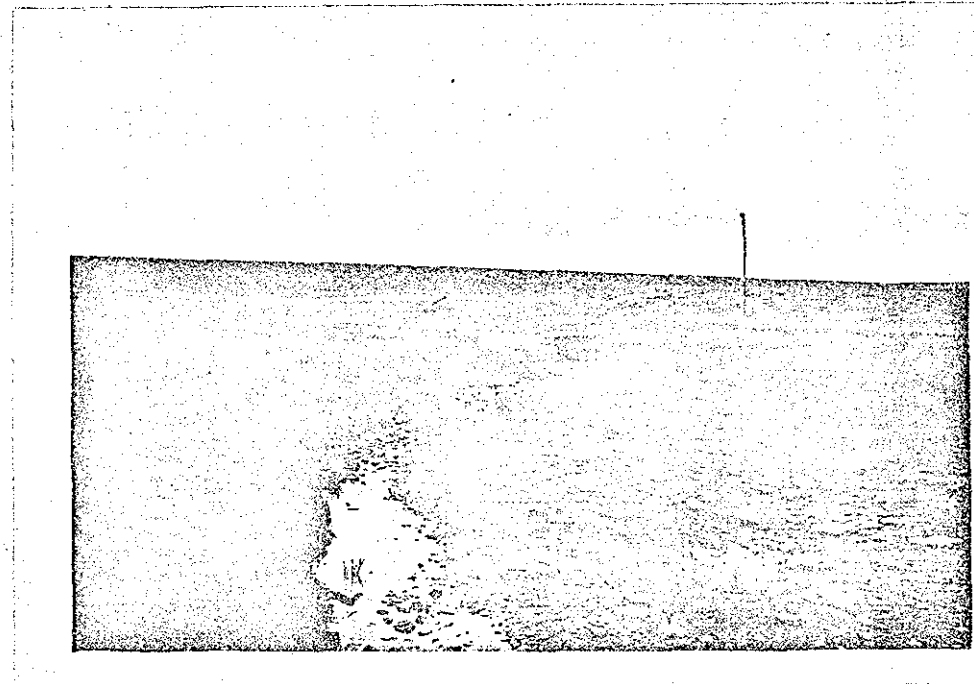
Fig. 79



I-35, near Matfield Green, Chase County. The original crash site near Bazaar also has a memorial to the noted Notre Dame coach. West view. Located within study area boundary.

Limestone bridge

Fig. 80



T21S; R9E; Section 14; Chase County. Abandoned bridge 100' north of present road, fair condition. North view. Located outside study area boundary.

Thrall, Kansas

Fig. 81



T21S; R10E; Section 33; Chase County. Several small frame buildings. May have been a small trading center. Phillips Oil leases nearby. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen buildings, 2 trailers. Fair condition. Northwest view. Located outside study area boundary.

Cemetery

Fig. 82



T20S; R10E; Section 20; Chase County. Graves date from late 19th to early 20th century. Good condition. Northeast view. Located outside study area boundary.

Double Arch Bridge

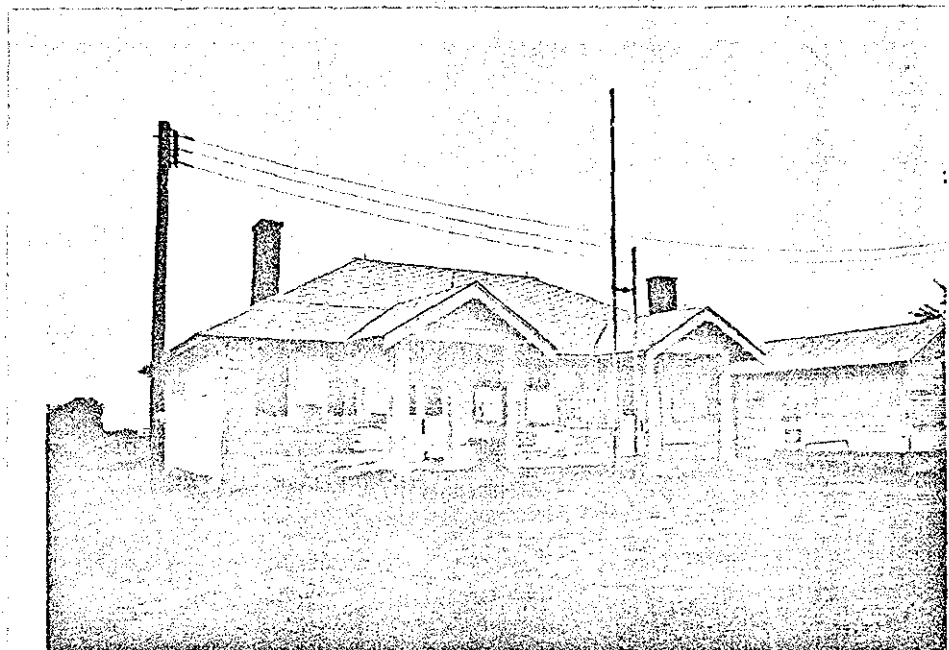
Fig. 83



T20S; R9E; Section 23/26; Chase County. Concrete, iron railing double arch bridge. Some stone work. Good condition. East view.

Schoolhouse

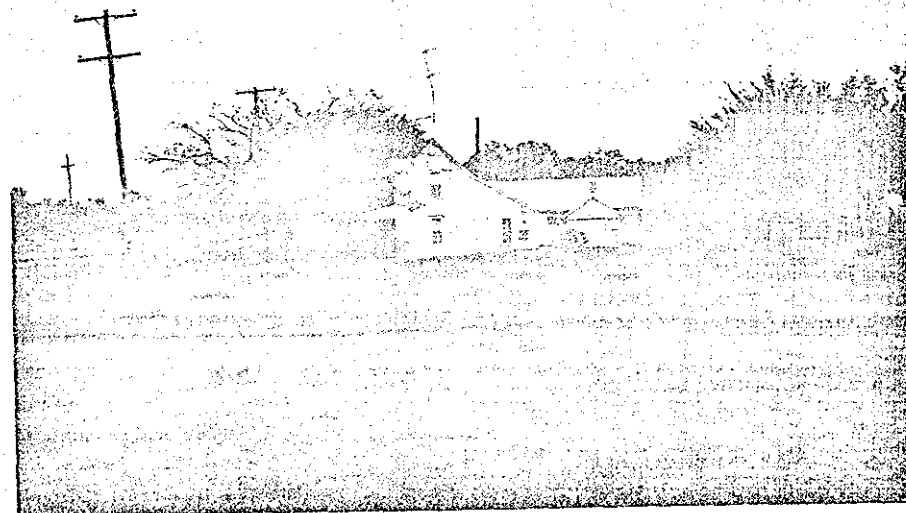
Fig. 84



T20S; R9E; Section 27; Chase County. Abandoned frame school. Double entrance & porches. 2-4 rooms inside. Used for storage. Hip roof. 2 chimneys. Fair condition. South view. Both of above located outside study area boundary.

# Farmhouse

Fig. 85



T20S; R9E; Section 27; Chase County. Frame. Rectangular plan. 2 story house with rear addition. 3 bay, small porch in front. 1 dormer. Steeply pitched front roof, rear has gentle slope. Good condition. South view. Located outside study area boundary.

# Farmhouse

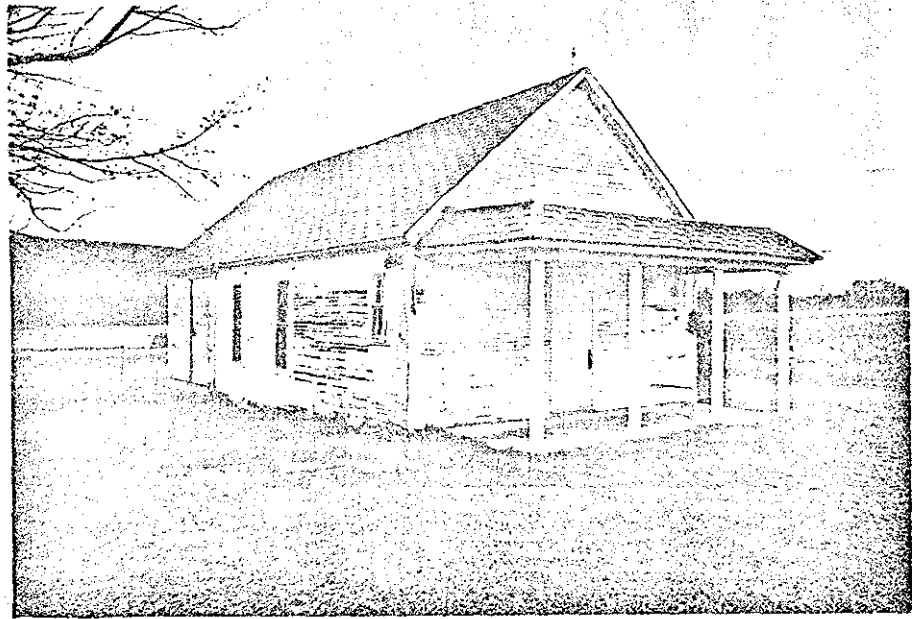
Fig. 86



T20S; R9E; Section 27; Chase County. Stone. L plan. 1½ story, 3 bay with small porch over front door. 3 inside end chimneys. Poor condition. West view. Located outside study area boundary.

Salem Township Hall

Fig. 87



T20S; R9E; Section 14; Chase County. Frame. Rectangular plan. Re-cycled church or school. Porch on main facade. Fairly recent roof. Note double-wide door at rear left. Fair condition. Northwest view. Both structures located outside study area boundary. Going north & south along dirt road at rear of above structure, one finds a number of farm-not ranches. A few stone buildings in the vicinity.

Farmhouse

Fig. 88

T20S; R9E;  
Section 11;  
Chase County.  
Limestone. T  
plan. Large  
2 story, gable  
roof, 3 bay.  
Stone arches  
& lintels.  
Note the  
interesting  
quoin work  
and pattern



around windows. 2-3 inside end chimneys. Fair condition. East view.

Lapland

Fig. 89



T20S; R9E; Section 2. Chase County. Frame house and store in poor condition.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  story house, 3 bay. Deteriorated condition. Southeast view. Located outside study area boundary.

Schoolhouse

Fig. 90

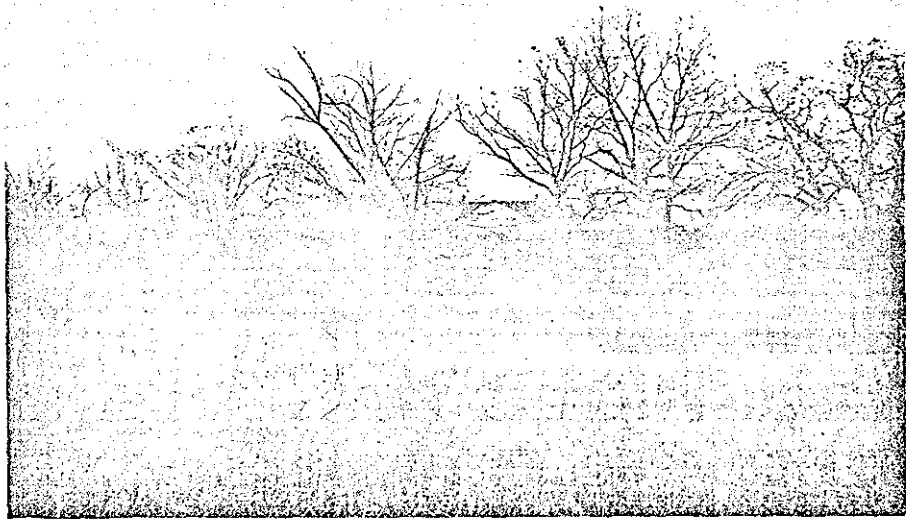


T20S; R8E; Section 10; Chase County. Stucco faced 1 room school. Gable roof. Poor condition. Northwest view. Located within study area boundary.



Farmhouse

Fig. 91



T20S; R8E; Section 10; Chase County. Frame. Rectangular plan. 2 story, 3 gables, 2 chimneys, 3 bay. Fair condition. East view. Located within study area boundary.

- Farmhouse

Fig. 92



T20S; R9E; Section 2; Chase County. Limestone. Rectangular plan. 2 story, 4 bay, gable roof, shingles, 2 inside end chimneys. Fair condition. East view. Located outside study area boundary.

Farmhouse

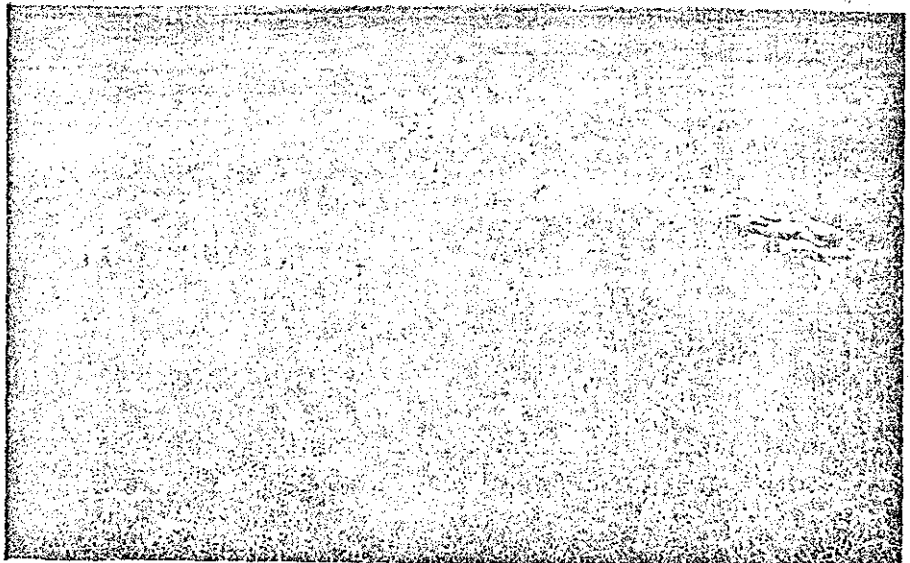
Fig. 93



T21S; 9E; Section 32; Chase County. Frame. T plan. 2 story with 3 chimneys, rear addition. Good condition. East view.

Stone Foundation

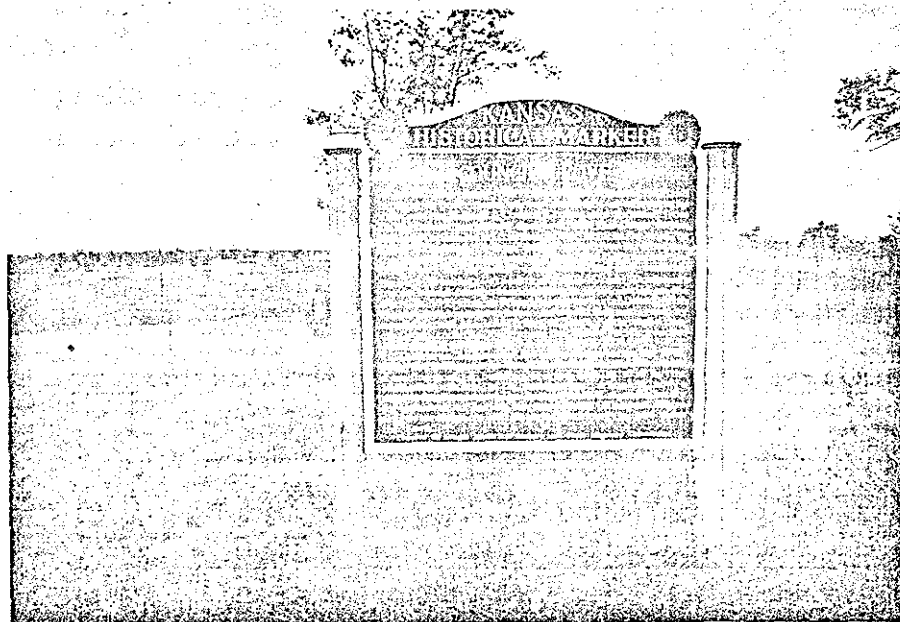
Fig. 94



T22S; R8E; Section 35; Chase County. While searching for High Prairie Cemetery I encountered this stone foundation. May have been a structure at one time. Both of the above located within study area boundary.

Supplemental Items (Figs. 95-119 located some distance north of study area boundary.)  
Chase South Site: Council Grove

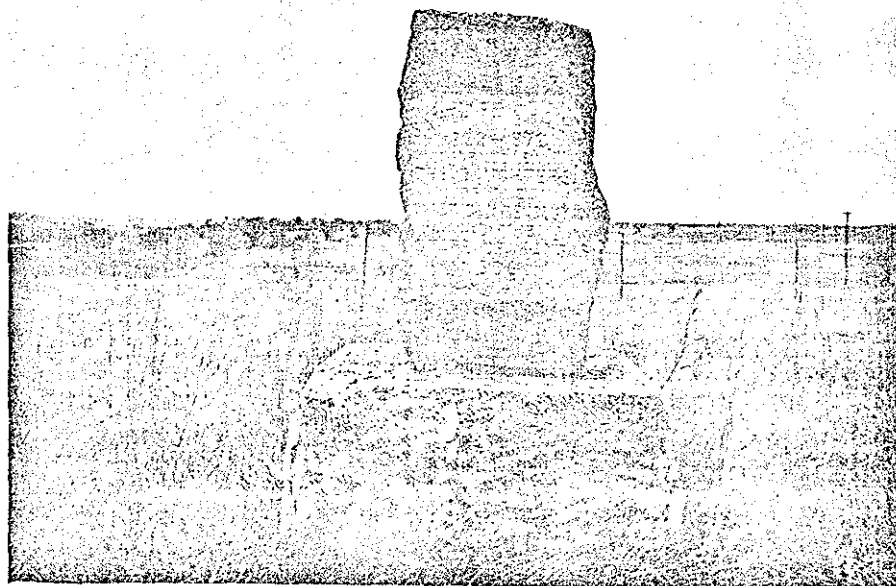
Fig. 95



Kansas Historical Society Marker near Council Grove. This historic community lies about mid-point between the Wabaunsee and Chase sites on Kansas #177 (Prairie Parkway). Prairie Park visitors would be almost certain to visit the community and its resources.

Santa Fe Trail Marker: Council Grove

Fig. 96



Highway 56, just east of Council Grove. Early commemorative trail marker erected by DAR (1906).

Last Chance Store: Council Grove

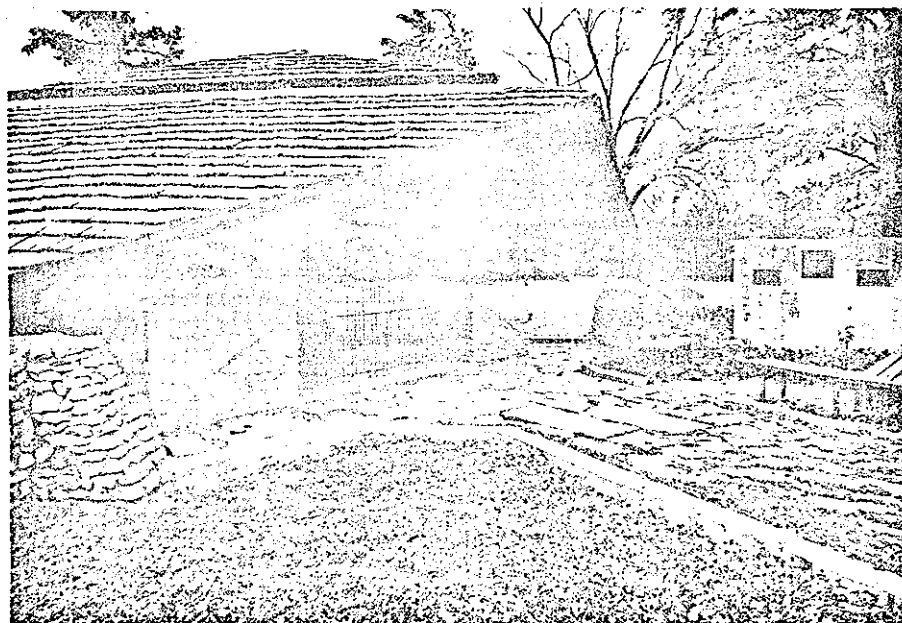
Fig. 97



Historic limestone store. Served to re-supply westward settlers; used as antique store now. Part of the Council Grove Historic District. Listed on the National Register. See appended material.

Council Oak: Council Grove

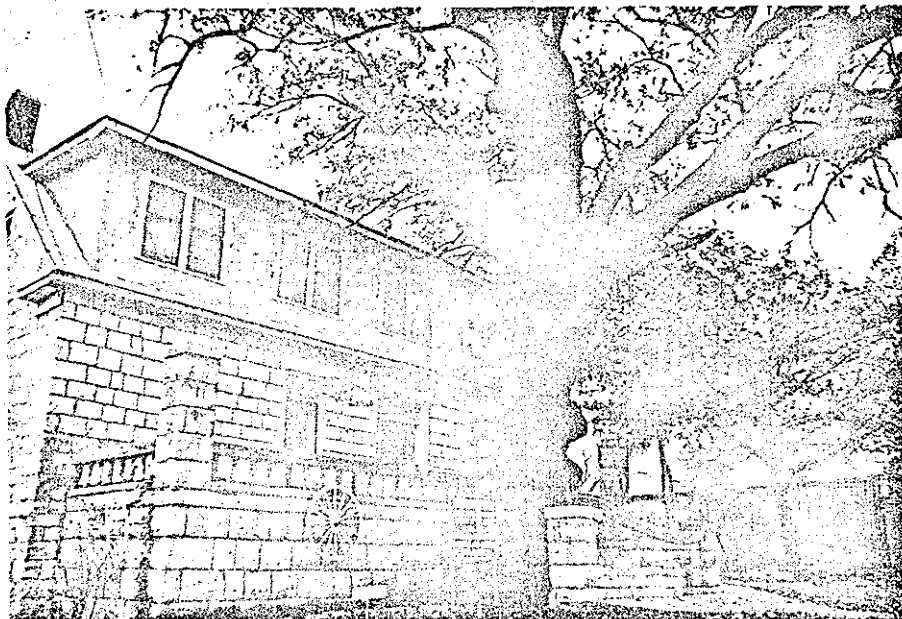
Fig. 98



Council Grove. Remnant of historic tree where Federal Government and Osage Indians made the treaty for the Santa Fe Trail. Part of Council Grove Historical District. See appended material.

Post Office Oak: Council Grove

Fig. 99



Tree used as primitive mailbox by early travelers. Historic District. See appended material.

Madonna of the Trail: Council Grove

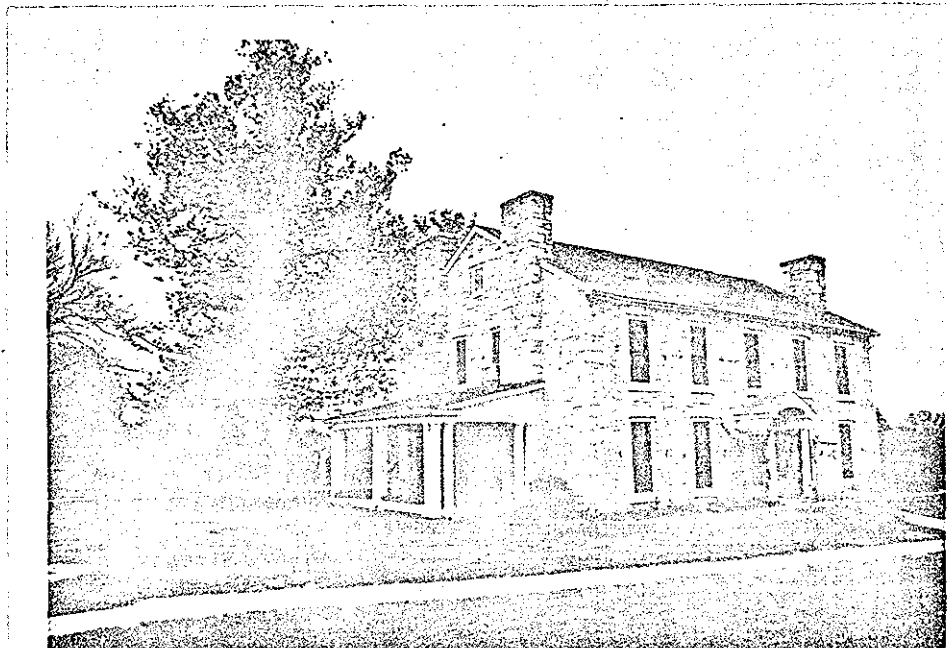
Fig. 100



One of a series erected in the Midwest to honor the pioneer woman (circa 1920's)

Old Kaw Indian Mission: Council Grove

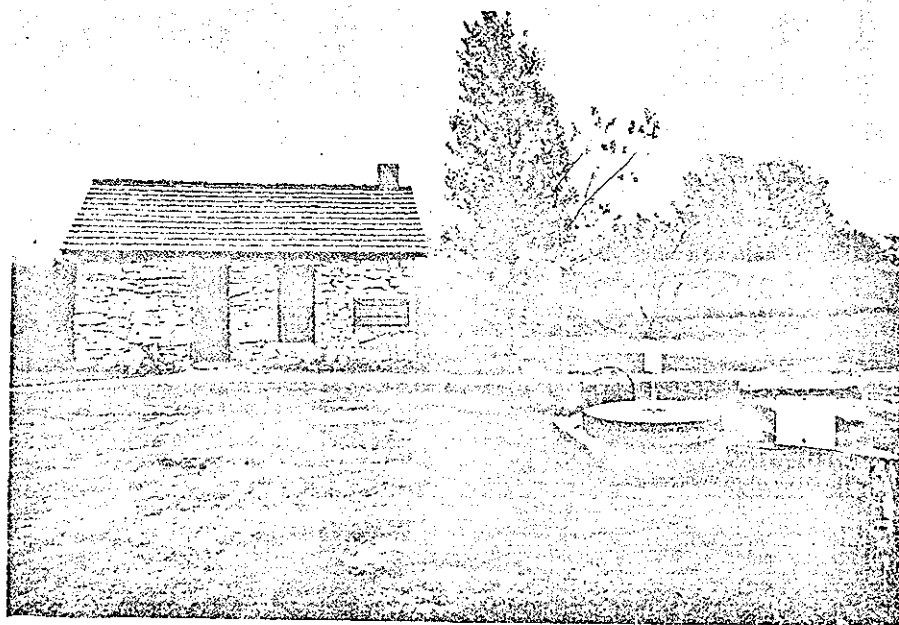
Fig. 101



Constructed 1850. Used as hotel, school, Indian agency. Now a museum. Historical District. See appended material.

Indian Reservation Cottage (restored)

Fig. 102



Restored cottage near Kaw Mission. East view.

Indian Reservation Cottage (ruins)

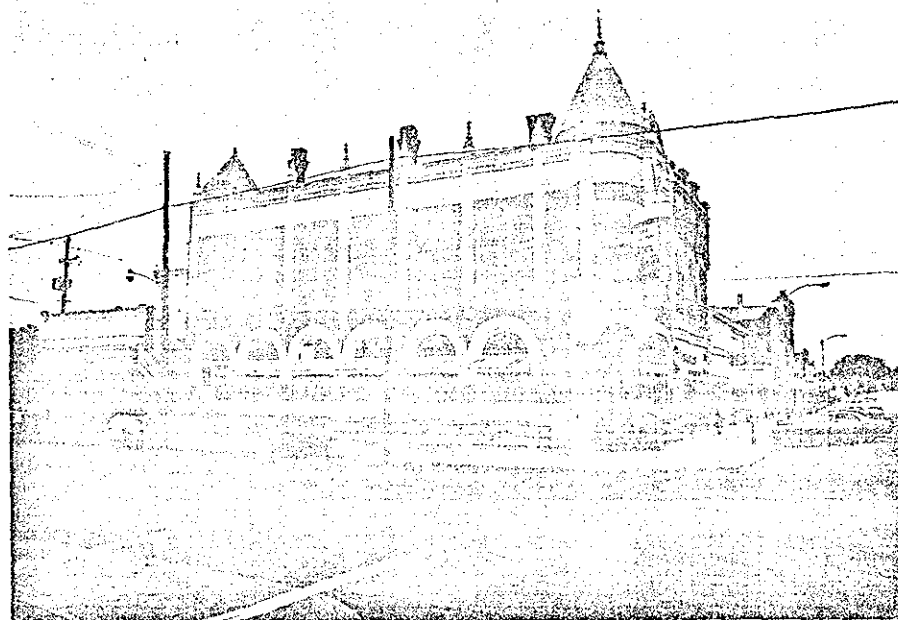
Fig. 103



Original site of Indian village. Limestone. Rectangular plan. Ruins of several 1850's "public housing" buildings remain extant. Some agency should act to preserve these sites southeast of Council Grove. Northwest view.

Farmer's & Drovers Bank: Council Grove

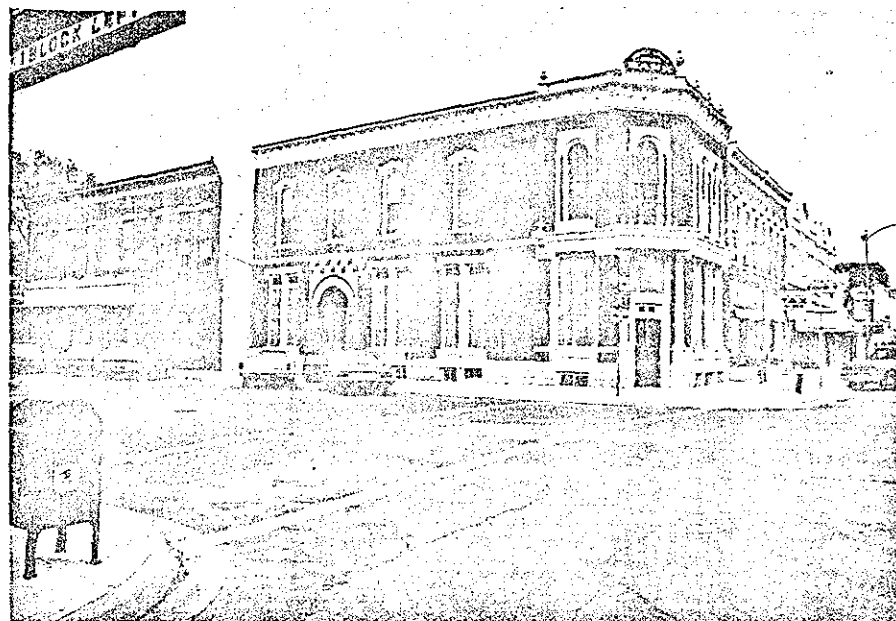
Fig. 104



Well preserved bank building. National Register listing.  
Southwest view. See appended material.

Council Grove National Bank

Fig. 105

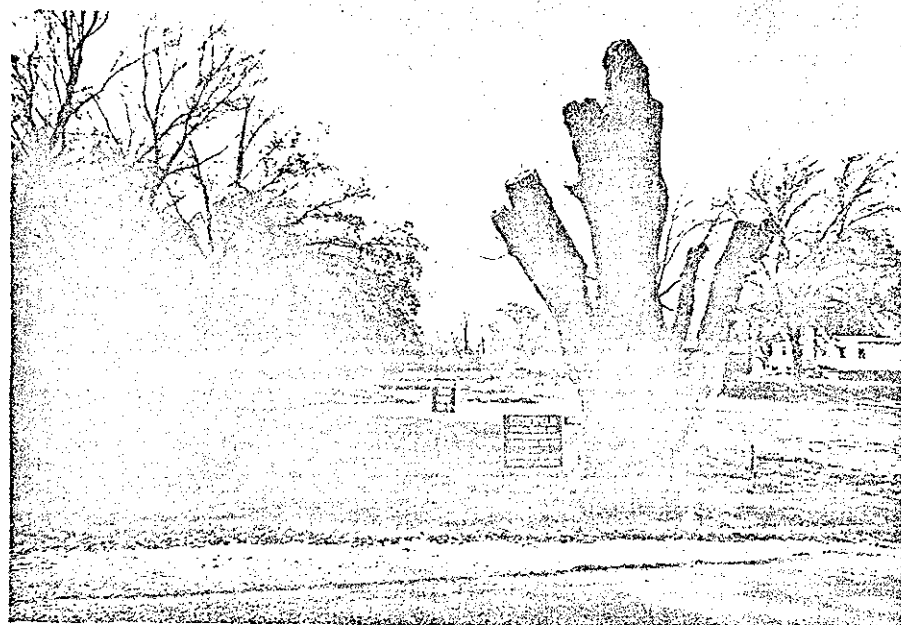


(1887) National Register Listing. Northeast view.



Custer Elm: Council Grove

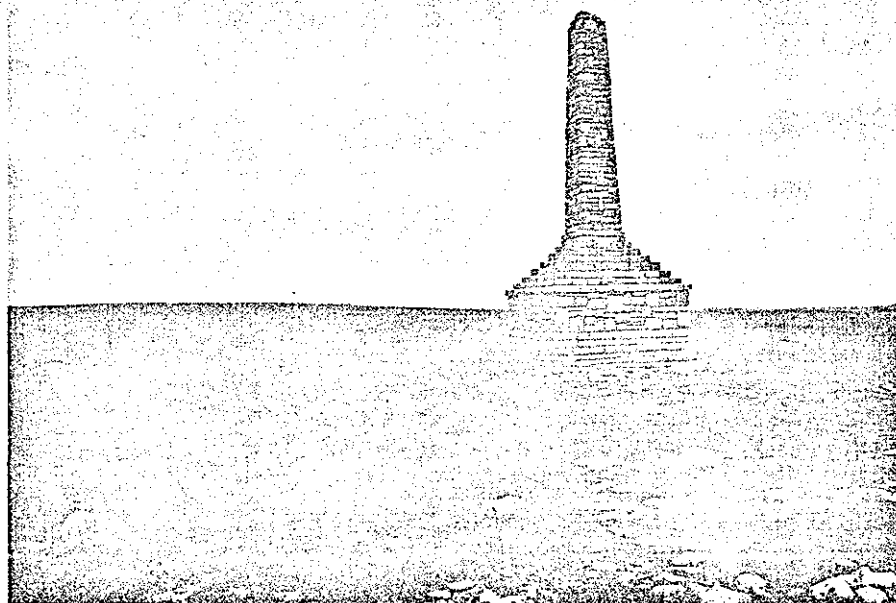
Fig. 106



Note incorrect data on sign.

Indian Monument

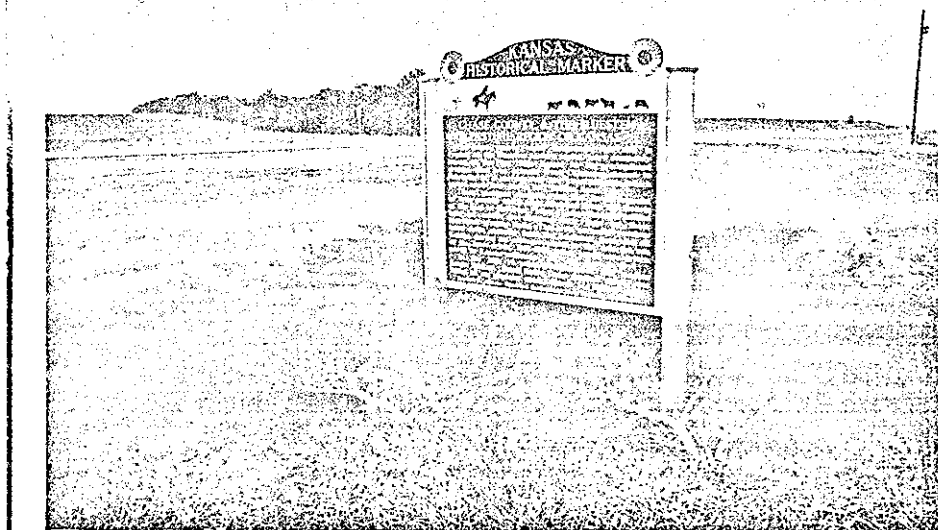
Fig. 107



Southeast of Council Grove. This monument is located near ruins depicted in Figure 102. Commemorates Kaw Indians, according to local sources.

## Chase County Marker

Fig. 108



Erected by Kansas Historical Society. Located on U.S. 50,  
1 mile east of Strong City.

## Cottonwood River: Cottonwood Falls

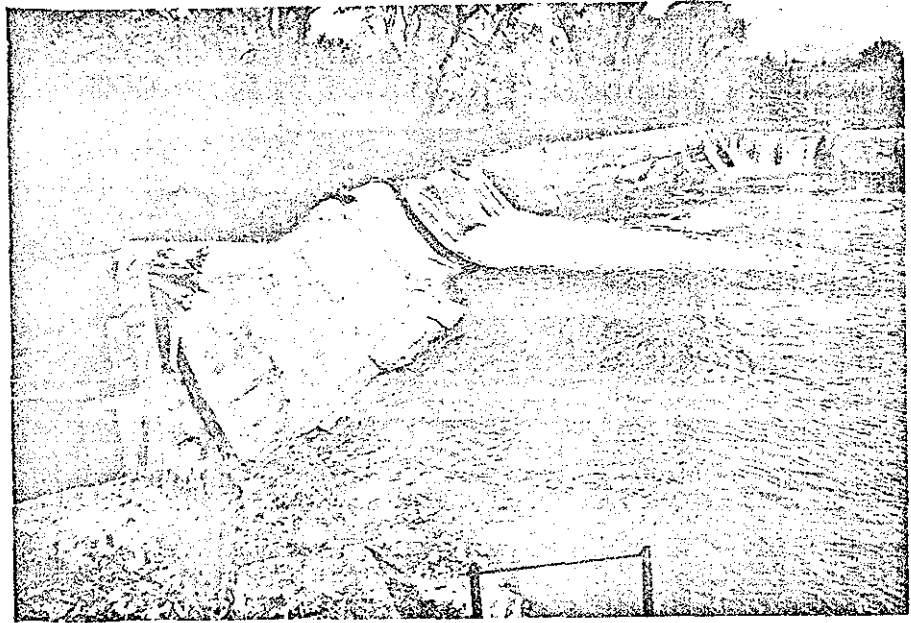
Fig. 109



Mill ruins near Kansas #177. Erected 1859, destroyed 1934.  
Only 2 mill sites in or near the 3 sites. Others certainly  
erected but little remains to mark their location.

Dam: Cottonwood Falls

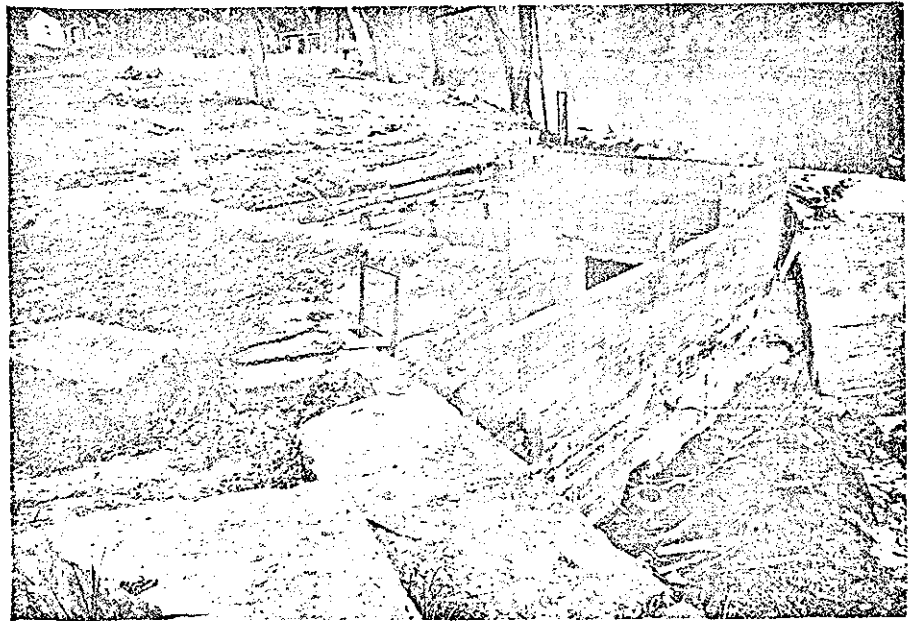
Fig. 110



Mill dam across Cottonwood River. North view.

Mill Ruins: Cottonwood Falls

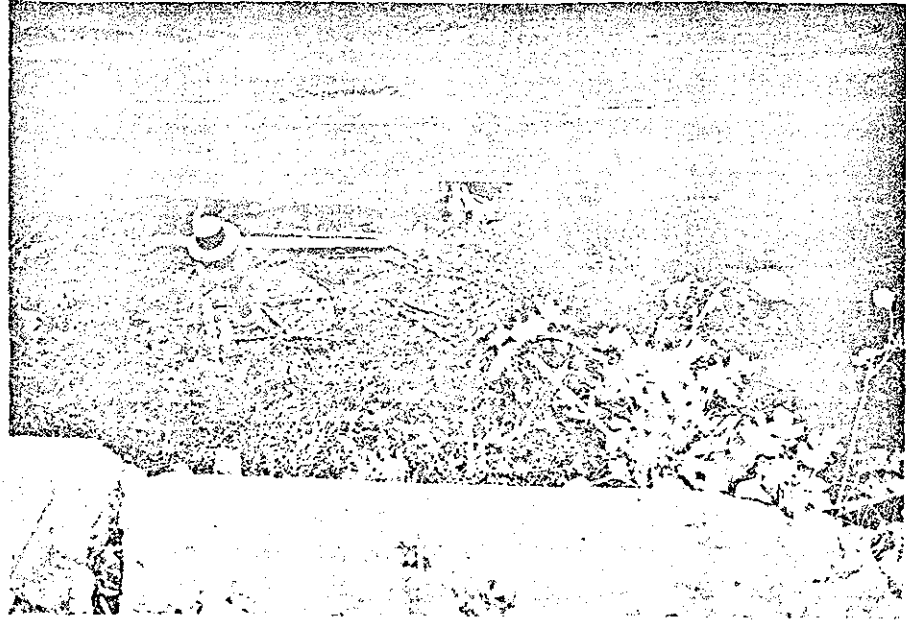
Fig. 111



Concrete and stone sluiceway. Sluice gate (background - center) still restrains water.

Mill Ruins: Cottonwood Falls

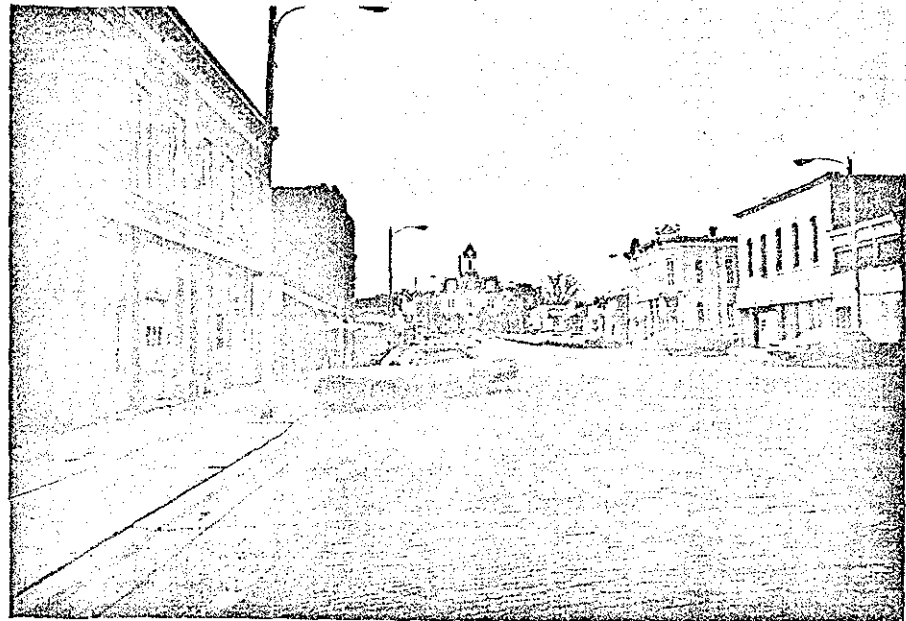
Fig. 112



Turbine shafts at bottom of sluiceway.

Cottonwood Falls

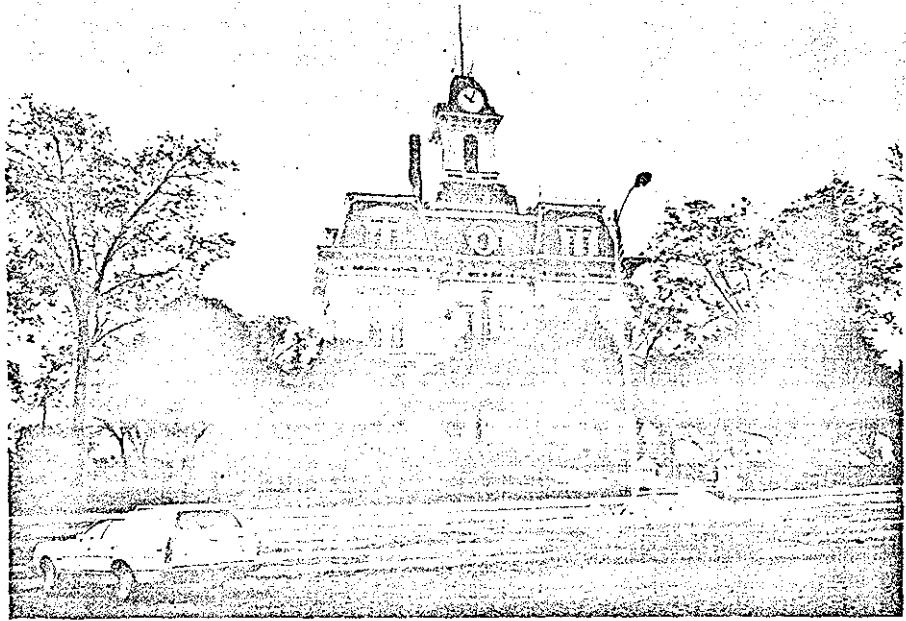
Fig. 113



Main Street toward the south. Chase County Courthouse. A horse drawn street railway operated along this street for over 30 years. Note late 19th Century commercial structures. Cottonwood Falls served as county seat and trading center. Close to railroad.

Chase County Courthouse (1872)

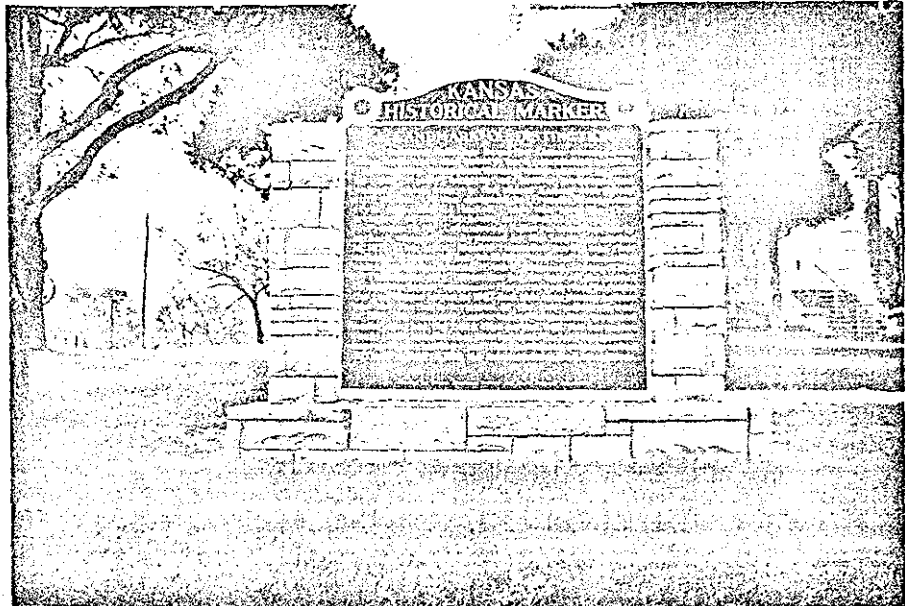
Fig. 114



A National Register landmark. The oldest operative courthouse in Kansas. South view.

Marker: Cottonwood Falls

Fig. 115



Kansas Historical Society marker describing the courthouse. South view.

Spring Hill Farm and Stock Ranch House

Fig. 116



3 miles north of Strong City. Built in 1881. National Register site. West view. See appended material

S.N. Wood House

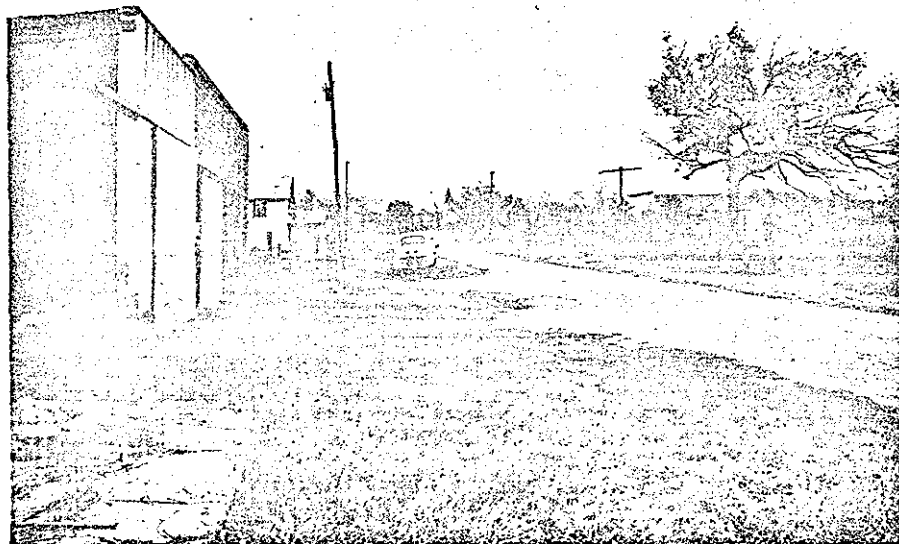
Fig. 117



$\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of Cottonwood Falls. National Register Listing. North view. See appended material.

Bazaar

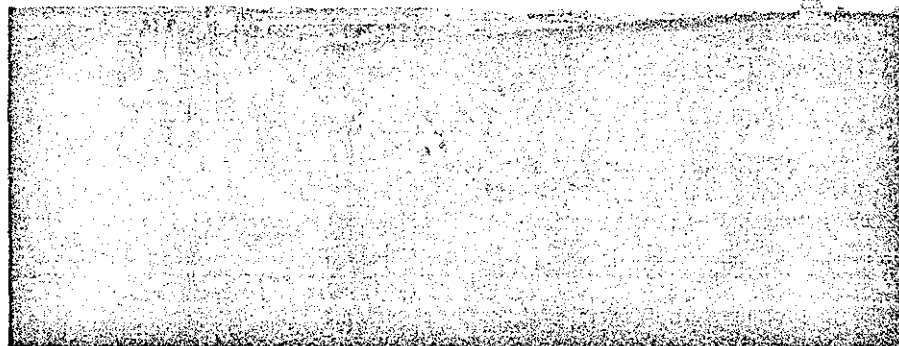
Fig. 118



Chase County. Main business area. Most commercial businesses closed and boarded. Little evidence of activity. West view.

Ronniger Indian Memorial

Fig. 119

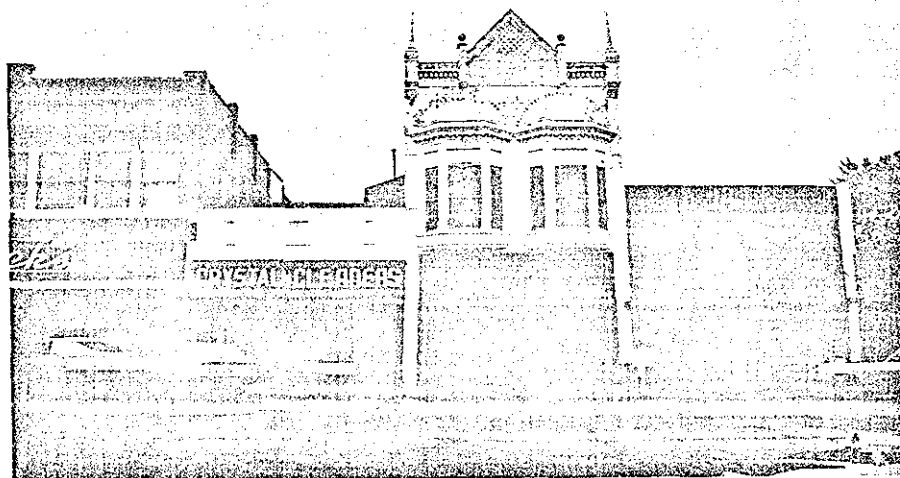


T2LS; R8E; Section 4; Chase County. Several small stone markers placed on the site by Ronniger brothers, 2 local amateur Indian relic collectors. Bazaar in center background. North view.

Supplemental Items: Figs. 120-122 illustrate late 19th Century commercial structures in communities between the Chase and Osage sites.

Eureka

Fig. 120



Main Street - late 19th Century commercial building. Structure significance stems from intricate facade. Note the small towers and 2 protruding bays. East view.

Eureka

Fig. 120 A

Main Street-constructed 1879. Not quite identical designs. Different quoin work & window arches and lintels. West view.

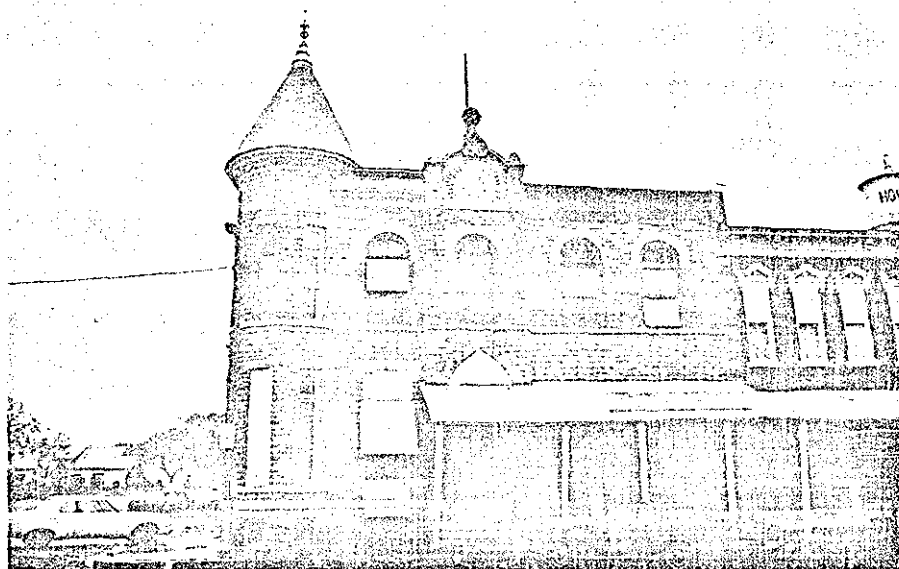


The above structures located some distance south of the Chase study area.



Howard National Bank

Fig. 121



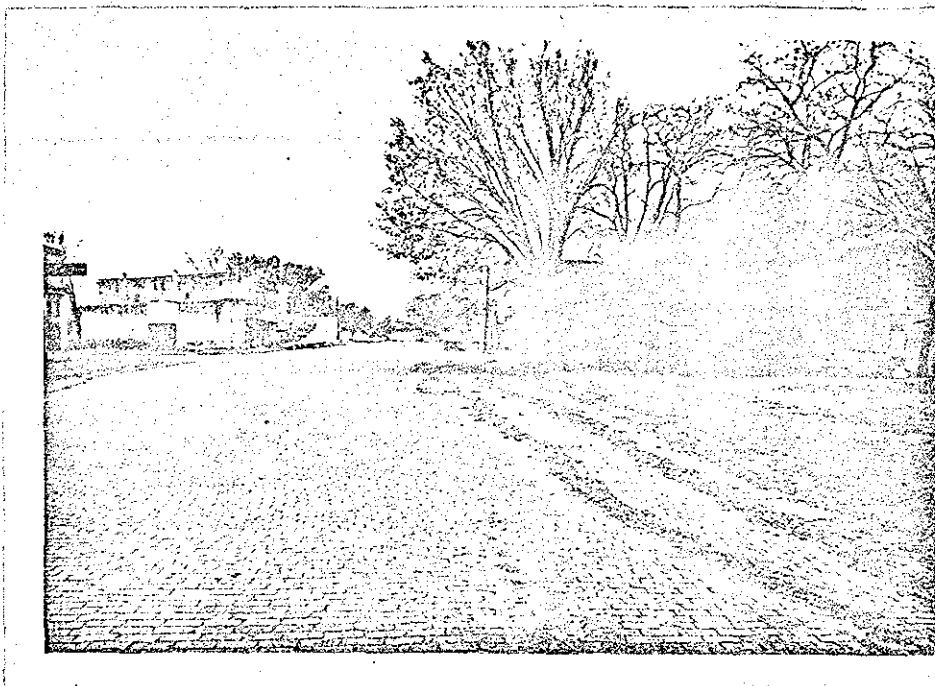
Main Street - Howard, Kansas. Kansas #99. Large corner tower enhances rectangular plan building. Shaped stone. Canopy porch added later. East view. Located some distance south of the Chase site.

Osage Site - Access from Kansas #99 & Oklahoma #18.  
Site also included several interesting townsites.

Main Street: Elgin, Kansas

Fig. 122

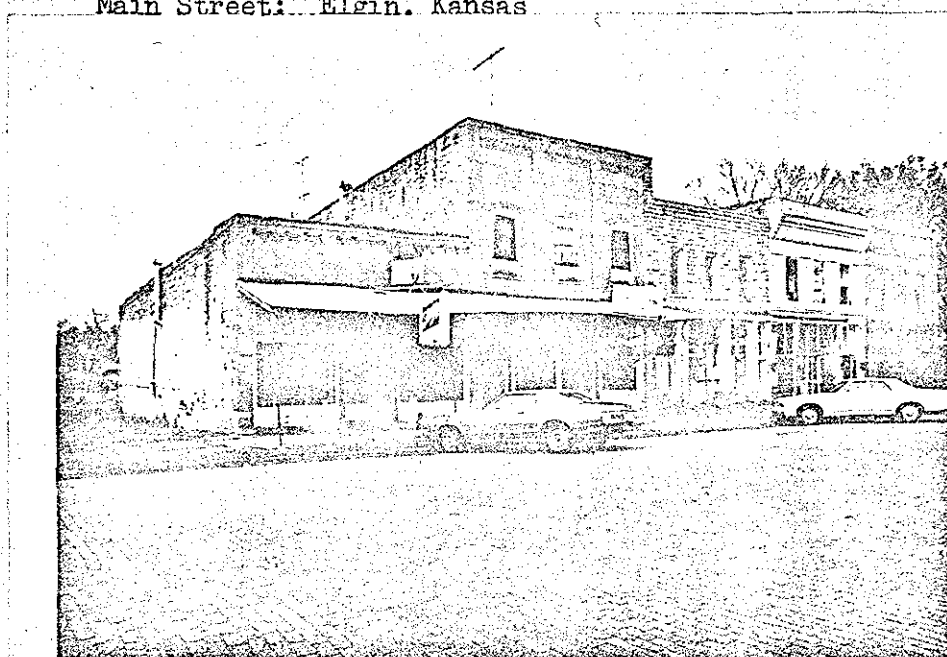
Located  
outside  
study  
area  
boundary.



A few miles northeast of the Osage site. Elgin, Kansas, Chautauqua County. Former cattle town - little activity presently. Most buildings in poor shape. Note brick paving. East view. Site of first Masonic Hall in Chautauqua County. Historically, a district which could qualify for the National Register.

Main Street: Elgin, Kansas

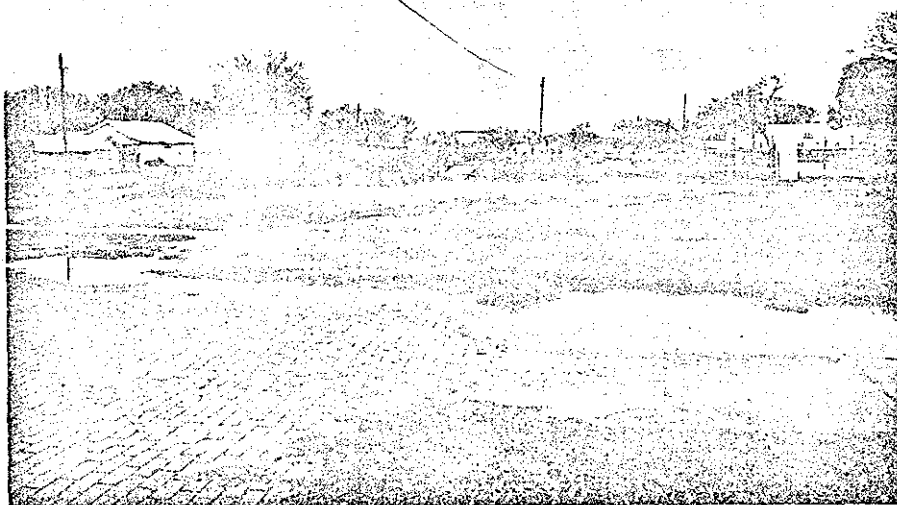
Fig. 123



Main commercial block. 3 structures at right completely gutted. Building (second from left) houses a local museum - open on Sundays. Located outside study area boundary.

Elgin, Kansas

Fig. 124



Former Santa Fe Railroad right-of-way. Community once a major cattle shipping point. Located outside study area boundary.

Service Station, Elgin, Kansas

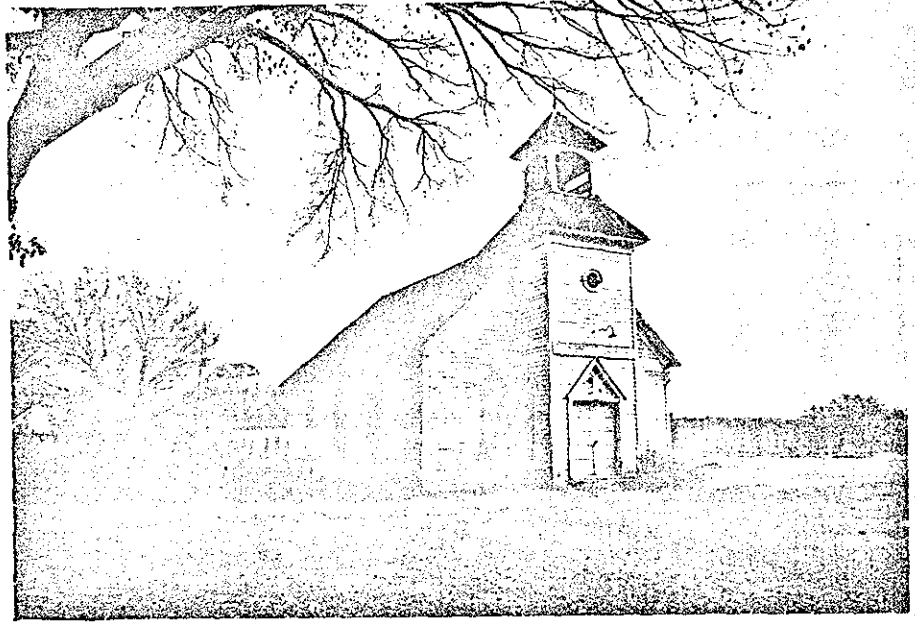
Fig. 125



Elgin - small station. Note glass topped pumps. Located outside study area boundary.

Elgin Baptist Church

Fig. 126



Small frame church, located on south side. Located outside study area boundary.

Methodist Church, Elgin

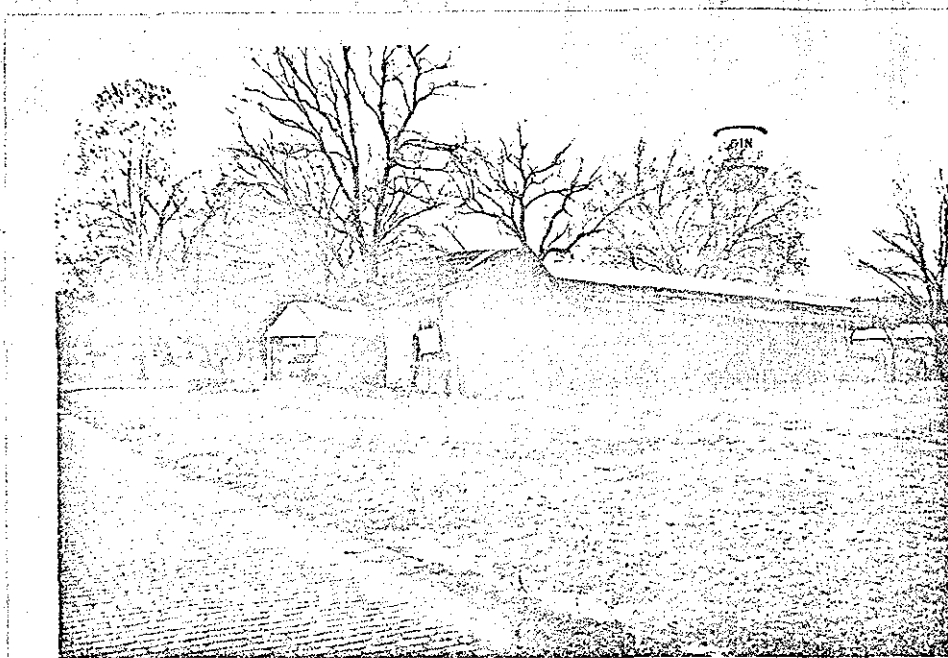
Fig. 127



Built 1892, rebuilt 1921. Brick, 2 doric columns. Leaded glass windows. Unique arch style for small town church. Located outside study area boundary.

## Livery Stable, Elgin

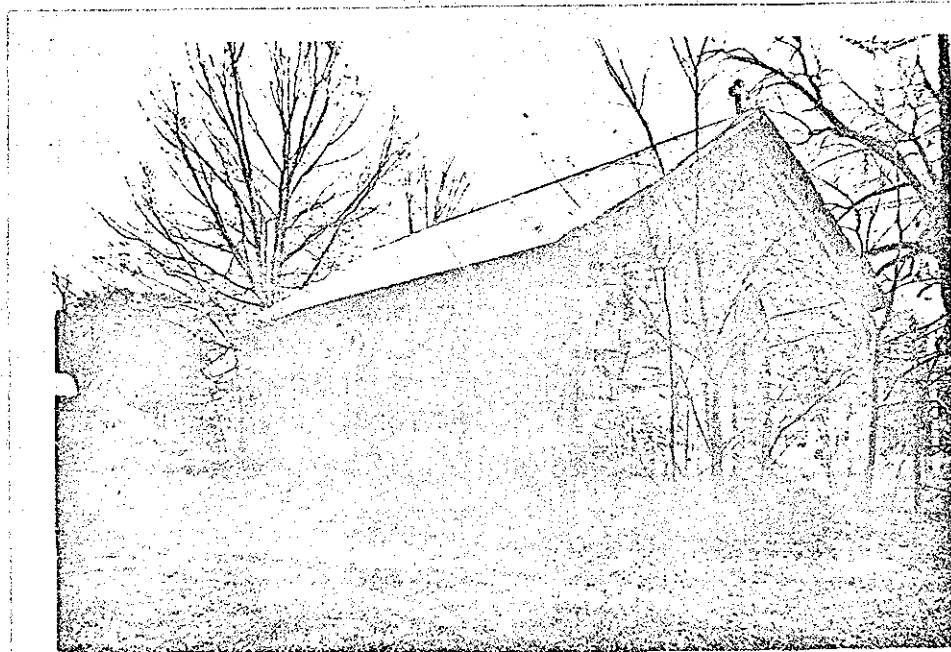
Fig. 128



Structure used as a livery stable and as a horse and mule feeding. Also employed as a sale barn. Many saddle horses were stabled here in connection with the local cattle industry. Later used for feed store, hay storage, cattle & hog feeding. An old treadmill used for pumping water, operated by a vicious stallion.

## Church

Fig. 129



Stone church, currently used for hay storage. Both of the above structures located outside study area boundary.

## Elgin Cemetery

Fig. 130



T25S; R10E; Section 11, Chautauqua County. Several elaborate stone markers can be found in this cemetery. Northwest view.

Some historical-minded folks live in the Elgin area. There are several local historical markers.

1. On Main Street, site of Catholic Church, 1873-1931 organized by Father Ponzigilone, Missionary to Osage halfbreeds.
2. Nearby. In memory of Thomas E. Trigg, publisher of the Elgin Journal, 1916-1932. A community builder.
3. On a corner. Hudson House stood here; first built in Hudson, 1 mile northeast but later moved to Elgin, home of Rome Hanks.
4. A sign in the weeds. TAKE IT TO GOODY, HE CAN FIX IT. YOU BE GOOD TO GOODY AND GOODY WILL BE GOOD TO YOU. Site of Goody Koontz, Blacksmith & Fixit shop operated from 1914 to 1939.

Located outside study area boundary.

Debusk Cemetery

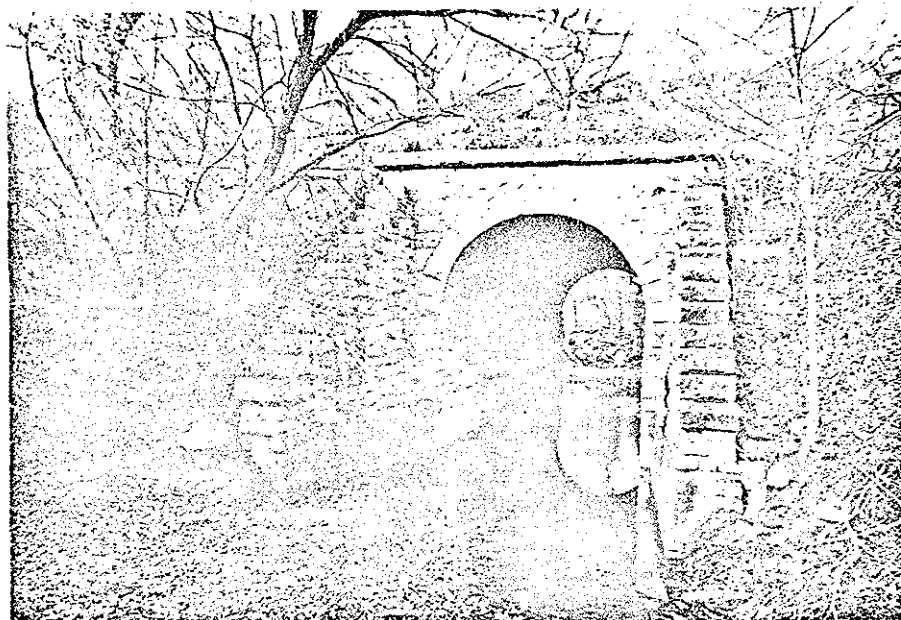
Fig. 131



T35S; R10E; Section 8; Chautauqua County. 25 markers. Good condition. North view. Located outside study area boundary.

Railroad Bridge

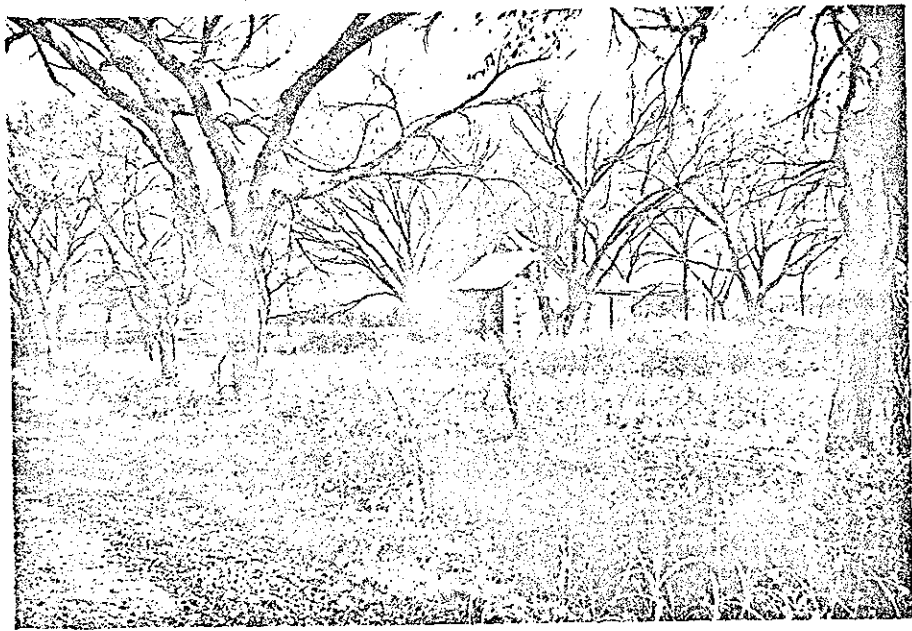
Fig. 132



T35S; R10E; Section 9; Chautauqua County. Well preserved stone arch bridge carried Santa Fe Railroad over a small stream. Note excellent craftsmanship. North view. Located outside study area boundary.

Abandoned Farmhouse

Fig. 133



T35S; R10E; Section 16; Chautauqua County. Limestone. T plan.  
1 story, 3 bay, poor condition. Southeast view. Located outside  
study area boundary.

Abandoned Farmhouse

Fig. 134



T35S; R10E; Section 17; Chautauqua County. Frame.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  story.  
Rectangular plan. Gable roof. Outside end chimney almost sep-  
erated from structure. Note stone fence in foreground. Deter-  
iorated. East view. Located outside study area boundary.



Wilson Cemetery

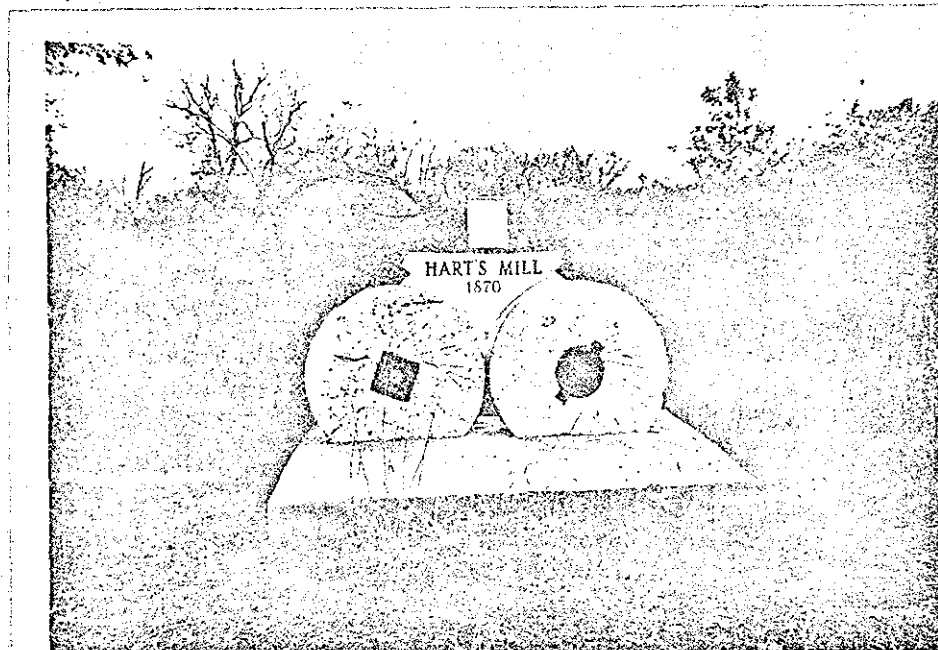
Fig. 135



T35S; R10E; Section 8; Chautauqua County. Wilson Cemetery, roughly  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of the DeBusk site. Southeast view.

Hart's Mill Site

Fig. 136



T35S; R9E; Section 1; Chautauqua County. Mill site near a two span iron bridge, single lane, no plate. Sign above burr stones reads as follows: "Hart's Mill, the town of Hart's Mill originated in 1870 when James Henry Hart built the mill. James Henry (see next page)

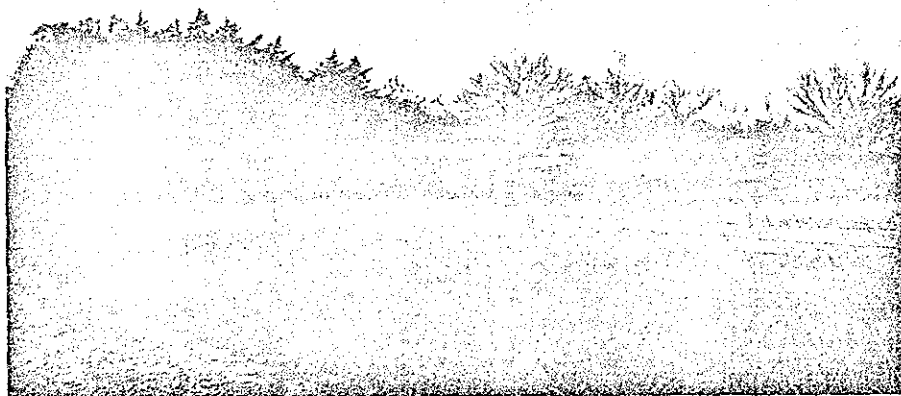
(Both of the above located outside study area boundary.)

Hart was appointed postmaster by the U.S. Government on October 11, 1872, and thus the Hart's Mill consisted of a mail stop, a grist mill, grocery store, and a growing farm community. Oldtimers can recall when horse thieves and cattle rustlers reportedly were caught, and then tried, and sentenced all within the shade of an old oak tree. When the mill was partially destroyed by a flood in May of 1885, the Post Office was later established at the new town of Hewins on April 6, 1887, and the facilities were then transferred there from the Hart's Mill. Hart's Mill was subsequently relegated to the past and its history almost forgotten.

Note: A new ford has been created at the stream. Some stones have been uncovered, may have been mill site. South view.

Farmhouse

Fig. 137



T35S; R9E; Section 2; Chautauqua County. Frame. 2 story, hip roof, 3 bay. Double gallery porch on east/south. Fair condition. Northeast view. Located outside study area boundary.

Rosedale Cemetery

Fig. 138



T35S; R9E; Section 2; Chautauqua County. Hewins graveyard. East view. Located outside study area boundary.

Abandoned Farm

Fig. 139



T34S; R9E; Section 35; Chautauqua County. Frame. Rectangular plan. 1-2 room cabin, 1 sotry, 3 bay, rear porch. Shingle roof. Deteriorated condition. Northeast view. Located outside study area boundary. Note tall grass in foreground.

Hewins Historical Museum

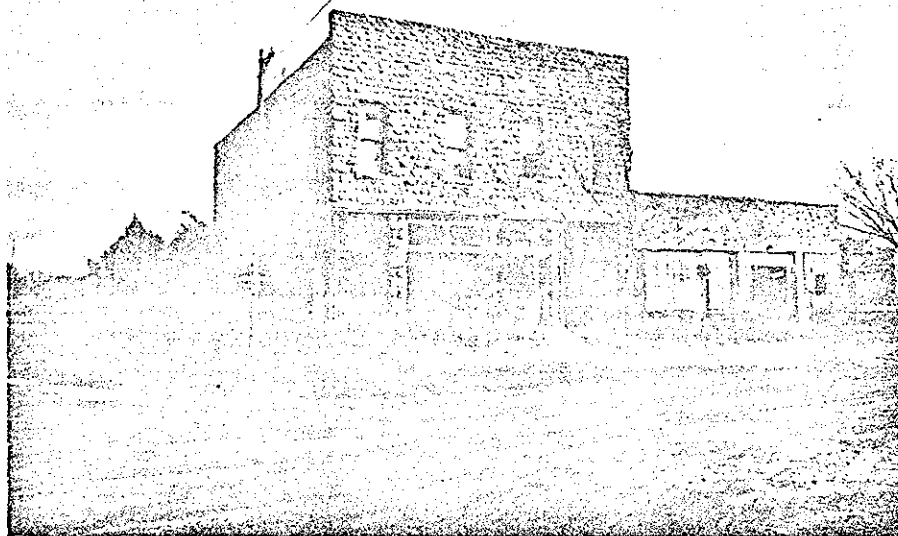
Fig. 140



Hewins, Kansas. Curator (Mrs. Leonard) lives across the street. Re-cycled frame church. Good condition. East view. Located outside study area boundary.

## Hewins Commercial Building

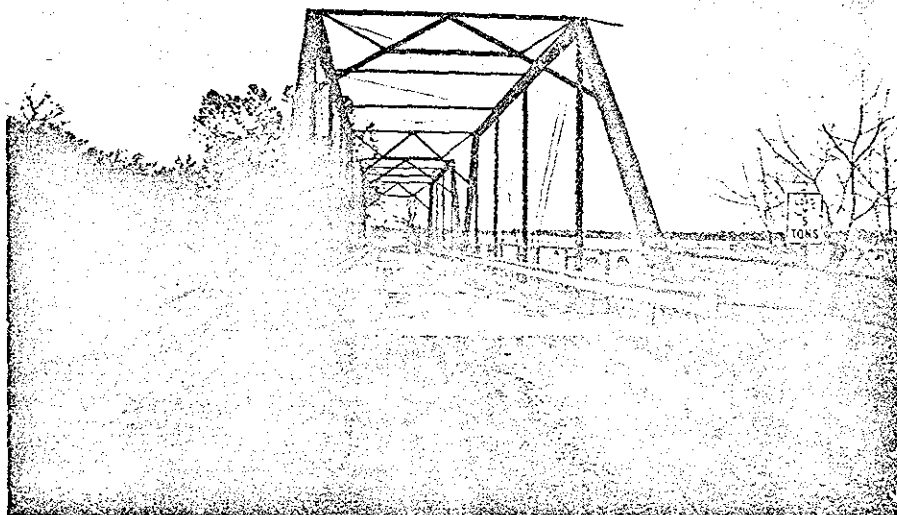
Fig. 141



Gutted commercial structure in Hewins, Chautauqua County. Largest in community. Datestone (1887). Deteriorated condition. East view. Located outside study area boundary.

## Iron Bridge

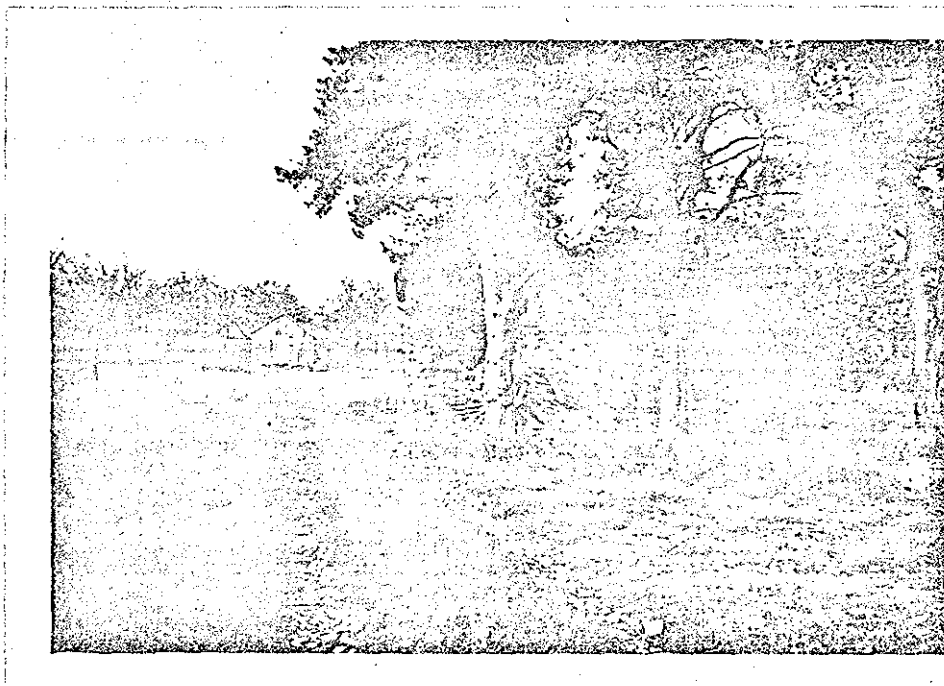
Fig. 142



T35S; R9E; Section 10; Chautauqua County. About 1 mile south of Hewins. Plate (1904) Midland Bridge Company. Kansas City, Missouri, Trocan and Freigang, Proprietors. Fair condition. North view. Located within study area boundary.

Farmhouse

Fig. 143



T35S; R9E; Section 15; Chautauqua County. Combination stone & frame. L Plan.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  story structure. Gable roof. Deteriorated condition. North view. Located within study area boundary.

Bernard Ranch

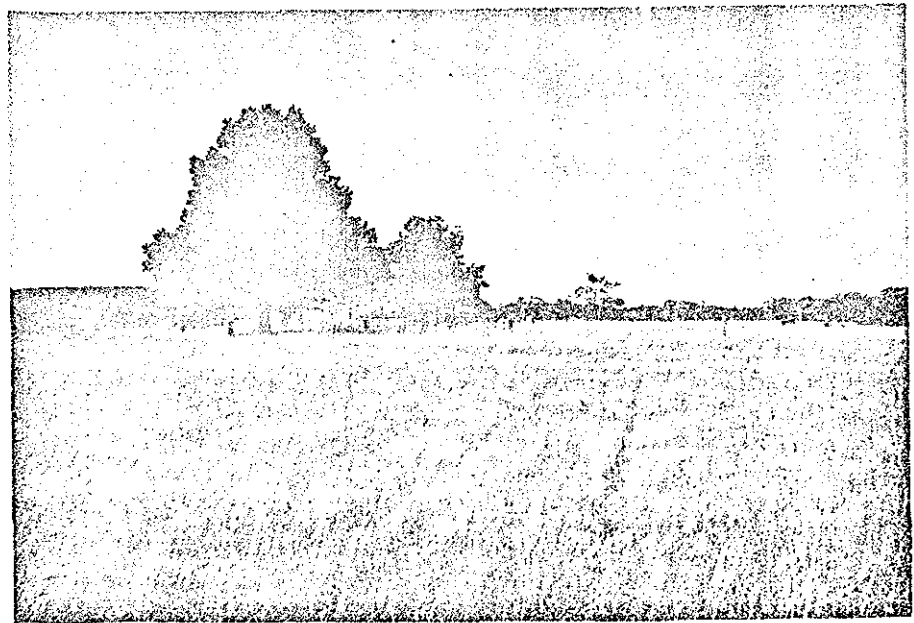
Fig. 144



T27N; R8E; Section 30; Osage County. Large, modern cattle ranch amidst the proposed park. Numerous buildings. Painted red. Northeast view. Located within study area boundary.

Pappin Cemetery

Fig. 145



T27N; R9E; Section 3; Osage County. 40-50 grave sites, circa early 1900's. North view. Located outside study area boundary.

Farmhouse Ruins

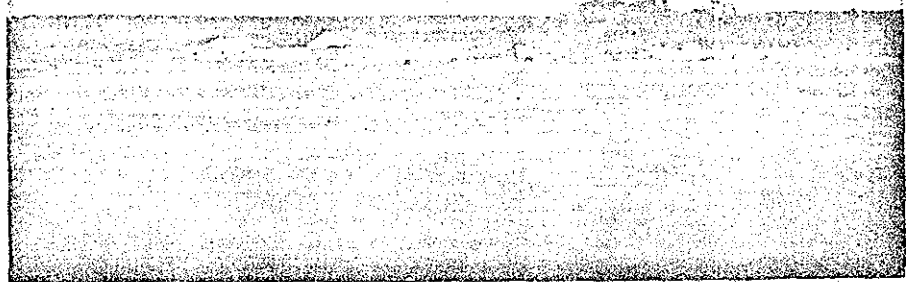
Fig. 146



T27N; R9E; Section 35. Stone ruins, L plan. East view. Osage County.  
Located outside study area boundary.

Ranch

Fig. 147

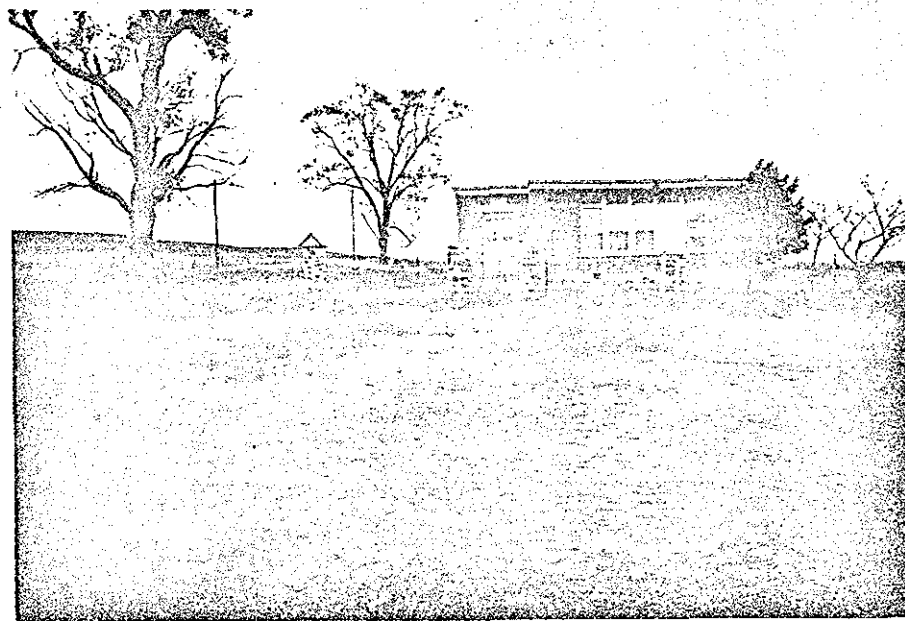


T27N; R9E; Section 17; Osage County. Combination of frame &  
stone structures. 2 long structures, one with roof, other in  
poor condition. Northeast view. Located outside study area  
boundary.



Schoolhouse

Fig. 148



Near Pearsonia. T27N; R8E; Section 21. Osage County. Brick structure. Irregular plan. Of more recent vintage. Fair condition. North view. Located outside study area boundary.

Farmhouse

Fig. 149



T35S; R9E; Section 9. Chautauqua County. Stone. 2 story, 3 bay, hip roof. Poor condition. West view. Located inside study area boundary.

Farm

Fig. 150



T35S; R8E; Section 36. Chautauqua County. Frame. T plan.  
2 story, porch in front. Recently vacated. Fair condition.  
Northeast view. Located within study area boundary.

Cedar Vale, Kansas

Fig. 151

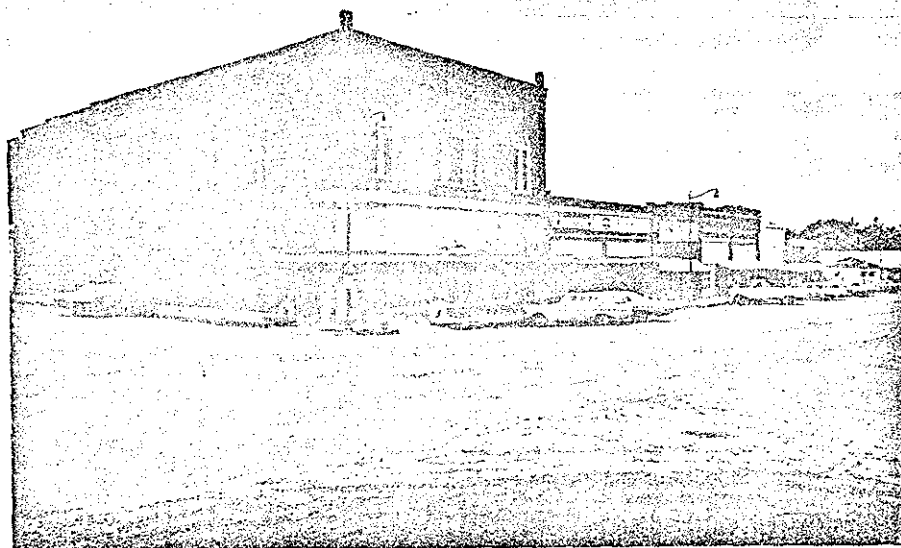


West Washington Street. Large frame structure, red with green  
roof. 3 story, towers. Rests on a single block, porch in  
front. Grove of trees. Carriage house/barn in rear. Good  
condition. Northeast view.

Cedar Vale, Figs. 151-153 located a few miles northwest of the Osage site.

# Cedar Vale Museum

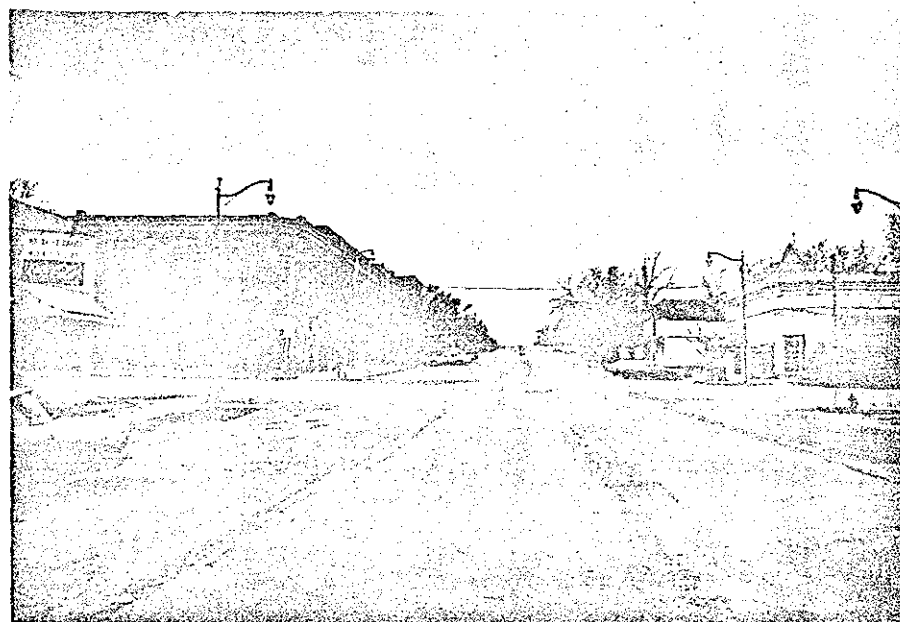
Fig. 152



Washington Street. A fine little museum for the size of the town. City was founded in 1870. Note burr stone in front. Some early steam thrashing machines located about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  blocks away. Northeast view.

## Cedar Vale

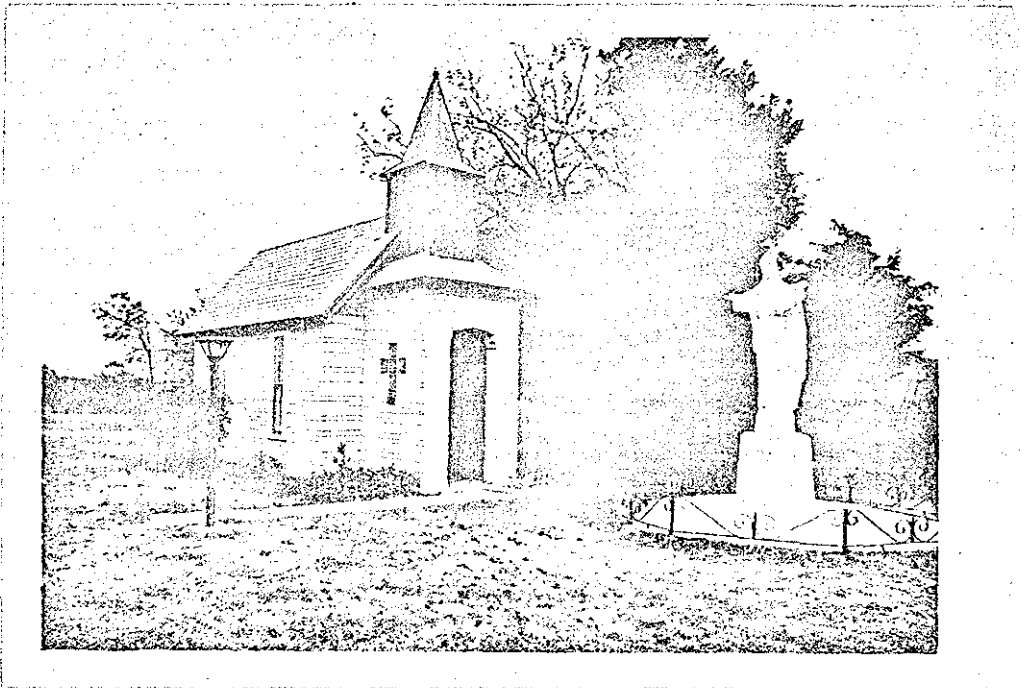
Fig. 153



Washington Street, west view. There are about 3 blocks of commercial buildings in the community.

"Wee" Kirk in the Valley

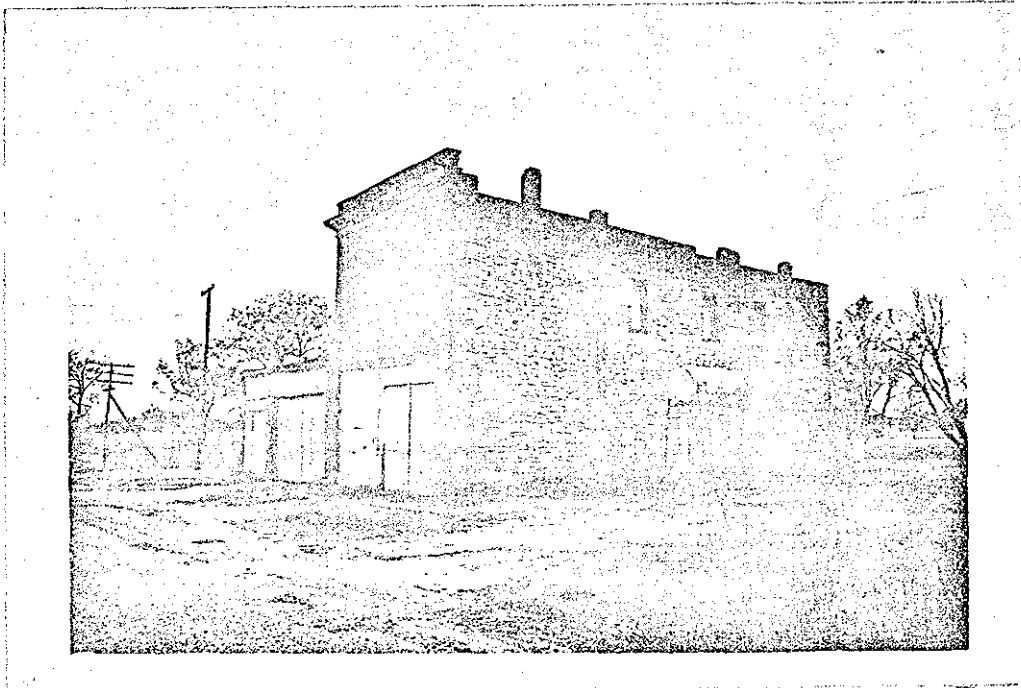
Fig. 154



T35S; R8E; Section 4; Cowley County. Roadside Chapel erected by Lotus Day in 1969. Southeast view. Located within the study area boundary.

Foraker, Oklahoma

Fig. 155



Osage County. Small community just west of park. Best preserved community structure. Main building removed. Once on Midland Valley Railroad. Northwest view. Located outside study area boundary.

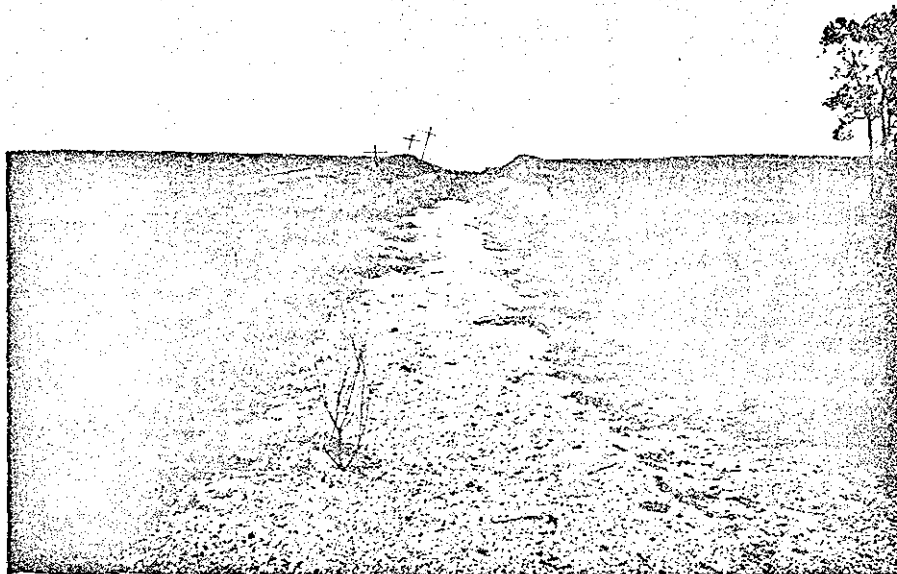
Fig. 156



Double gable house. Wide veranda. Note the carriage barn at rear. Northwest view. Located outside study area boundary.

Midland Valley Railroad

Fig. 157



T28W; R7E; Section 36; Osage County. Abandoned Midland Valley Railroad right-of-way. It skirts that western boundary of the proposed park. Southeast view. Located within study area boundary.

Stone Bridge

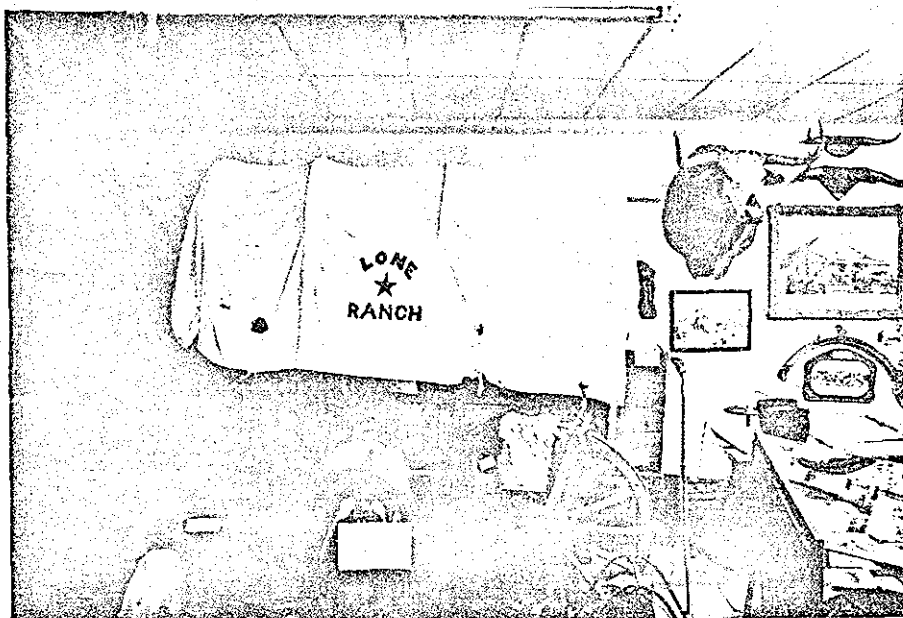
Fig. 158



T28N; R7E; Section 25/26; Osage County. Just east of Foraker, near Foraker Cemetery. Stone arch bridge in good condition. Southeast view. Located within study area boundary.

Osage County Historical Museum

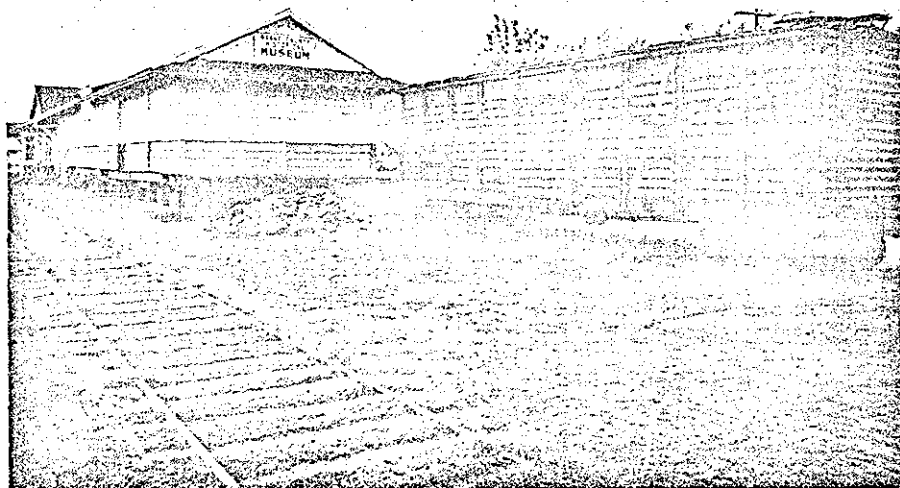
Fig. 159



Pawhuska. Ranch "chuck" wagon. Note mounted longhorn heads. Located some miles south of the Osage site.

Osage County Historical Museum

Fig. 160



Pawhuska, Oklahoma Museum housed in re-cycled ATSF depot.  
Note cattle car adjacent. South view.

Osage Agency located in Pawhuska. The present City Hall,  
once the tribal building, bears further investigation.

Located some miles south of the Osage site.

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## LOCAL MUSEUMS

Butler County Historical Museum, El Dorado, Kansas

Cedar Vale Historical Museum, Harold B. Cox, Cedar Vale, Kansas

Cowboy Hall of Fame, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Elgin Historical Museum, James S. Brime, Elgin, Kansas

Hewins Museum, Mrs. Ellis Leonard, Hewins, Kansas

Mill Creek Museum, Lowell Thierer, Alma, Kansas

Old Kaw Mission Museum, Council Grove, Kansas

Osage County Historical Museum, Pawhuska, Oklahoma

Ronniger Memorial Museum, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

Wabaunsee County Historical Museum, Norman Anderson, Alms, Kansas

BUTLER COUNTY  
Augusta  
JAMES, C. N., CABIN  
305 State Street  
1868

Chester N. James, a merchant, built this cabin as a store and home on land that later became the townsite of Augusta. The 2-story rectangular building is built of logs, roughly squared and interlocked at the corners. The steep gabled roof is covered with wooden shingles. There is a simple soffit and plain cornice beneath the roof. *Private*

CHASE COUNTY  
Cottonwood Falls  
CHASE COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
On the square at the south end of  
Broadway  
1873, John G. Haskell

The Chase County Courthouse is a three-story, tooled limestone building with a high mansard roof surmounted by a clock tower. A belt course separates the first and second floors. The cornice is bracketed and the roof is ornamented by iron cresting. Windows on the first and second levels are paired beneath arched lintels. Inside, a spiral stairway connects all floors. This is the oldest courthouse in Kansas still being used.  
*County*

CHASE COUNTY  
Strong City vicinity  
LOWER FOX CREEK SCHOOL  
NW of Strong City on  
KS 13/57

CHASE COUNTY  
Strong City vicinity  
SPRING HILL FARM AND STOCK  
RANCH HOUSE  
3 miles north of Strong City on Kans.  
177  
1881

The Spring Hill Ranch House is a large stone dwelling built against a hillside with three stories on the front and two on the rear. It has a mansard roof and is built of native limestone cut to uniform size and laid in regular horizontal courses. All corners are quoined with projecting stone blocks. A large porch with classic columns extends along the lower floor of the three-story facade. There is a rubble stone barn with smoothed blocks at the corners and a modified gable roof. Other outbuildings are squared stone block construction with hip roofs. The house and outbuildings together form a unified complex in appearance and function.

*Private; not accessible to the public*

CHASE COUNTY  
Cottonwood Falls vicinity  
WOOD HOUSE  
0.5 mile E of Cottonwood Falls  
1860's

Samuel Newitt Wood (1825—1891), one of Kansas' most flamboyant 19th-century politicians, came to the state in 1854 to support the free state cause. He helped establish Chase County and published the county's first newspaper in 1859. The same year he was elected to the territorial legislature and later served in the first state senate. Wood was murdered in southwest Kansas as a result of his involvement in the county seat war of Stevens County. He is buried in Cottonwood Falls. The Wood House is a large, 2-story limestone dwelling. *Private; not accessible to the public*

COWLEY COUNTY  
Winfield  
HACKNEY, W. P., HOUSE  
417 E. Tenth Street  
1886

This is a 3-story vernacular structure with walls of native limestone decreasing in thickness from the first to the top floors. The entrance protrudes several feet from the face of the structure and extends above the roofline terminating in a stone gable. The steeply pitched hipped roof is covered with wood shingles and has a profusion of dormers. The house was built for William P. Hackney who was a member of the state legislature as both a representative and senator and was elected mayor of Winfield in 1887. He was instrumental in the construction of more than a dozen buildings in the town, including an important business block.  
*Private*

COWLEY COUNTY  
Winfield vicinity  
MAGNOLIA RANCH (CHESBRO  
RANCH)  
10 miles SE of Winfield on U.S. 77  
1883

The Magnolia Ranch house is a 2 1/2-story early Renaissance style structure with full basement. Exterior walls are stone in a random ashlar pattern and the house is covered by a standing seam hipped metal roof with an overhang supported by widely spaced pairs of brackets. Two large observation towers are at the center of the roof. The ranch house and outbuildings make up one of the few remaining rural complexes of historic stone buildings in Kansas which continue to serve their original purpose. *Private*

MORRIS COUNTY  
Council Grove  
**COUNCIL GROVE HISTORIC  
DISTRICT**  
1858

Because of its water, abundant grass, and timber, Council Grove was an important way-point on the Santa Fe Trail. The town, which was incorporated in 1858, was named on the occasion of a treaty negotiation with the Osage Indians in 1825. Later, other councils were held here as caravans organized themselves to cross the area inhabited by hostile Indians. Within the town a number of landmarks survive: the Last Chance Store (1857); the Old Kaw Mission (1850-1851); the Post Office Oak; the Hays Tavern; and the Council Oak Site.

*Multiple public/private*

NHL; HABS

MORRIS COUNTY  
Council Grove  
**FARMERS AND DROVERS BANK**  
201 W. Main Street  
1892

The Farmers and Drovers Bank is a brick structure with hand-hewn stone trim. First-floor windows are topped by semicircular arches containing stained glass, and the rectangular second-floor windows also have stained glass panels. Protruding limestone towers divide the upper windows into pairs. These towers terminate in turrets at the roof. The Farmers and Drovers Bank was organized on January 26, 1882.

*Private*

MORRIS COUNTY  
Council Grove  
**LAST CHANCE STORE**  
500 W. Main Street  
1857

The Last Chance Store, built by Tom Hill, is one of the two oldest commercial structures in Council Grove. Located on the north side of the Santa Fe Trail, the store presented traders with their final opportunity to purchase supplies between Council Grove and Santa Fe, New Mexico. The rectangular, one-story, one-room building has walls of hand-hewn limestone. Windows and doorways are simple rectangular openings with rough stone sills and flat, smoothed stone lintels. A post office was once housed in the store, which also served as a government trading house.

*Private*

MORRIS COUNTY  
Council Grove  
**OLD KAW MISSION**  
500 N. Mission Street  
1851

An 1846 treaty with the Kansas or Kaw Indians relegated them to a 20-mile-square reservation including the site of present-day Council Grove. In 1850 the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, signed a government contract thereby agreeing to establish a mission and school for the Kaw Indians at Council Grove. The mission building is a two-story, rectangular, stone structure with a gable roof and end chimneys. It could house 50 students plus teachers and mission workers. High costs of operation and poor attendance resulted in the withdrawal of government money, so the school was forced to close in 1854. The mission is within the Council Grove Historic District, a National Historic Landmark.

*State*

MORRIS COUNTY  
Council Grove vicinity  
**WILLIAM YOUNG ARCHEOLOGICAL  
SITE**

4.5 miles north of Council Grove off  
Kans. 177  
Pre-Columbian

Artifacts found at this location represent a heretofore unrecognized prehistoric culture. Termed the Munkers Creek Phase, the cultural group falls within the Archaic Period, and radiocarbon tests indicate habitation dates were 3,000 to 5,000 years ago. The site is a buried camp situated four to seven feet below ground. Artifacts found include projectile points, knives, and celts of distinctive types.

*Federal*

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY  
St. Mary's vicinity  
**POTTAWATOMIE INDIAN PAY  
STATION**

E of the city limits on Mission Street,  
near St. Mary's College campus  
c. 1850's

The Indian pay station was used by government agents for paying the Pottawatomie Indians their annuities. The Indians had moved from their tribal lands in the Great Lakes region in the 1830's to a government reservation in Kansas. As part of the land exchange the federal government agreed to pay the Indians a \$3,000,000 allotment in trimonthly installments to individuals. The pay station is the oldest building of the St. Mary's Indian Mission as well as the oldest in the county. It is a 1-story stone structure with a later frame addition. *Private*

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY  
Wamego  
**OLD DUTCH MILL (SCHONHOFF  
MILL)**  
Wamego City Park  
1879

This is a circular structure about 20 feet in diameter at the base and about 40 feet high with walls of native limestone in a random ashlar pattern. The stones are irregularly coursed and rough-hewn. The roof is a truncated conical form with a penthouse-like structure on top. The mill was built by a Dutch immigrant John B. Schonoff. *Municipal*

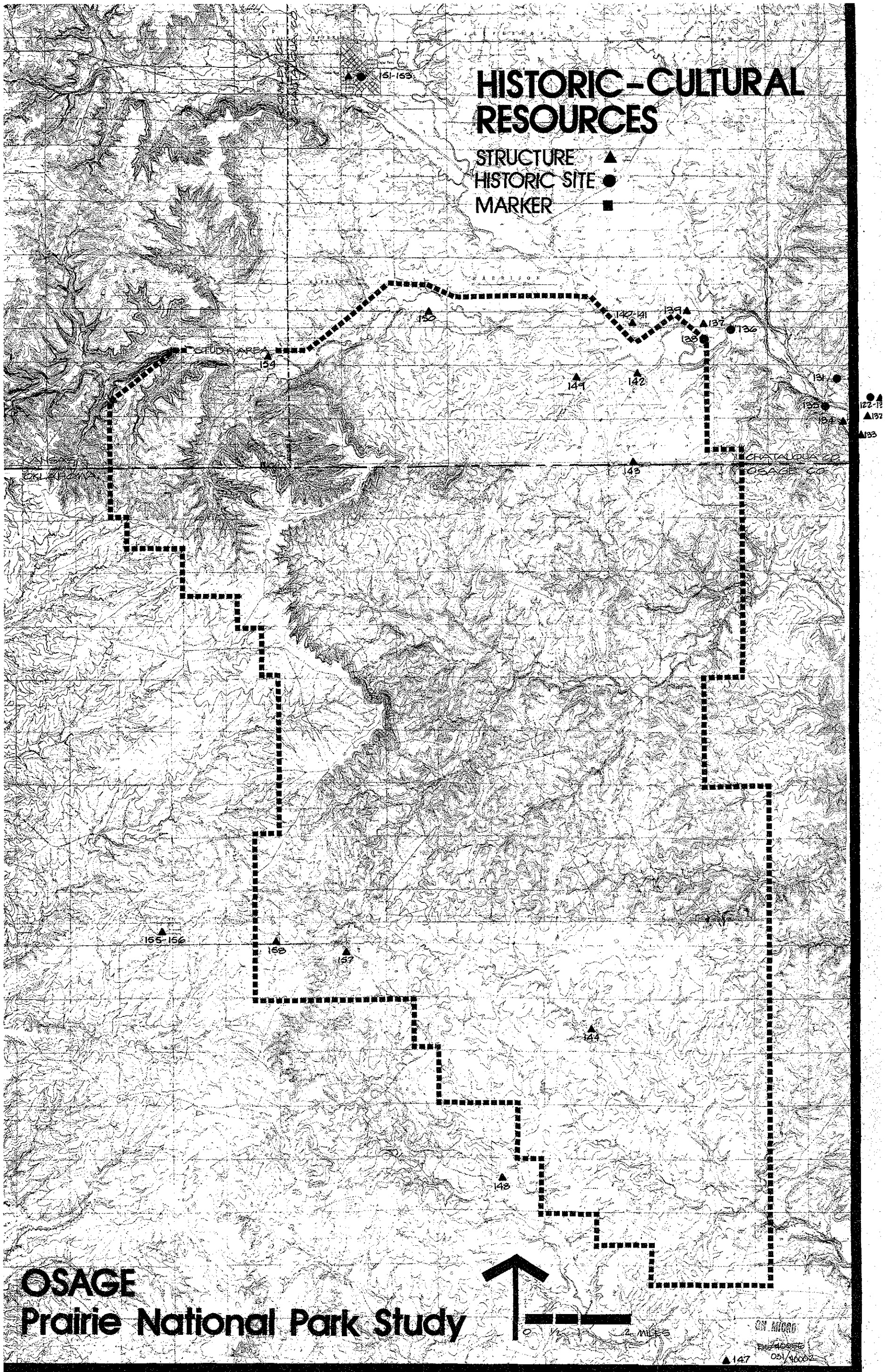
WABAUNSEE COUNTY  
Wabaunsee  
**BEECHER BIBLE AND RIFLE  
CHURCH**  
Southeast corner of Chapel and Elm  
Streets  
1862

After passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854), allowing the residents of a territory to decide whether it was to be slave or free, interest in the settlement of Kansas grew. A group of antislavery men met in New Haven, Connecticut, in the spring of 1856 with the intent of settling in Kansas. The Reverend Henry Ward Beecher addressed their final meeting and suggested that Sharps carbines would be of more use to the colony than Bibles. Beecher's congregation in Brooklyn, New York, supplied money for some of the rifles. About 70 colonists arrived in Kansas in April, 1856, and founded the town of Wabaunsee. Their church, completed in 1862, is built of native limestone with cut stone quoins and window and door sills and jambs. It is surmounted by a wooden belfry; the wooden entry is a later addition. The structure is one of the earliest churches in Kansas.

*Private*  
HABS

# HISTORIC-CULTURAL RESOURCES

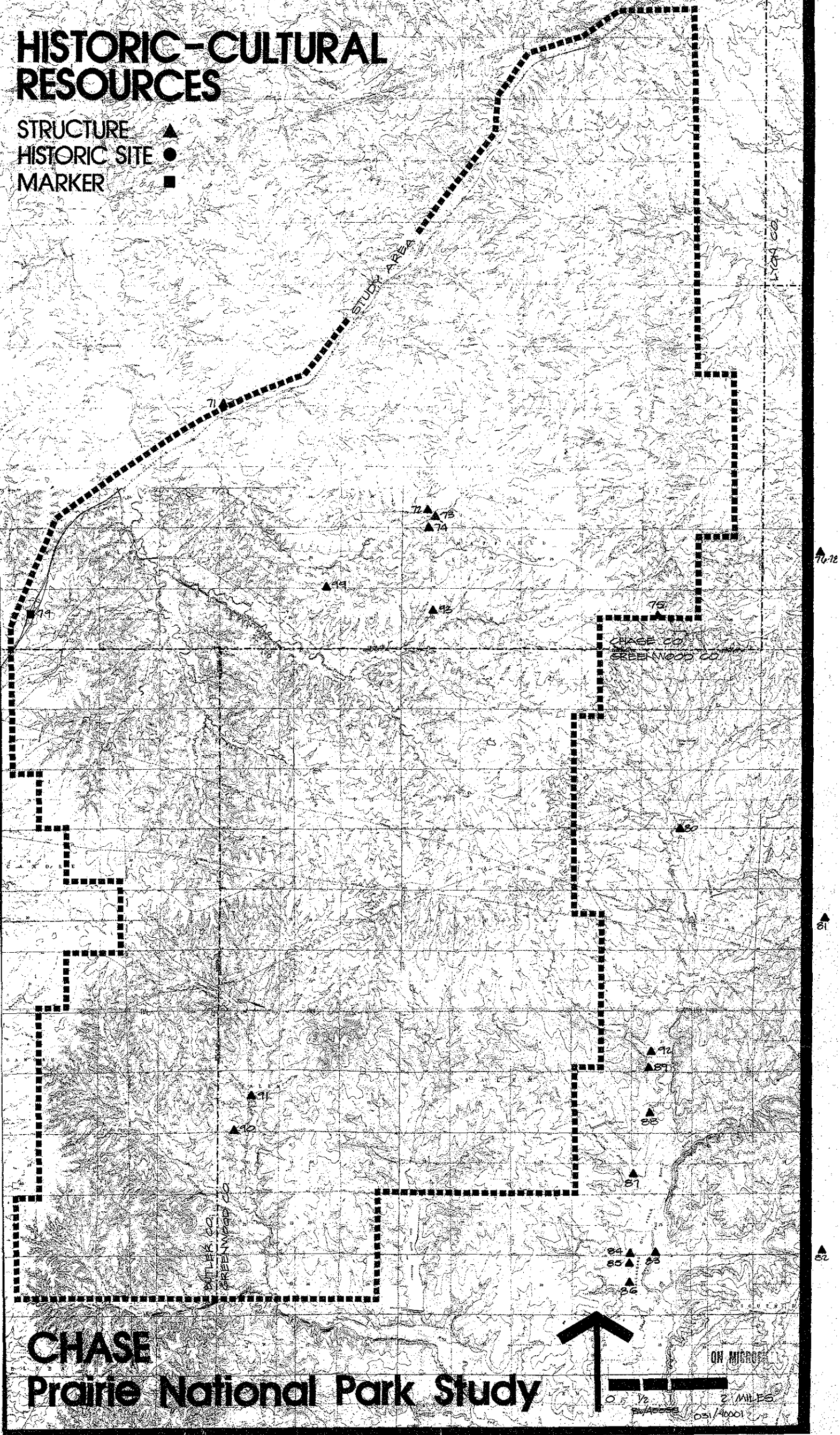
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# HISTORIC-CULTURAL RESOURCES

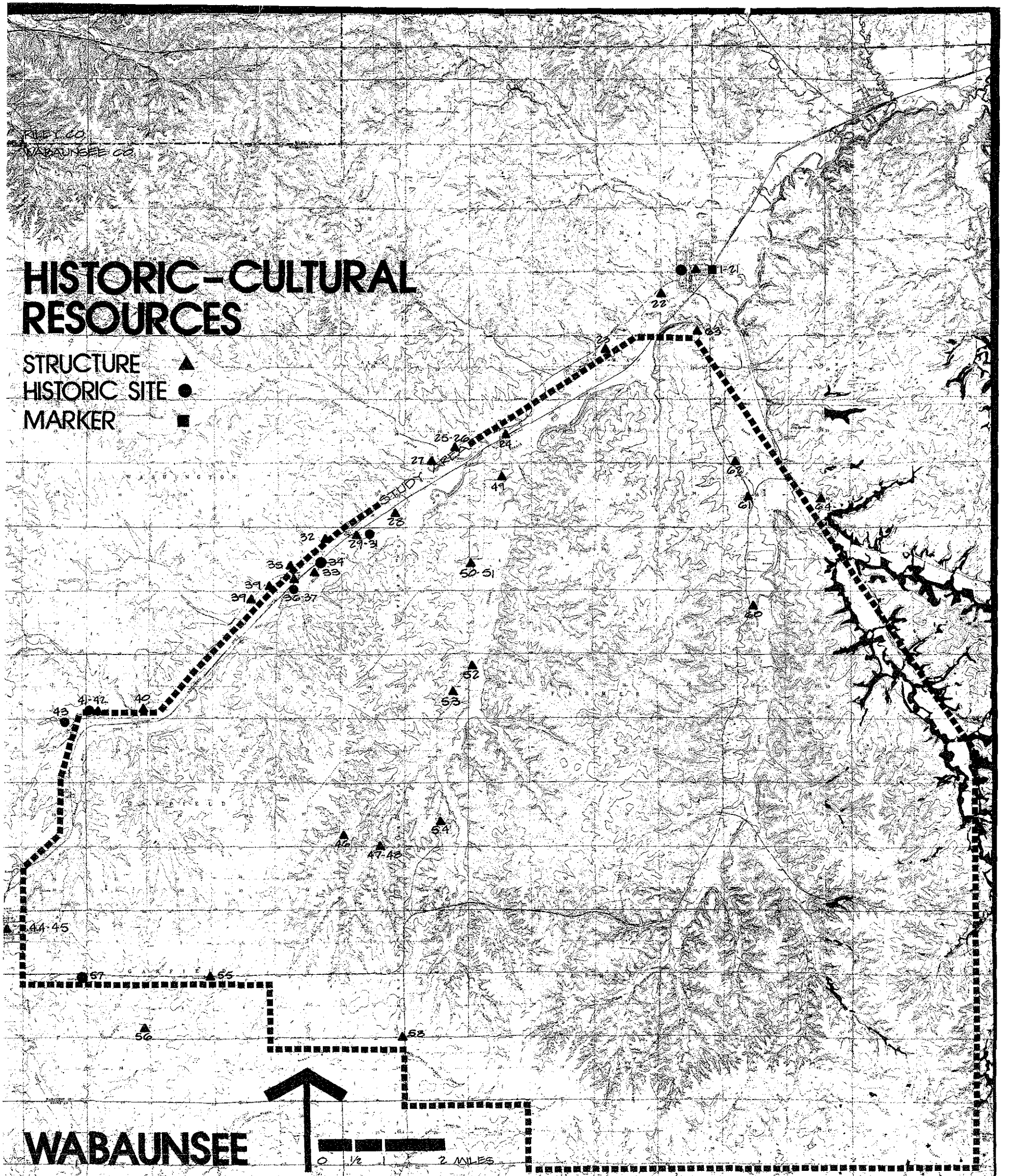
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# HISTORIC-CULTURAL RESOURCES

STRUCTURE ▲  
HISTORIC SITE ●  
MARKER ■



**WABAUNSEE**  
**Prairie National Park Study**