

562626

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name Stonehaven Farm

Other names/site number Wellhouse, Frederick, House; Wellhouse- Bullard, Cora, House; KHRI #103-717

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

## 2. Location

Street & number 19801 Tonganoxie Dr.  not for publication

City or town Tonganoxie  vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Leavenworth Code 103 Zip code 66086

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local Applicable National Register Criteria:  A  B  C  D

Patrick Zollner 5-7-18  
Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date

Kansas State Historical Society  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Alexis Abernathy 6/29/18  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Stonehaven Farm  
Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
2	2	buildings
1		sites
	2	structures
		objects
<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Total</b>

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single dwelling  
DOMESTIC / Secondary structure

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single dwelling  
DOMESTIC / Secondary structure

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Victorian: Shingle Style  
Craftsman

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone; concrete  
walls: Wood shingles  
roof: Wood shingles  
other: Stone

Stonehaven Farm

Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas

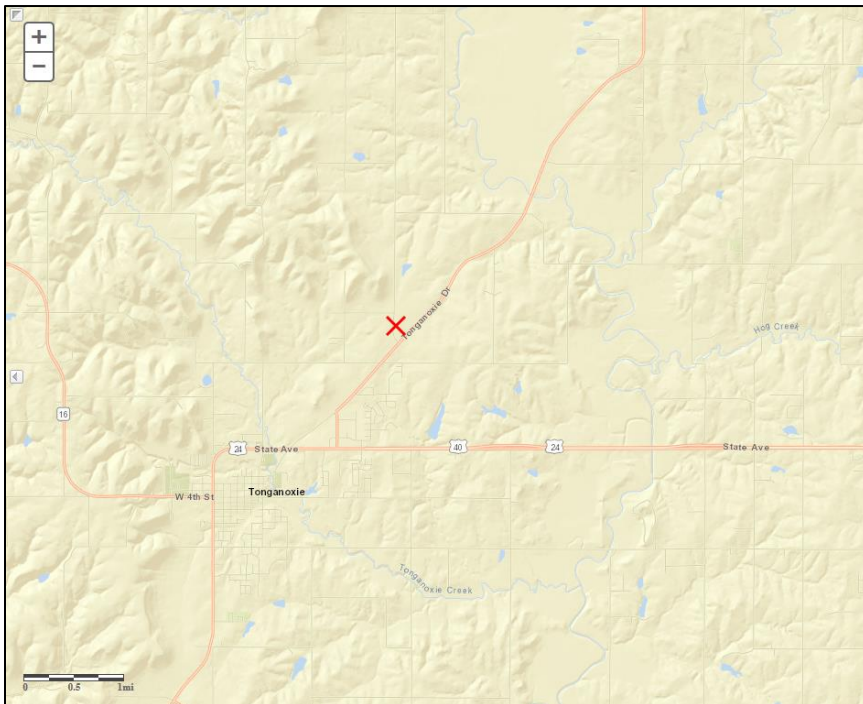
County and State

## Narrative Description

### Summary

Located just north of the Tonganoxie in rural Leavenworth County (*Figure 1*), Stonehaven Farm contains the remaining 20 acres of the 400 acres once belonging to Frederick Wellhouse and his daughter, Cora Wellhouse Bullard, at this location.<sup>1</sup> The nominated property includes a large 1898 farmhouse and carriage house, along with remnants of the former farming operation within the site itself. All three resources are considered contributing to the nomination. The 1.5-story house, designed by Cora and finished in 1903, is an uncommon Kansas example of a mixture between the American Shingle and Craftsman styles. The house is characterized by massive fieldstone construction with shingled facades, multiple dormers, and a widow's watch. One feature sets it apart from the coastal shingle style homes, that being the wide eave overhang and knee braces more common in the Craftsman style; it was common at the time for these two styles to "merge almost imperceptibly" as they do at Stonehaven Farm.<sup>2</sup> A modern garage, later loafing shed, pump house, and silo are considered non-contributing to the nomination. Overall, the farm, namely the house, retains excellent historic integrity, especially in terms of location, design, materials, and workmanship, and even though the nominated property is only a part of the historic farm, the immediate setting remains fairly intact. Taken as a whole, Stonehaven Farm's extant features continue to communicate its historic associations and feeling.

### Elaboration



**Figure 1:** Contextual map, showing farm (X) in relation to Tonganoxie (KHRI)

The Tonganoxie Drive property line is part of the original Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way purchased in 1867 by the first owner of the property, Giles Filley. There is a secondary large iron gate facing 207th street leading to the carriage house. The stone pillars framing both sets of gates are original construction; the decorative iron gates replaced farm gates in 1990.

The site contains over 400 trees with a wide variety of deciduous trees and evergreens. Many are old growth combined with the newer trees planted in a reforestation program by the current owners. The west and south property borders are framed by a classic three rail wood fence added to the property by the current owners in 1986-88 to replace remnants of the old post and wire. The long east border is marked with traditional wire livestock fencing. There are multiple access gates

<sup>1</sup> Calculated from county records, the exact acreage is 18.8257; for clarity, the acreage is rounded up to 20.

<sup>2</sup> Robert Winter & Alexander Vertikoff, *Craftsman Style* (New York: Abrams Publishing, 2004), 21.

<sup>3</sup> *The Buffalo, N.Y. Commercial* (August 8, 1899): 4; *The Saturday Evening Post* (September 13, 1902): 13; Stranger Township map, KS Historical Archives, Topeka, KS.

Stonehaven Farm  
Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas  
County and State

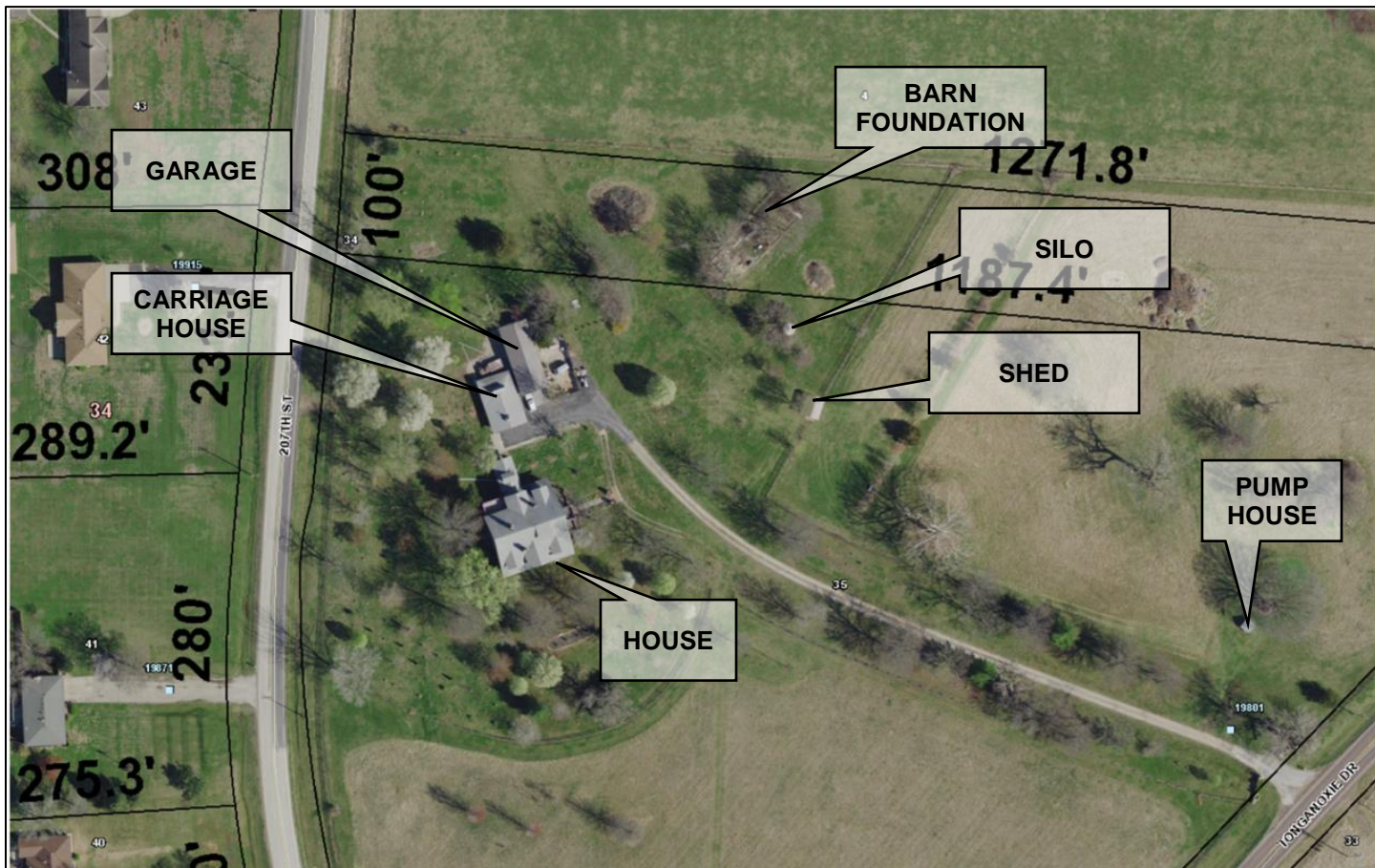


Figure 2: 2016 Aerial image of house cluster (Leavenworth Co GIS).

throughout the fencing. The southwest corner of the property features a large stone wall in the fencing with an iron centerpiece matching the entry gates. This feature was added as part of the re-fencing process.

Just to the north and east of the main entry gates is the current pump house, rebuilt on the site of the original loading dock for the Union Pacific and tenant house. Parts of the original foundation are still visible next to the pump house. In the northwest corner of the property lie the main house, the original carriage house, and the 50' x 100' foundation of the dairy barn and workshop that was demolished in the 1960's due to its deteriorated and dangerous condition. The original concrete grain silo remains close to the foundation. Nearby, the small horse shelter loafing shed has been rebuilt. The only non-original structure is the garage and workshop added adjacent to the east of, but not attached to, the carriage house.

The 20-acre site itself contains several small historic resources like fence posts and lights that date to the period of significance. Because the site is the remaining acreage associated with the Wellhouse orchards and because it contains historic resources that are too small to count in the list of contributing/non-contributing resources, the site is considered a single contributing resource to the nomination.

## FARMHOUSE

Built between 1898 and 1903, Stonehaven's main house is a mix between American Shingle and Craftsman styles. Facing southeast toward Tonganoxie Drive, the house has a large rectangular 64' x 74' footprint including the verandahs on the north, east, and south sides, with approximately 6,000 square feet of finished living space. The first floor is natural stone, with cedar shingles used on the second and third floors. In a feature common to this style, the roofline slopes from the third floor ridge, extending on the south and north sides to cover the verandahs. The roof face is interrupted by three gabled dormers on the south, and by two gabled dormers and a balcony on the north. The house sits atop an extensive fieldstone foundation reinforced with concrete. There is a partial basement in the northwest corner. The main construction style is of massed side gabled design.

Stonehaven Farm

Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas

County and State

Despite several changes of ownership, reroofing, repainting, and attempts to redecorate, it retains nearly 100% of its original architectural integrity and details. Any architectural component that was removed by the current owners for restoration and refinishing has been replaced in its original configuration. The original metal roof cresting was carefully removed during reroofing of the house and is currently in the final stages of restoration before reinstalling. The original cedar roof was badly deteriorated and covered with multiple layers of composition shingles. Replacement of an original wood roof in this rural fire district presented a significant risk due to long response times. Therefore, a high quality fire rated sculptured composition shingle was chosen for replacement. Careful scraping and trim removal revealed the original multi-colored early 1900's paint scheme which had been covered decades later with inexpensive red barn paint. Even allowing for years of UV deterioration, the vivid original colors were obvious. A spectrophotometer analysis of several paint samples allowed the current owners to closely recreate the original four color paint scheme.

**SOUTH ELEVATION:** The main entrance of the house is offset from center on the south façade, a typical configuration for the Shingle Style. A covered verandah extends the full length of the first floor featuring five foot tall fieldstone face walls, with four massive stone columns extending up to support the second floor structure. A ten foot opening between the center two columns serves as the front entrance to the house from the grounds. Four concrete steps lead to the flagstone walk giving access to the non-historic wooden gazebo (non-contributing structure) centered on the lawn 30' south.<sup>4</sup> The verandah half walls are the exterior border of a wide covered outdoor living space that runs the full length of the house.

The fieldstone verandah face walls and the first floor primary exterior walls contain a remarkable distinctive feature which is found on only a few Shingle Style houses. An intricate decorative entablature consisting of five distinct classic patterns is repeated on both of these surfaces. From top to bottom, a cornice ovolo with eggshell pattern, horizontal dentil, rope, classic Greek frieze, and again rope architrave. The verandah entablature is finished with a massive concrete capstone. The exterior wall entablature serves as a crown for the verandah ceiling and a demarcation between stone and shingle surfaces on the east and west facades. The individual components of the entablatures were cast in multiple sections in concrete with individual molds set up in the barn workshop. Multiple pieces of these original castings were found in the carriage house and basement. The rope and Greek patterns were cast in nine inch sections. The cornice containing the eggshell and dentil were cast in four foot sections. Two of the extra cornice sections were weighed at just over 140 pounds each. This same poured concrete technique was used for the six inch thick window sills seen on all first floor windows.

The first floor façade features fenestration on the east and west of three double-hung sash windows. All windows and trim are original to the house, showing a typical four pane over single pane (four-over-one) style. Adjacent to the west fenestration is a large exterior fireplace with detailed mantel. The fireplace is an integral part of the exterior stone wall, extending to the verandah ceiling. A stained glass window is built into the exterior wall between the fireplace and the entrance doors. The main entrance features the original double oak doors with six small windows in the top third to furnish light to the interior foyer. The windows and entrance doors have been fitted with storm protective glass. All frames are painted with the house color scheme, subtly blending into the windows.

The first floor exterior stone wall features the identical entablature found on the verandah face wall. This dramatic feature is carried consistently throughout the house, providing visual demarcation between the stone first floor, and the shingled walls of the second and third. The verandah walls continue this theme on the south, east, and north.

Looking to the second floor of the south façade, three dormers appear. Two gabled dormers are on the west and east, with a large central dormer creating a large portico entrance from the central bedroom to the second floor full width balcony. The gabled dormers have extended eaves with knee braces over the shingled pediments. Centered under the large dormer is a stone parapet wall, flanked by three decorative wood supporting columns on each side. Additional fretwork and spindles are seen at the base of the central dormer pediment. Large wooden fretwork fans make a visual connection between the base of the pediment and the supporting columns. Fenestration on the second floor consists of double four-over-one windows in the east and west dormers, two single windows adjacent to the entry door beneath the center dormer, and two additional smaller windows allowing natural light into the closets. Centered beneath the cover of the central dormer is the entrance door from bedroom to balcony. The door is framed with fluted casings and rosettes. Between the west and center dormers is one of three massive stone chimneys.

Higher on the roof slope to the east is the shed roof widow's watch, a classic feature of the coastal Shingle Style houses. Where coastal houses' widow watches faced the sea, Stonehaven's watch looked out at the Wellhouse rail loading dock and orchards to the east. It features a large center hinged window that can be opened for ventilation. The window is bordered on the sides by two engaged columns. Triangular windows following the roofline are placed on the sides of the widow's watch room. At the time of original construction the widow's watch was open, accessed via a door from the attic

<sup>4</sup> The gazebo was added to the property in 2010. It has been trimmed and painted to match the main house.

Stonehaven Farm

Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas

County and State

area. After a few years the area was enclosed for two reasons. Snow and rain leaking into the bedrooms below became a constant problem. Secondly, Cora was an accomplished painter; enclosing the widow's watch provided her a year round art studio with grand scenic views.<sup>5</sup>

**EAST ELEVATION:** The east facing façade shows the classic exterior wall profile of the Shingle Style. A stone first floor with intricate entablature bordering the cedar shingled walls on the second and third floor. The configuration of Cora's design is consistent with other large Shingle Style houses; the second floor living space extends over the covered verandahs. The roof line slopes continuously from the third floor ridge to the first floor. Most prominent is the second floor balcony extending over the central portion of the verandah. At the time of purchase by the current owners, the original small balcony had deteriorated and partially collapsed. The access door from the northeast bedroom was screwed shut. The remnants of the original balcony were removed permitting reconstruction of a larger more substantial structure which blends seamlessly into the overall architecture. The entrance door is framed by decorative casings and rosettes, and is covered by a portico style gabled roof with wood shingled pediment. It is supported by stone and wood columns rising from the verandah wall capstone. The rear of the balcony is integral to the house structure and has additional support by two large engaged knee braces. The balcony base is visually joined to the supporting columns by large wooden fretwork fans. The face of the balcony is covered with a combination of cedar shingles and stone. The east face of the supporting wood column is enhanced by an inset of sculptured casing and rosettes. The front corners of the balcony are fitted with pilasters featuring spindle work and decorative pineapples. The shingled balcony sides blend into the main exterior walls.

Matching fenestration is seen on the first and second floors, consisting of three windows on north and south, all with the consistent four-over-one configuration. Adjacent to the main window bands on the second floor are again seen the small closet windows. Centered above the portico gable are the third floor windows, a larger center window flanked by two slightly smaller.

The roof eave extends beyond the supporting wall farther than many typical Shingle Style designs. This allows the use of decorative functional knee braces, and a car siding surface for the exposed soffit—features often found later in the single story Craftsman Style houses. This design also provides shade for the third floor windows, reducing the heat transfer into that space.

The first floor stone with entablature walls of the verandah continue around this area, broken in the center by three steps leading to the gardens. A walk continues east to the small iron garden gates bordered by the original large fieldstone lamp and gate posts which served as an entry point from the original driveway. At the time of original construction, County Road #9 ran immediately east of the home. This road was abandoned and moved to its present configuration west of the property in the 1940's.

**NORTH ELEVATION:** The most prominent feature on the north is the large 30' x 16' covered piazza extending from the center of the verandah. Again, a badly deteriorated feature, it underwent extensive restoration by the current owners. It is supported by four fieldstone and wood columns. A gable roof line is seen with a pediment decorated with wood shingles and stone. Large wooden fretwork fans again visually join the supporting columns with the roof framing. This covered entryway is crowned with a cross gabled dormer. The continuing verandah wall is seen, with a center separation containing three steps leading from the covered piazza to the rear entrance door.

The first floor exterior wall is interrupted by several features. On the east is a secondary entry door leading to the dining room. Centered in the wall is the second of two outside fireplaces. It is recessed into the fieldstone wall with a decorative wood mantel. The entry door to the rear foyer is off center to the west. This door is bordered by sidelights and decorative trim. This exterior wall continues the intricate entablature seen on the other facades. Fenestration on this wall shows two double four-over-one windows adjacent to the dining entry door, a set of two windows to the west of the fireplace serving the kitchen, and a similar pair to the west of the entry door serving the bathroom.

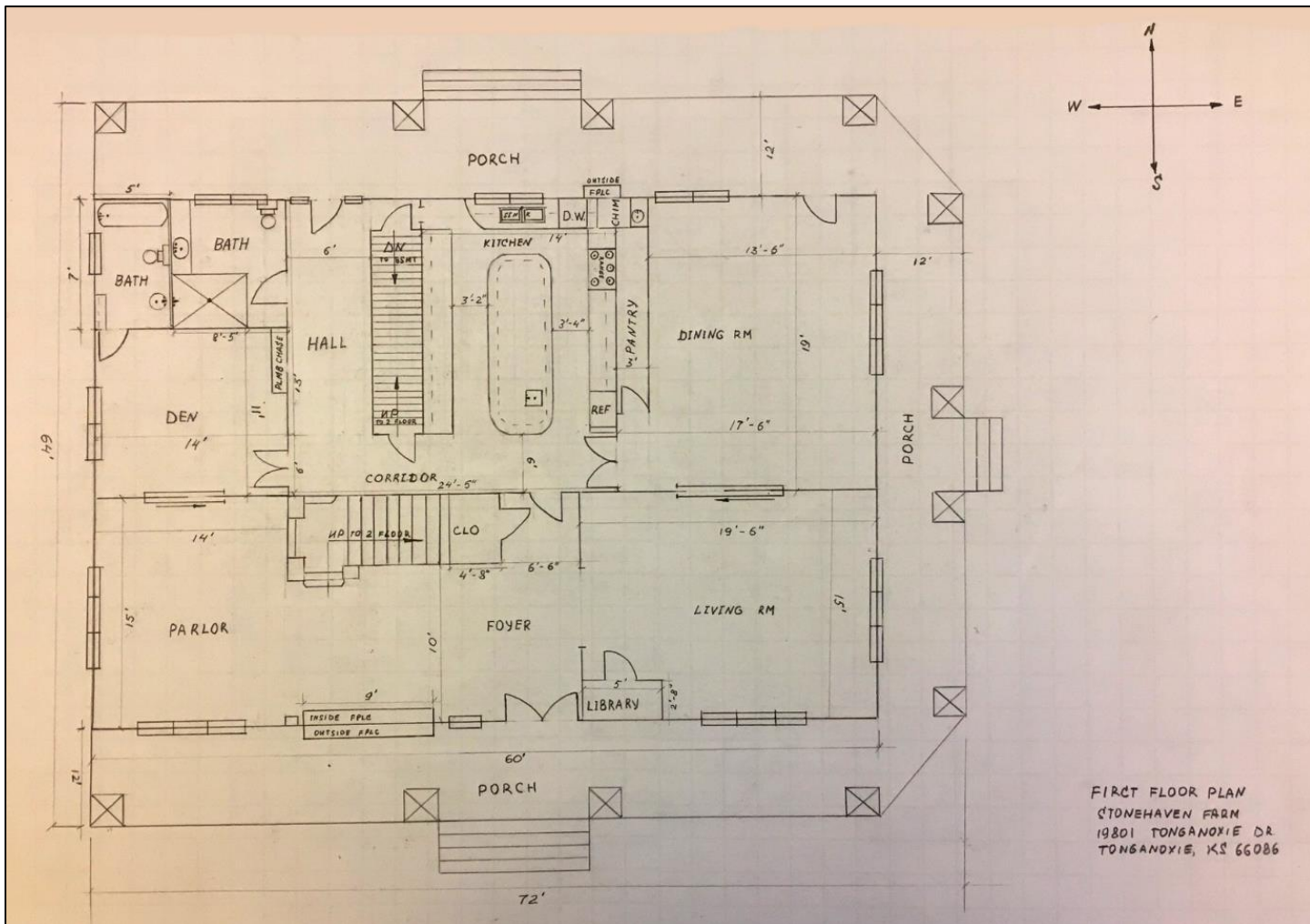
The second floor shows two gabled dormers and a large balcony in the northwest corner. The dormer on the east, is similar in appearance to the smaller dormers on the north façade. The smaller windows still retain the uniform four-over-one design and also show the same wood shingled pediment. The center large dormer has a three window fenestration with the four-over-one configuration. Again a wood shingled pediment and extended eaves with decorative knee braces. The west side of the second floor façade bordering the center dormer is a wood shingled half wall containing a 14' x 18' balcony. The northwest corner of the balcony wall contains a spindled platform with decorative pineapple, matching those on the east

---

<sup>5</sup> Personal interview #3. Jack Cronemeyer, (deceased) Carpenter and Handyman at Stonehaven, 1966 to 1985. Grandfather, Simon Cronemeyer was one of the original construction carpenters. Multiple interviews, 1988-1995.

Stonehaven Farm  
Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas  
County and State



**Figure 3:** First Floor Plan (current), as drawn by Olga Porter.

balcony. Centered between the dormers is the second of three tall fieldstone chimneys. The third chimney can be seen higher in the roof line above the balcony.

**WEST ELEVATION:** The west façade is a mirror image of the east without the balcony. The stone verandah does not continue to this face. As a result, the west view gives an excellent perspective of the massive stone first floor extending down to below grade where it joins the concrete and stone foundation. Only one penetration is noted; a small window into the partial basement which serves as the intake and exit point for the high efficiency HVAC system. Fenestration on this façade varies from the east side in that a single window is located on the north to serve the second first floor bathroom, two windows are centered to serve the den, and the usual triple window configuration is on the south. The same poured concrete entablature and window sills are carried on this façade.

**INTERIOR:** The house contains a full main level comprised of the public spaces, a full second level with bedrooms, a partial basement, and an attic level. The first floor of Stonehaven Farm today retains the original floor plan of the 1898 construction (Figure 3). No significant original features have been altered or removed. The overall visual appearance is historically accurate enhanced by a meticulous restoration effort by the current owners. Similarly, the entire second floor of the house (Figure 4) escaped any degree of alteration or removal of original components. Aside from cosmetic changes, and the floor deterioration necessitating replacement, it remains historically accurate.

**MAIN ENTRANCE AND FIRST FLOOR:** The main entrance to the residence is via the original pair of 32" x 84" solid oak doors on the south façade. Each door contains six small 6" x 6" beveled glass windows. Due to being recessed under the covered verandah, and thus protected from weather and direct UV exposure, the doors were in excellent condition, requiring only minor refinishing. The large original brass door handles and locks are still in place.

Stonehaven Farm

Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas

County and State

The entry doors open to foyer of half fieldstone walls, oak floors, massive stone fireplace, and the main staircase. This entry encompasses an area of approximately 300 sq.ft. Immediately behind the front doors is a 7' x 4' slate entry pad bordered with four-inch flat cut fieldstones. This same theme is present in front of the fireplace to the west of the entry with a 9' x 4' slate pad bordered with the same fieldstones. The walls in this area consist of natural stone capped by a wide oak plate rail to a height of five feet, with plaster continuing to the 9'-6" ceiling. To the north of the entryway is a large open archway framed with wide oak casings and decorative fretwork leading to the sitting room and library. Immediately across from the entry doors is the customary coat closet tucked under the main staircase to the northwest and the entry door to the kitchen. Looking forward and west from the entry doors is a half stone wall and the main staircase. Cora Wellhouse is credited with all of the interior stonework.<sup>6</sup>

The staircase is a quarter turn design, having the bottom three steps face the fireplace. On the intersection landing, a curved sitting bench is built into the wall. A square finial topped newel post marks the base of the open spindle balustrade of the main stair. The west side of the stair landing is framed by two stone pilasters topped with wood columns extending upward to support a stone faced structural beam. The stair treads were covered in the 1960's with heavy sculptured carpet found throughout the first floor. Upon its removal, the stairs were found to be in excellent original condition, requiring only refinishing and minor trim replacement. Looking forward from the base of the stairs, the massive floor to ceiling stone fireplace is seen, measuring eight feet wide by over nine feet tall. The stone façade of the fireplace on the south wall is interrupted at five feet by the same oak plate rail seen around the walls.

Located above the plate rail between the entry doors and the fireplace is the original 3'x4' stained glass window. Like the doors, its location under the verandah and recessed into the stone façade allows it to be well protected. The window is a symmetrical design, incorporating amber glass, glue chip, cathedral glass, and multiple clear bevels and jewels. The fireplace and walls in this area contain a vast variety of carefully selected stone sizes, types, and colors. The flooring in this area is Cambria Oak, duplicating the color and style of the original floors. During an overzealous conversion to carpeting in the 1960's, the original oak floors were damaged and surface nailed beyond being salvageable.

**LIVING ROOM AND LIBRARY:** Located in the southeast corner of the first floor, the living room retains 100% of the original wood work and windows with the exception of the chair rail. The original chair rail was removed during an attempt in the 1960's to "modernize" the interior by applying heavy wallpaper to the walls. When removing the wallpaper to return to the original walls, the imprint of the chair rail and the incorporated rosettes was clearly visible. Many rosettes were found in the carriage house, but none of the chair rail. New chair rail was fabricated for reinstallation with the rosettes in the original location. The southeast corner of this room contains an enclosed floor to ceiling library cabinet. Again, wallpaper had been placed over the wood panels of the library, necessitating careful refinishing. The library, like the pantry in the dining room, was added a few years after original construction to accommodate Cora's extensive reference books and writing materials. Built as an open structure, it has been fitted with a Victorian period oval glass door by the current owners. The missing ceiling light was replaced with a period correct fixture set in a plaster medallion. This room has the original crown moulding with corner blocks. Cambria Oak flooring is featured in this room.

On the north wall of the living room is a large pocket door archway framed by all the original oak casings and trim. When the current owners acquired the property, the door was off its rail and screwed into the frame apparently to prevent movement and rattling. After removing the plaster wall to gain access to the door, it was found to be a double door containing two stained glass windows. The large pocket door and windows were in very good restorable condition. The rail and roller assembly was removed and repaired while the door was refinished. The entire unit was replaced and now functions as original. In both living and dining rooms, removal of the heavy wallpaper revealed large cracks and missing plaster. Damage was so extensive in both these rooms, structural repair and drywall was required on some of the surfaces.

**DINING ROOM:** The dining room has its own exterior entrance from the verandah in the northeast corner. This is a large open room with all the original windows and casings intact. As found in other rooms, crown mouldings and chair rails were removed for wallpapering. These items were found in the large stash of doors and wood work in the attic. Trim was restored and refinished as needed, then following the removed nail tracks, replaced in the original location. The west wall of the dining room contains a long narrow pantry. This was added a few years into Cora's occupancy of the house when it became apparent the kitchen did not contain enough storage space to meet the requirements of constantly hosting large groups of visitors.<sup>7</sup> It was being used as a storage room for many years with the door removed for apparently easier access into the narrow space. A 2' x 2' stained glass window is set into the wall above the pantry door. It was formerly removed and the opening was covered with plywood and wallpaper. The window was found in the attic with only minor damage. The opening was rebuilt with reproduced casings and replaced. A plumbing wall chase was located at the rear of the pantry to serve an

<sup>6</sup> *Leavenworth Post* (October 22, 1919): 2; Personal interview #3 (Cronemeyer).

<sup>7</sup> Personal interview #3 (Cronemeyer).



Stonehaven Farm  
Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas  
County and State

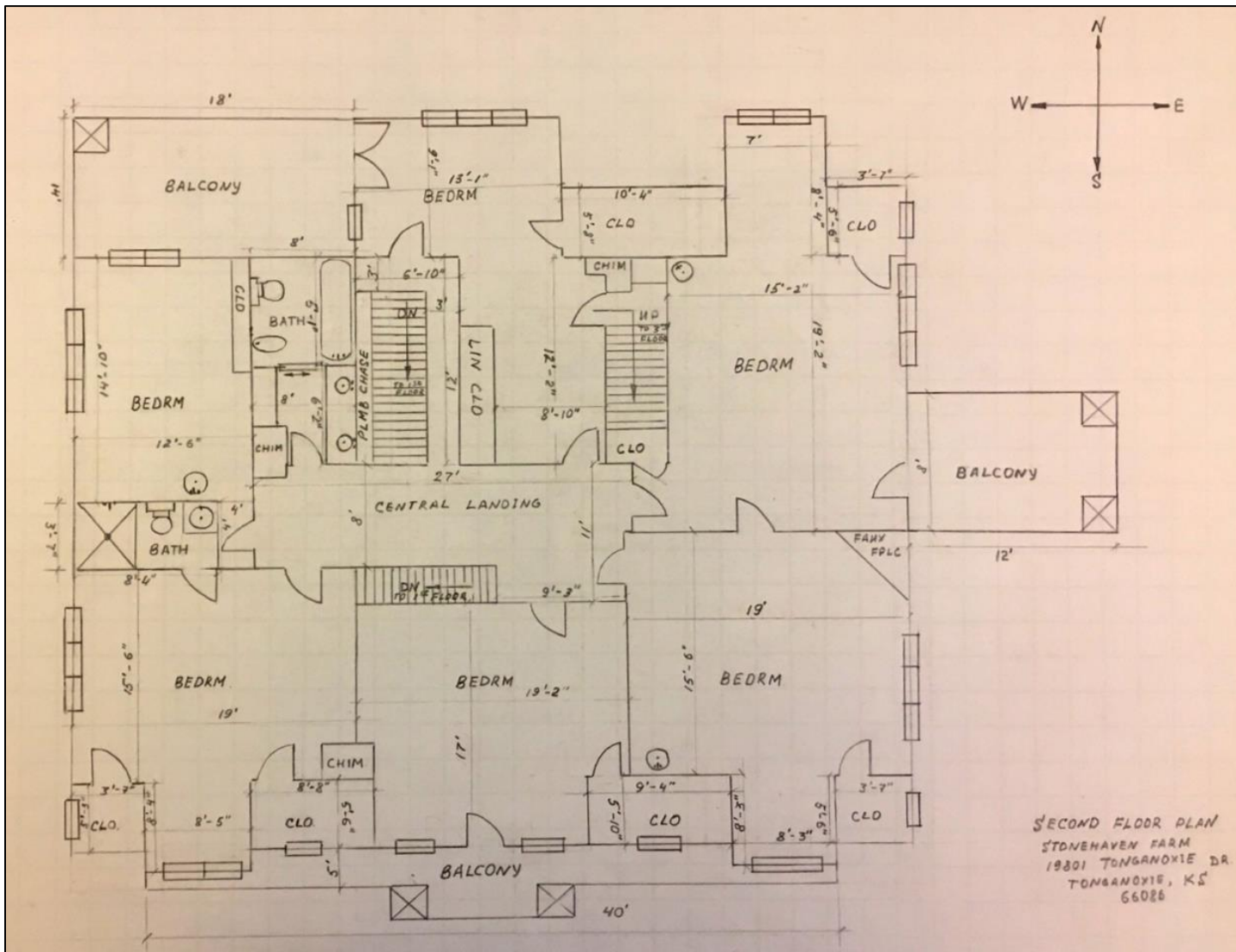


Figure 4: Second Floor Plan (current), as drawn by Olga Porter.

original pedestal sink on the second floor, which had been removed. Old pipes were replaced with new lines, making it possible to replace the sink in the upstairs bedroom as well as add a small prep sink in the pantry. Adjacent to the pantry doors, are the wood and nine-light prairie style glass French doors leading to the kitchen. During the interior “modernization” these doors were removed and replaced with louvered bifold doors. Fortunately the glass doors were found wrapped in drapery material in the attic in pristine condition. Only minor restoration was required to the opening and the multi-pane glass doors prior to replacement. All original ornate glass and brass hardware is in place on these doors. As elsewhere throughout the house, brass door hardware has been removed and polished.

**KITCHEN:** The kitchen is today an open design with a center island. The original floor plan and cabinet configuration has been retained with the addition of a center island finished in bead board and trim to match the original wainscoting and cabinets. The electrical and appliances have been updated. When acquired by the present owners, the floor had been covered with linoleum, covering an unsalvageable water damaged wood floor. The original cabinets, walls, and wainscoting were painted a dark brown color. Careful multi-layer paint stripping revealed the original white cabinet color.

A multi-year restoration has been done in this space. For the cabinet doors, the present owners consulted with the window restorers of the St. Fidelis Cathedral in Victoria, Kansas, the Wildenborg Stained Glass Restoration studio in Rogers, Ark. These discussions led to the acquisition of enough period correct clear cathedral and fluted glass to install in all eleven of the original cabinet doors. Natural stone surfaces have been used throughout the kitchen to remain consistent with the house. A hickory floor has been installed. The original beadboard wainscoting panels and lower cabinet doors have been retained and refinished. A large coffered rectangle is installed over the island with multiple architectural mouldings. Even

Stonehaven Farm

Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas

County and State

though the kitchen has been modernized, the overall design carefully respects and retains Cora's original themes and design.

**BACK STAIR HALL:** The primary rear entryway into the house is via a three-light solid door with narrow sidelights found in the north wall of the back stair hall to the west of the kitchen. The door is off center, as common in the Shingle Style. This area serves as an open mud room with solid tile floor. This entry door and its original casing and trim required no restoration. Original wainscoting and trim in this area is continuous with the kitchen. It was also relieved of its dark brown paint, restored and reinstalled. To the east of the entry door is the access door to the partial basement mechanical room. To the west is one of two first floor bathrooms. This bathroom retains its original configuration with the exception of replacement of the tub with a shower by a previous owner. Natural stone materials are used in this bathroom. The original windows, casings, and trim are in place, and again, required no restoration.

**DEN AND MAID'S BATH:** The den is west of the back stair hall, separated by etched glass French doors. These doors were removed as many others and stored in the attic. The glass panels were missing. These were replicated, reinstalled, and the doors returned to their intended location. This room had an ornate tapestry chair rail wall border only partially remaining, with much of the accompanying wood trim missing. This border and trim was recreated as closely as possible to the original. Original windows, casings, and trim remain in the den, requiring no restoration. The den originally served as the bedroom for Cora's housekeeper and guests with its own private bathroom. During the winter, Cora and her husband used this room as their bedroom.<sup>8</sup> In the 1940's, it also served as a bedroom for the Finch Family.<sup>9</sup> The plumbing had been disconnected from this bathroom. A toilet and a cracked pedestal sink remained, and the area was being used as a storage closet. The claw foot tub was found in the weeds near the old barn foundation. The tub was removed and restored, toilet replaced, and a new pedestal sink in the same style as original was installed. With the exception of an added bath cabinet, the maid's bath appears now as it was in the early 1900's.

**PARLOR:** In the southwest corner of the first floor, the parlor appears original. All windows, casings, and mouldings in the room were intact and required minor restoration. The parlor is separated from the den by another large two panel pocket door. This door was screwed in place like the living room pocket door. When mobilized and made visible, it was discovered both panels were fitted with windows, which like the windows in the French doors to the kitchen, were missing. Doors themselves were in excellent condition. Etched beveled glass was again replicated in the correct pattern found on the second floor bath door, and replaced into the doors. The parlor is open to the main staircase and fireplace area. The archway between these spaces is accentuated by two fretwork brackets.

**SECOND FLOOR DETAILS:** The large central second floor landing and corridor is accessed by two stairways: the main staircase on the south and the service stairway on the north. Both stairways are framed by square spindle balustrades with newel posts at the terminal ends and corner. The newel post at the head of the main staircase is capped with a turned column extending to the ceiling which acts as a corner anchor for the fretwork spandrels which duplicate the stairway opening. There is a fluted wood and rosette chair rail belt line extending throughout this landing area. The balustrades are capped with a heavy sculptured cap rail. All stairway components are original and required only minor refinishing.

Beginning in the southwest corner is the first of six large bedrooms on this level. It was used except in the worst winter cold as Cora and husband's bedroom. It is the only bedroom on this floor with two closets and its own bath. It is entered through a recessed style panel door with glue chip glass insert. The south wall of this bedroom features a sitting area framed by two closets; a walk-in closet on the east, a smaller closet on the west. Both closets have windows for natural light. The sitting area is behind the west dormer seen in the front elevation. Fenestration in this room consists of two four-over-one windows in the sitting area, and a band of three, four-over-one windows on the west wall. On the north wall is the original half bath which was reconfigured to accommodate a shower. All original doors, casing, trim and hardware remain in this bedroom. The new ceiling light/fan is set into a trim matching medallion.

Next on the south is the central bedroom which provides access to the front balcony. The same recessed panel with glue chip window entry door is seen on all second floor bedrooms. Looking to the south wall is the three-light door to the balcony. The same four-over-one windows frame either side of the door. A second door is seen on the east opening to a walk-in closet. The ceiling light/fan in this room is set into a half turned spindle and anaglypta paper. All original doors, casings, trim and hardware also remain in this room.

---

<sup>8</sup> Personal interview #9. Wooden, Thekla Laming "Tiki" (deceased) Worked for Cora at Stonehaven while in high school in Tonganoxie. Distant relative of the fourth owner, Tom Laming.

<sup>9</sup> Personal interview #4 Finch, Walter, and Delores. Lawrence, KS. Lived at Stonehaven in the 1940's from age 14 to 21 during his Father's ownership, Lyman Finch. Interviewed with wife at their residence, January 5, 2018.

Stonehaven Farm  
Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas  
County and State

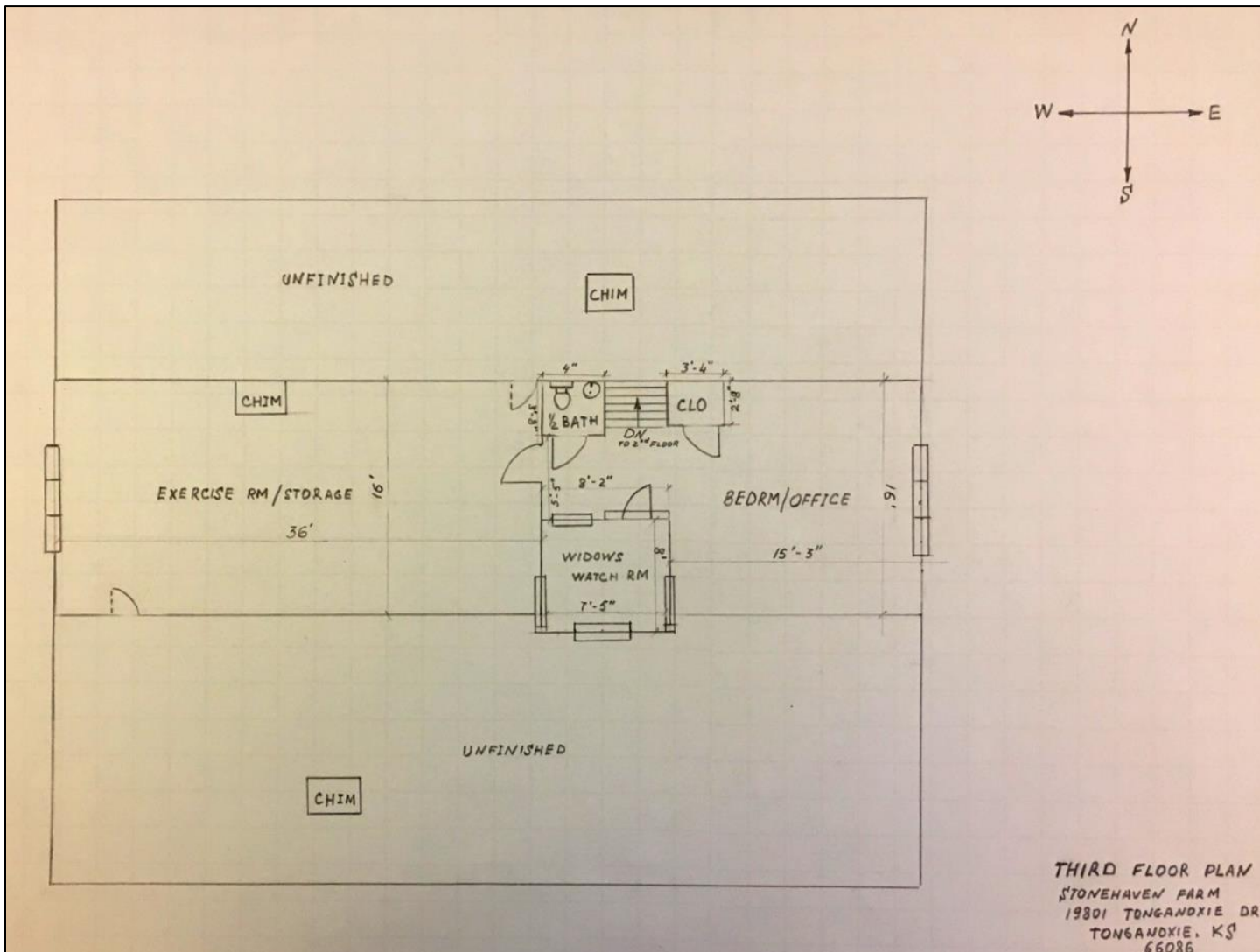


Figure 5: Attic Floor Plan (current), as drawn by Olga Porter.

The third bedroom on the south side has east and south exposure. Fenestration in this room is a band of three windows on the east, with two windows in the dormer sitting area. An antique pedestal sink and fixtures were added to this room by the current owner. On the left side of the dormer sitting area is a closet with its own window. In this room, several features consistent with the architecture of the house have been added. A faux fireplace has been constructed in the northeast corner; a matching window seat with cedar blanket storage is in the dormer. A matching poster bed completes the theme. This bedroom is joined by a suite door to the bedroom immediately to its north. As with other bedrooms, all windows, doors, casings and trim are original to the house. Ceiling light/fan in this room is set into a frame of multi-tiered architectural mouldings.

The northeast bedroom provides access to the east balcony seen on the east exterior elevation. This bedroom features a pedestal sink in the northwest corner. A closet is seen on the east of the dormer. Fenestration in this room is the typical band of three, four-over-one windows on the east, with two smaller windows in the dormer. Ceiling light/fan is set into a half spindle, anaglypta surround.

The north central bedroom has an L-shape footprint, allowing access to the large balcony seen on the north exterior elevation, and the stairway to the third floor. This bedroom also contains its original large 10' x 6' cedar closet. Fenestration in this room is the same band of three windows seen elsewhere throughout the house. All original features remain in this room as others.

Located next to the stairway on the west is the main second floor bathroom. The original configuration and doors remain, with updated counters and fixtures. The entry door contains a large etched glass oval with Florentine and abstract rose

Stonehaven Farm

Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas

County and State

pattern. The vanity portion of the bath is separated from the bathing area by a single pocket door. The counters show the same natural stone featured elsewhere in the house. The original claw foot tub was removed decades ago by a previous owner and replaced with a built-in bath shower combination. Original water damaged wood floor under carpet could not be salvaged; it was replaced with marble.

The northwest bedroom next to the main bath still contains its original pedestal sink and fixtures which needed only minor repairs. This room has the usual fenestration of a three window band on the west, with two windows overlooking the balcony on the north. Folding tapestry covered doors are seen on the closet. As with other bedrooms, all the original features remain.

**ATTIC AND WIDOW'S WATCH:** Access to the third floor is via a full size enclosed stairway from the north center bedroom (*Figure 5*). When the current owners acquired the property, this was an unfinished space other than the casings and trim on the east windows and in the Widow's Watch room. It has now been improved to a finished bedroom or office with a half bath. Hardwood floors have been installed compatible with the rest of the house. The west half of the third floor functions as a storage and exercise room. A passive solar system, invisible from the exterior, has been installed in this area.

**MECHANICAL SYSTEM:** The house originally was fitted with a large gravity flow coal furnace system. This was converted to a gas system in the 1940's and replaced entirely with a forced air gas system in the 1960's. The current owners designed and built a system to incorporate high efficiency HVAC equipment which would utilize all the original duct work plus additional runs. This made possible a bi-level system for heating and cooling. The original large gravity air tunnel beneath the house was retained and sealed, providing a geo-thermal assist to the new system. A passive solar system extracts rafter space heat on the third floor in the summer months, reversing this system utilizes this same energy to heat the third floor in the winter. Humid air from the clothes dryer is captured in a filtration box to be fed into the return air for humidification in the winter in addition to the furnace humidifier, while being directed into a condensate pump for the summer. A massive program of insulation and caulking has taken place over the last decade, as well as the refitting and sealing of all 66 windows in the house. The net result of these measures is that the house operates with a utility cost 50% less than expected for a structure of its size.

## CARRIAGE HOUSE

The original fieldstone carriage house remains to the north of the main house. It was originally built as a free-standing building for storage of a buckboard and Cora's Buggy. Several years later, the large porte-cochere was added to accommodate their automobiles. It has had significant roof reconstruction and stone repair of the large porte-cochere due to storm damage suffered in the 1960's, and again in the 1980's.<sup>10</sup> The carriage house is a 21' x 26' structure; the porte-cochere measures 24'x26'. The original eight window atrium roof cap was reconstructed. It is cross gabled design with the same decorative shingled pediments found in the porte-cochere gable as well as the entry piazza. The porte-cochere roof shows a large stepped cupola with quioned wood corner blocks. The peak is crowned with the original weather vane from the large dairy barn east of the main house which was demolished in the 1960's. This weather vane was discovered in the barn foundation by the Baker University historical artifacts club using sonar detection equipment. The large open porte-cochere structure has a trussed span which is supported by four stone pilasters with wood columns extending to the main loaded beams: the rear are engaged columns with the carriage house wall; the front are free standing. The roof is cantilevered four feet beyond the front columns. The front gable face extends full width of the structure, with the same features as the piazza face just opposite; a stone insert in the center, bordered by six rows of decorative fish scale shingles. The carriage house and porte-cochere carry the same multi-color paint scheme and architectural decoration as the main house, providing design and visual continuity throughout all structures.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Personal interview #6. Laming, Thomas. (deceased) Previous owner of Stonehaven. Interviewed on multiple occasions prior and after purchase by current owners.

<sup>11</sup> Personal interview #3 (Cronemeyer) & 9 (Wooden). Jack Cronemeyer relates from his Grandfather that many additions and improvements were made to the home during Cora and husband's 25 year occupancy to better meet their needs as they lived in the home. Carriage house Porte-Cochere and piazza style entryway to the home were added to the exterior, as well as interior additions. The Port-Cochere was added several years after the original house construction to accommodate the Family's transition from wagons to automobiles which would not fit through the round top doors. Mrs. Wooden also commented, "Somebody was always building something around the house."

Stonehaven Farm  
Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

Agriculture

---

Architecture

---



---



---

**Period of Significance**

1898-1926

---

**Significant Dates**

1898

---

1903

---

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Wellhouse Bullard, Cora

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Wellhouse Bullard, Cora

**Period of Significance (justification)**

Beginning in 1898, the period of significance starts with the construction of the house's foundation and extends to 1926, the year when Cora Wellhouse Bullard moved away from the farm. These years include the years Cora was most influential not only in the design and construction of her house but within the larger political and agricultural life of northeast Kansas.

**Criteria Considerations (justification)**

N/A

Stonehaven Farm

Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas

County and State

---

Narrative Statement of Significance

---

## Summary

Stonehaven Farm near Tonganoxie, Leavenworth County, Kansas, is a 20-acre remnant of a much larger orchard operated by the father and daughter team of Frederick Wellhouse and Cora Wellhouse Bullard. The extant resources date to as early as 1898 when the foundation for the Shingle style residence began. Designed and partially built by Cora herself, the 6,000 sq.ft. house was completed in 1903. Like her father, Cora was an influential person in county and state politics, agriculture, and social issues. Stonehaven Farm is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with Cora Wellhouse Bullard and under Criterion C as an excellent example of the American Shingle style, with Craftsman influences, in Kansas. The farm's period of significance spans from 1898 to 1926, capturing the construction of the house and its occupation by Cora Wellhouse Bullard.

---

## Elaboration

### Frederick Wellhouse and the Beginnings of the Wellhouse Apple Orchards

Frederick Wellhouse (1828-1911) was born in Chippewa Township, Wayne County, Ohio, November 16, 1828. His parents, William and Hanna Wellhouse were natives of Hanover, Germany. Frederick Wellhouse attended school until the age of 15, when he and his brother, George, had to take over operation of the family farm and mill following the death of his father. In 1853 he moved to northwest Christian County, Illinois near the village of Edinburg, to engage in farming and was a frequent contributor to the *Prairie Farmer* weekly newspaper. His farm was just 15 miles from Abraham Lincoln's house in Springfield, Illinois. Due to his many articles and popularity in the area, he became acquainted with Mr. Lincoln during this time. In early 1857 Frederick Wellhouse moved for a brief time to Indianapolis, Indiana to be the publisher and editor of the *Indiana Farmer Journal*. He moved to Leavenworth County, Kansas in 1859 with his wife, Susan, and three children, Walter (10), Mary Celestia (8), and Horace (5). Daughter Cora Adelia was born four years later at their Kansas farm at Fairmount. Here he began developing the growing and sale of young fruit trees, along with the beginnings of what would become the world famous Wellhouse Orchards.<sup>12</sup> His first commercial orchard was established in 1876.

Frederick Wellhouse aggressively developed his orchards in the following years. His orchard operation consisted of well over 100,000 trees located in three counties: Leavenworth, Miami, and Osage. Acreage statistics vary with property acquisitions on various dates. Common figures list the orchards between 1,631, and 1,954 acres. In Leavenworth County, 117 acres were located at Glenwood, 160 acres at Fairmount (just five miles northeast of Stonehaven), and 705 acres on and near the home site at Summit, in Stranger Township. Other orchards were located in Miami County, 160 acres, and Osage County, the largest orchard, 800 acres. Following his marriage to Cora Wellhouse in 1889, the H.S. Bullard property of 120 acres became part of the Wellhouse orchards in 1891 (*Figure 6*). Total acreage for the Wellhouse apple operation in 1900 was 1,942.<sup>13</sup> In 1890, the family apple crop on the Wellhouse Orchards consisted of 79,170 bushels which sold for \$50,000. It was the most valuable apple crop grown by a single family orchard in U.S. agriculture history, bringing to Mr. Wellhouse the informal title of Apple King of the World. In 1903, a shipment of over 80,000 bushels of apples requiring 200 Union Pacific rail cars was loaded at the Wellhouse orchards.<sup>14</sup> In addition, 40,000 gallons of cider was produced that year. By this time, Frederick Wellhouse, twice a widower, his son, Walter, his daughter, Cora, and Cora's husband, Henry Bullard, owned and operated the largest privately owned apple orchard operation in the world.

Although the Wellhouse orchards were one of the largest apple operations in Kansas and the United States, there were hundreds of additional apple farmers in Kansas, making the state one of the primary suppliers of this fruit nationally. Immediately surrounding the Wellhouse property, orchards were owned by Crawford Moore and C.W. Loomis. In 1900, agricultural data cites 11,000,000 apple trees planted on 200,000 acres of land. At that time, Leavenworth County, Kansas was the largest apple shipping point in the world. The Wellhouse Orchards alone provided employment for approximately 200 men and women. With their massive storage barns, drying facilities, and barrel making shop, it was the largest industry in Fairmount Township.<sup>15</sup> The apple industry was a vital part of Kansas agriculture and community development. Roads

---

<sup>12</sup> *Leavenworth Times* (January 10, 1911): 1.

<sup>13</sup> *The Buffalo, N.Y. Commercial* (August 8, 1899): 4; *The Saturday Evening Post* (September 13, 1902): 13; Stranger Township map, KS Historical Archives, Topeka, KS.

<sup>14</sup> Frank Blackmar, *Kansas, a cyclopedia of state history* (Chicago: Standard Publishing, 1912), n.p.

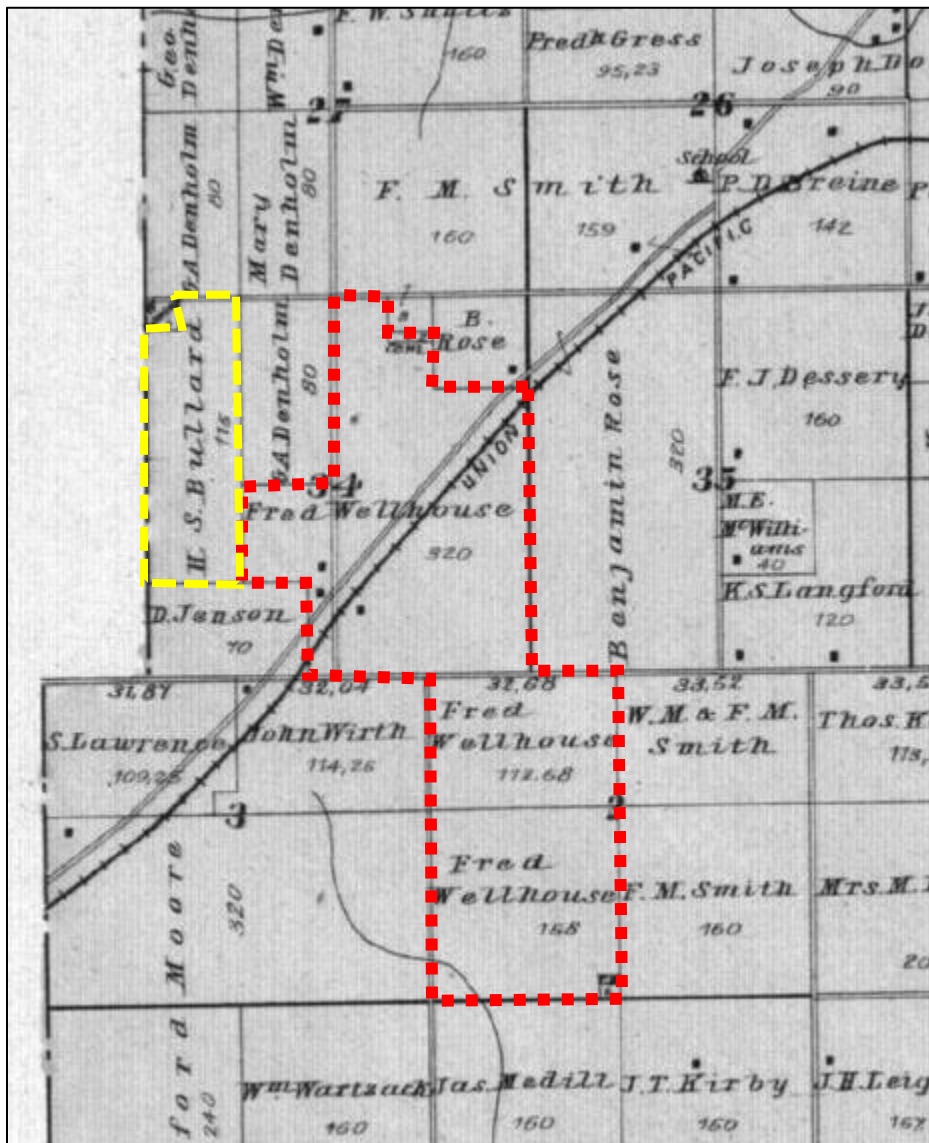
<sup>15</sup> Kansas Historical Society Archives, Dead Town list, Fairmount, KS.

Stonehaven Farm

Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas

County and State



**Figure 6:** 1903 Atlas view of Frederick Wellhouse's & Henry Bullard's property in Stranger Township (in dotted line) where Stonehaven Farm is located in Section 34.

were built, railroad spurs were constructed, and small townships were formed around this major industry and agricultural employer in Kansas. Many thousand persons were employed in and around the Kansas apple industry. Many annual apple festivals were held throughout Kansas, the largest of these, and well known around the United States, was held in Leavenworth Kansas. In 1895, this festival was attended by thousands of visitors who were welcomed by Kansas Governor Edmund Morrill and Vermont Governor Urban Woodbury.<sup>16</sup> The importance of this industry to the state of Kansas and the nation led to the Civil Service Act of 1917 allowing agricultural employment exemption. This effort was led by Kansas Governor Capper, The Kansas Livestock Association, and Cora Wellhouse. Kansas was the first state in the union to adopt this military draft exemption.<sup>17</sup>

Due to the rapid expansion of the Wellhouse apple operation, public records show several changes of address for Judge Wellhouse between 1859 and 1890. He retained ownership of several farm properties in rural Leavenworth County, at times renting the homes on those properties to tenant farm hands. In 1867 he moved to the west side of Leavenworth City for the convenience of schooling of the three youngest children. In 1879 he returned to the farm at Fairmount, remaining there until 1890. In November of 1890 he acquired the acreage that would be the site of Stonehaven Farm from Henry Balliet.<sup>18</sup> Several changes in the family and the

apple business occurred during this time. In 1878 his son, Horace, had passed away, ten years later his wife passed away at the Fairmount farm. Cora was married in 1889, and at this time, oldest son, Walter was living in Topeka, managing the large Wellhouse orchard in Osage County. Frederick moved not far from his son in Topeka in late 1890, living in the home he had used while a Kansas State Legislator.<sup>19</sup> At this time he turned over much of the management of the Leavenworth County orchards to Cora and her husband.

Mr. Wellhouse made many significant contributions to public service. He was Justice of the Peace in Kickapoo Township in 1860 and chairman of the Leavenworth Board of County Commissioners from 1861, the year Kansas was admitted into the Union, until 1863. Later in 1861, he was called into Civil War action as captain of the Kansas Militia Company I. His troops took part in the well known Price raid on Westport in October of 1864, the last major Civil War battle west of the Mississippi.

<sup>16</sup> *Marysville, KS Advocate and Democrat* (November 1, 1895): 6.

<sup>17</sup> *Topeka Daily Capital* (September 28, 1917): 5.

<sup>18</sup> Leavenworth County Recorder of Deeds, Leavenworth, KS

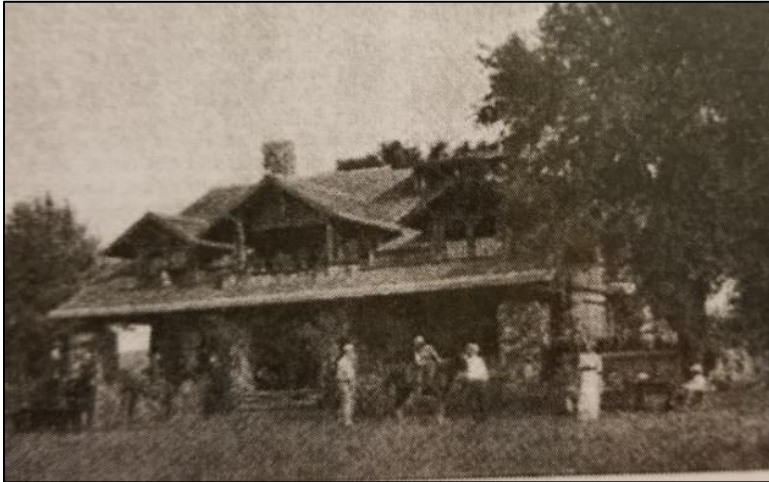
<sup>19</sup> At this time Frederick Wellhouse was remarried to Mary J., the widow of his brother. He moved with her and three stepchildren to the house in Topeka.

**Stonehaven Farm**

Name of Property

**Leavenworth County, Kansas**

County and State



**Figure 7:** South elevation, circa 1919.

The defeat of General Sterling Price at Westport marked the end of advancing Confederate troops. After this battle, Captain Wellhouse and his men returned to the Kansas side of the state line. In January of 1865, Captain Wellhouse and several of his men were captured by Confederate Guerrillas in a raid on Aubrey, Kansas. After burning the village and killing his companions, for unknown reasons, Captain Wellhouse was released largely unharmed.<sup>20</sup> He was decommissioned later that year, returning to his farming operation in Leavenworth County, Kansas.<sup>21</sup> Wellhouse also served as a state senator, being elected in 1865 and again in 1888.

Frederick Wellhouse was far ahead of his time in the cultivation and development of his apple orchards. Using primarily his own cattle to provide fertilizer for the orchards, he was a pioneer in what is now known as organic farming. A portion of the orchards in Osage

County and at Summit were devoted to livestock. He was considered a foremost authority by the USDA on the grafting and cultivation of winter hardy apple varieties.<sup>22</sup> The work was further developed and popularized by his daughter, Cora. The Wellhouse techniques of fruit nursery management are still being taught in university curriculums today. Mr. Wellhouse was an anchor of the Kansas Horticultural Society for 30 years, serving as Director, President, and Treasurer. He was the director of the Kansas State Fair Association from 1881 to 1883. He was the director and organizer of many national exhibits to promote Kansas agriculture. Most notably was the impressive exhibit of Kansas fruit which he organized and directed for the World's Fair in Chicago, May through October 1893. He was also the director of the Kansas exhibit at the 1898 Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha, Nebraska.<sup>23</sup>

Frederick Wellhouse lived his last several years with his daughter and her husband at Stonehaven Farm. His first wife, Susan, mother of the four Wellhouse children had passed away in November of 1888; his second wife, Mary, passed away on Christmas Day, 1899. Mr. Wellhouse died January 10, 1911 at age 83. His daughter, Cora, by this time was well known in her own right in public service and academic circles. She held a service in his memory on the grounds of their residence at Stonehaven Farm. This celebration was attended by many notable public figures, Civil War veterans, representatives of the Kansas Governor's office and the Union Pacific Railroad. Frederick Wellhouse is buried with his son, Horace, in the Glenwood Cemetery between Basehor and Tonganoxie, Kansas. His tall granite marker is accompanied by the headstone provided by the U.S. government documenting his service as a Civil War officer.

**Criterion B: Cora Adelia Wellhouse Bullard**

While it is true that nowhere does soil give answer to investment and industry more graciously and generously; that nowhere is climate more health-giving, nowhere is rhythm in earth, air and sky more perfect, the best part of Kansas is in the heartblood of her people; a sifted population, population as it were, with principles and purpose as high today, with the same spirit of honesty, justice, equity, rectitude abiding in the hearts of men and women as when Kansas made history radiant a half century ago. –Cora Wellhouse Bullard<sup>24</sup>

<sup>20</sup> In a tragic bit of irony, Captain Wellhouse's capture and release by Confederate Guerrillas occurred just two months prior to Lincoln's assassination in April of 1865. One of Captain Wellhouse's first acts upon returning to his farm in Leavenworth County, was to send a note of condolence to Mary Todd Lincoln. Frederick Wellhouse and Abraham Lincoln had renewed their acquaintance at one of the first Wellhouse orchards near Leavenworth when Lincoln visited Kansas in December of 1859. Mr. Lincoln stayed with the Mark Delahay family for several days to campaign for himself and Delahay. Delahay's wife was a cousin of Mr. Lincoln. Frederick Wellhouse and Mark Delahay were good friends in Republican Party politics and owned neighboring farms. Delahay was a friend of Lincoln's from Illinois where he was an attorney and editor of the *Virginia Observer* newspaper in Virginia, IL. He and Mr. Lincoln are credited with leading the establishment of the Republican Party. In 1859 he was running for the U.S. Senate seat for Kansas.

<sup>21</sup> Kansas Grand Army of the Republic Muster Roll, Kansas Historical Archives, Topeka, KS

<sup>22</sup> *Saturday Evening Post* (September 13, 1902): 13.

<sup>23</sup> *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography* (New York: J.T.White & Company, 1916), n.p.

<sup>24</sup> *The Humbolt Union* (April 10, 1913): 2.



Stonehaven Farm

Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas

County and State

Cora Adelia Wellhouse (1863-1941) was born January 25, 1863, on her father's farm near Fairmount, Kansas. This farm was located just five miles northeast of the future site of Stonehaven Farm. Cora was described as a "delicate child" who was sent out into the orchards with her father, buckboard, and ponies to save her health and learn horticulture.<sup>25</sup> By her teenage years she was working full time alongside her father planting and grafting apple trees on what would become the largest privately owned apple orchard in the world. Following in the footsteps of her father, Cora became a nationally known figure in agriculture, education, architecture, politics, and public service.

Cora attended Leavenworth County Public Schools while working with her father and siblings in the family orchards. In 1881, she left the farm to study business and agriculture at Central Wesleyan College near St. Louis and became one of its most well-known alumni.<sup>26</sup> She returned to the farm in 1885 and assumed responsibilities as her father's full time assistant and business partner along with her older brother, Walter.

Soon after returning to the farm, Cora became involved in politics and professional organizations. She was a tireless champion of women's rights, and served as the long-standing Vice President of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Movement.<sup>27</sup> She was an adviser and organizer of the Argonia, Kansas, campaign of Susan Salter, the first woman elected mayor in the United States in 1887. Her political efforts were instrumental in her father's campaign for the Kansas State Senate in 1888. While traveling in eastern Kansas to campaign for her father, she was quoted as saying, "it remains an injustice in this country that I have spoken as an authority on agriculture, castrated bulls, helped my father build the largest apple orchard in North America, but I cannot vote for him as my senator."<sup>28</sup> As vice president of the movement, Cora continued her efforts for women's rights for many years. Kansas passed the Equal Suffrage Amendment in 1912. This political milestone was celebrated at a town hall meeting held at Stonehaven and was attended by Governor Walter Stubbs and other dignitaries.

Cora was a long-standing member of the Kansas Livestock Association. She was the first woman to be a full member of the U.S. Livestock Owners and Producers Association.<sup>29</sup> Due to her many political connections, she played a vital role in organizing the presentation in Washington, D.C. by the Livestock Association in January of 1917 to support Governor Capper's efforts to obtain an exemption from military draft for essential farm labor. It was a concern on the part of many state governors that taking able bodied farm workers into service would ultimately have a negative effect on the nation's food supply. Due to the efforts of Cora Wellhouse and other officers and members of the KLA, the Selective Service Act of 1917 was amended to include Category 3: "Temporarily exempted, but available for military service." The specifics of this exemption championed by Cora, still stands today as originally written: "Registrants employed in agricultural labor or other industrial enterprises essential to the war effort."<sup>30</sup> Kansas was the first state to immediately honor this draft exemption on May 19, 1917, the day after it was signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson.<sup>31</sup> This law allowed dozens of otherwise-eligible men to continue to work at the Wellhouse orchards now run by Cora and her husband, Henry Bullard. Just a few days later, Cora and her draft exempt employees loaded several railcars of apples and cider at their loading dock to be sent to the Atlanta Red Cross in their relief efforts following the great Atlanta fire of May 21, 1917.<sup>32</sup>

Due to Cora's many impressive public lectures, writings, and political relationships, she was appointed in 1912 by Kansas Governor George Hodges as one of the first members of the newly formed Kansas State School Book Commission. She was reappointed to that position in 1916 by Governor Arthur Capper.<sup>33</sup> She served as the senior member of that commission for several years, her last term in 1923 under Governor Henry Allen. During World War I Cora was active in defense work. She was a member of the Kansas Council of Defense. During the war, she donated and shipped many railcars of apples to various Red Cross chapters. In August of 1918, the 15th Army Service Band and Orchestra toured Kansas. They gave a concert from the verandah at Stonehaven for 1,500 people from the surrounding area. The principal speaker at this event was Charles Huffman, the Adjutant General of Kansas. Due to playing into the late hours, the entire band spent the night on the verandahs at Stonehaven.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>25</sup> *The Kansas Farmer* (April 5, 1900): 10.

<sup>26</sup> Central Wesleyan College closed its doors in 1941, the year of Cora's death.

<sup>27</sup> *Daily Republican*, Cherryvale, KS (May 7, 1912): 1.

<sup>28</sup> *Topeka Daily Capital* (May 16, 1911): 3.

<sup>29</sup> Jesse Hall & Leroy Hand, *History of Leavenworth County, Kansas* (Topeka, Kansas: Historical Publishing Company, 1921), 544-45; *Topeka Daily Capital* (March 3, 1918): 4.

<sup>30</sup> *St. Louis Star and Times*, St. Louis, MO (March 12, 1918): 4.

<sup>31</sup> Gerald Shenk, *Work or Fight: Race, Gender and the Draft in WWI* (New York: Palgrave & Macmillan Publishers, 2008), 153-161.

<sup>32</sup> *Weekly Town Talk*, Alexandria, LA (May 26, 1917): 9.

<sup>33</sup> May Ann Brown, *Celebrating Women of Leavenworth County Kansas*, Leavenworth County Historical Society (2010): 81-83.

<sup>34</sup> *Leavenworth Post* (August 19, 1918): 5.

Stonehaven Farm

Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas

County and State



Figure 8: West elevation and Cora. Unknown date (circa 1920).

Agriculture in 1902 was cited as an exemplary example of public speaking.<sup>36</sup> Cora was the first woman to give the keynote address at this annual convention. She is cited as the author of dozens of presentations in the field of horticulture and agribusiness.

Cora Wellhouse was married in June 1889, to Henry Bullard, an accomplished cattleman from Illinois and Iowa.<sup>37</sup> Mr. Bullard took a keen interest in the Wellhouse apple operation and became a partner in the business in 1891. Following the death of Frederick Wellhouse in 1911, Cora and her husband continued to operate the apple and livestock business until Mr. Bullard's sudden death in 1925. The couple had no children. At age 63, Cora left her beloved home in 1926, 17 months after her husband's death. She sold her home and 420 acres to John Merritt on May 13, 1926. It was a quiet private sale that was a shock to the entire area. "Nobody knew she was going to sell it- all of a sudden she was gone; everything was still in the barn, even her big convertible. It was a shock- I even cried."<sup>38</sup> She entered the prestigious George H. Nettleton Home for retired women where she resided until her death in 1941. "She wasn't the same after her husband died in her arms; I guess she had lost so many people that she wanted to get away...."<sup>39</sup> By that time, Cora had lost her parents, all her siblings, and her husband. In Following the Family timeline, Cora had suffered a steady chain of losses: Brother Horace, 1878, Uncle George, 1888, Mother Susan, 1888, Stepmother Mary, Christmas day 1899, Father, 1911, Brother Walter, 1914, Sister Mary C. 1914, Husband Henry 1925, three days before Christmas. During the time at the Nettleton Home, Cora continued to her philanthropic work, entertained visitors, wrote horticulture articles, and was a frequent speaker at community events. Following the death of her father in 1911, Cora and her brother Walter who was in ill health due to Leukemia, began to sell portions of the Former Wellhouse orchards. Cora continued to sell remnants of the property during her time at the Nettleton Home. Cora Adelia Wellhouse passed away at the Nettleton Home on February 19, 1941. Cora left behind the magnificent Stonehaven Farm residence, which she designed and helped build, as well as the legacy of an accomplished woman in many fields. Cora and her husband, Henry, are buried at the Maple Grove Cemetery in Tonganoxie, Kansas.

<sup>35</sup> *Topeka State Journal*, Topeka, KS (January 6, 1916): 6.

<sup>36</sup> Cora Wellhouse Bullard, "The Farmer And His Wife," Thirtieth Annual Meeting, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, January 9, 1901.

<sup>37</sup> *Leavenworth Weekly Times* (July 4, 1889): 8.

<sup>38</sup> Personal interview #9 (Wooden); See artifacts list found on the property in 2017.

<sup>39</sup> Personal interview #9 (Wooden).

Stonehaven Farm

Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas

County and State

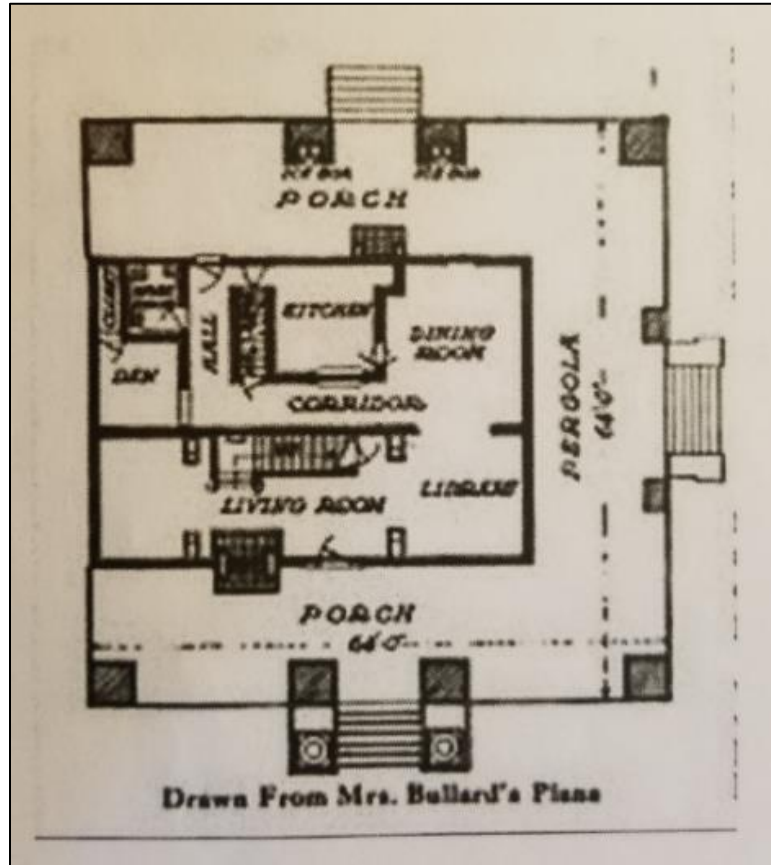


Figure 9: Cora's first floor plan, 1919.

### Design and Construction of the Stonehaven Farmhouse

Cora accompanied her father, Frederick, to Chicago in 1893 and assisted him in the display of Kansas fruit at the World's Fair. She and her father became acquainted with Daniel Burnham, the architect of the World's Fair grounds during the construction of the Kansas exhibit. By 1893, Cora Wellhouse, at age 30, had designed and drawn initial plans for the 6,000 square foot house that would become Stonehaven Farm. Anecdotal reports are that Cora took her drawings of Stonehaven to Chicago to gain some input on her designs from this renowned figure in United States architecture.<sup>40</sup> Two years later, in 1895, the gathering of many tons of fieldstone from the orchards began arriving at the house site. Cora and her husband lived at Henry's farm adjacent to the Wellhouse property during the construction of Stonehaven.

Stonehaven Farm, also known as the Wellhouse Estate, and in some articles, The Boulders, as a reference to the Boulder Community Club that Cora founded to promote a wide variety of political, agricultural, cultural and community events.<sup>41</sup> It is an unusual Kansas example of the Late Victorian period of architecture known as American Shingle Style. This style was most prominent from approximately 1880 to the early 1900's.<sup>42</sup> The Shingle Style is a uniquely American adaptation of other traditions and designs, notably the Queen Anne, Richardson Romanesque

and Colonial Revival. Large Shingle Style residences were most commonly built in fashionable summer destinations such as Cape Cod, Newport, and Long Island. Three innovative designers were credited with many of the grand coastal Shingle Style houses: Henry Hobson Richardson and William Ralph Emerson of Boston, and the well-known firm of McKim, Mead and White of New York.

The Shingle Style was an unusually free form and variable style with many elements adapted from other classic forms and architectural designs.<sup>43</sup> The primary reason for this variation in the Shingle Style is that it remained a high fashion architect's style that catered to well-educated upper class clients. Each house contained elements of style and design to suit the individual preferences of the owner. At the peak of Shingle style popularity, there were high costs of land acquisition for the large coastal examples, coupled with construction costs which far exceeded other popular styles. Extensive massive stone work present on these houses added significant time and expense to the construction. The sometimes unforeseen logistics of hauling building materials and tons of fieldstone to the site again added obstacles not present in other architectural styles of the period. Due to these and other factors, the Shingle Style never gained the popularity or became adapted to mass vernacular housing as did the Queen Anne style. The classic presentation of the Shingle Style with massive stone first floor and verandahs is relatively uncommon beyond coastal New England. Finding a classic example of this internationally recognized American architectural style on the Kansas prairie preserved in its original state, is an uncommon circumstance.<sup>44</sup>

Five principle subtypes of the Shingle Style are identified in the literature; side, front, and cross gabled, gambrel roof, and hipped roof with cross gables. Variable styles of window fenestration and dormers are present throughout the different

<sup>40</sup> Personal interview #3 (Cronemeyer).

<sup>41</sup> *Lawrence Daily Journal-World* (June 30, 1917): 4.

<sup>42</sup> Lee & Virginia McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf Publishers, 1990), 289-299.

<sup>43</sup> John Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture* (New York: Norton Publishing, 1981), 60-61.

<sup>44</sup> David Sachs & George Ehrlich, *A Guide to Kansas Architecture* (Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1996), 96.

Stonehaven Farm

Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas

County and State



Figure 10: Cora building a stone post.

types. Many of the more well known examples have a massed rectangular shape with strong horizontal lines.<sup>45</sup> Three of these houses are seen regularly in architectural texts: the Menz House in Pennsylvania, the Isaac Bell House in Rhode Island, and the iconic (and no longer extant) W.G. Low House in Rhode Island by architects McKim, Mead and White.

Stonehaven Farm began as Cora Wellhouse's drawings with a yardstick, pencil, and brown wrapping paper on the dining room table in 1893.<sup>46</sup> It was Cora and her husband's desire to build the home from native stone materials and use local artisans in the construction. While accompanying her father to the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago, she took the opportunity to take her drawings and visit with Daniel Burnham, the architect responsible for much of the design of the buildings and grounds.<sup>47</sup> Inspired and encouraged by the use of natural stone, she further researched the Coastal Shingle Style homes and decided on the American Shingle Style for her design.

Cora Wellhouse had many advantages over the builders of the large coastal houses. She had unlimited supplies of native fieldstone from the Wellhouse orchards. There was a sawmill and wood shop on site in the large dairy barn. In addition, a large cadre of wagons and orchard workers were available for the hauling and organizing of untold tons of stone. Large scale shipments of dimension lumber for the construction of barns and the main house were sent by railroad from Lambert Lumber Company in Leavenworth, which could be unloaded at the Wellhouse orchard loading dock, then brought by wagon the short distance to the site. Cora, her father, and her husband were well known and respected in the area. When news of her massive undertaking was heard by local farmers, dozens of their neighbors brought wagon loads of stone for the project.<sup>48</sup> To them, the large stones were a wagon breaking nuisance, to Cora, they were walls of her house. All of these

factors combined with Cora's determination and vision, made this dream of a grand American Shingle style house on the plains a feasible reality.

Gathering of native fieldstone began in 1895, a process that continued for three years. Actual laying of the stone and concrete foundation began in 1895. Given the priorities of the rapidly expanding apple business, the complexity of construction, and harsh winter conditions, the house construction spanned a period of several years. By 1901, Cora, Frederick, and Henry owned and operated an apple empire consisting of nearly 2,000 acres with an estimates of well over 100,000 trees. It was the largest privately owned apple orchard in the world.<sup>49</sup> Cora and Henry moved into the partially completed house in 1903. All finish work was accomplished by 1905. In the spring of that year, her father joined them at their full time residence.

Many unique circumstances make the construction of this significant house remarkable. It was Cora's desire to build the house from her own drawings. The plans were made without assistance or formal collaboration with a professional architect.<sup>50</sup> Regarding this unusual approach, Cora said, "I felt we knew our needs much better than an architect in his office would know them." She wanted to use and provide employment for a collection of local artisans for the construction rather than utilizing a large urban construction company. Her preference for materials was that they should be sourced within a

<sup>45</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 21-61.

<sup>46</sup> *The Country Gentleman Journal*, Philadelphia, PA (September 23, 1916): 27.

<sup>47</sup> Personal interview #3 (Cronemeyer). Interestingly, she may have met two other well known Shingle style architects that were also in Chicago, Charles and Henry Greene, on their way to California to relocate their practice from Boston (Winter & Vertikoff, 43).

<sup>48</sup> Personal interview #3 (Cronemeyer) & 4 (Finch).

<sup>49</sup> *The Buffalo Commercial*, Buffalo, N.Y. (April 23, 1900): 11.

<sup>50</sup> *The Leavenworth Weekly Times*, (May 6, 1915): 2.

Stonehaven Farm

Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas

County and State

limited radius from the farm. Again, Cora: "We have used nothing in the construction of the house that could not be had on any farm in Kansas." For the actual house construction, she chose a young man from the area whose previous experience was building small farm houses and barns. "I showed him my drawings and asked if he could build a house from them- He said he thought he could, so the wrapping paper plans were adopted."<sup>51</sup>

Cora Wellhouse personally sorted all the stones for size, type, and color for the exterior walls. After learning from the primary stone mason, she assisted with the exterior wall construction.<sup>52</sup> Photos of Cora building a stone column (*Figure 10*), one of the south house elevation (*Figure 8*), and a copy of her first floor plan (*Figure 9*) appeared in an extensive article about the house construction in *The Country Gentleman Journal* in September 1919.<sup>53</sup>

Cora hired a local African American handyman who was not an experienced stonemason for the massive amount of stone work. "We started learning together on the back of the house; by the time we got around to a side that showed, everyone said we were doing excellent work. We started with an old dishpan and a spoon."<sup>54</sup> In addition to assisting with all of the exterior work, Cora herself did all of the interior stonework and fireplace. From journal and magazine photographs of the grand east coast houses, she and her helpers slowly duplicated and incorporated the classic features of those shingle style residences. Cora used the strong horizontal lines present in the three houses cited above, with massive stone pillars and large gabled dormers. The tall stone chimneys were nearly 50' from ground level. This required the construction of wood frame and platform scaffolding on the roof with rope hoists to reach the cap of the chimneys. Stonehaven carpenter, Simon Cronemeyer, recalled that Cora's husband and father were so frightened by the stickwork scaffolding built high on the roof, they could not stand to see anyone actually climbing and working there on the days of chimney work.<sup>55</sup>

The interior of Stonehaven reflects the classic style of that movement. It features straight strong lines without a great deal of added spindle and fretwork decoration as was typical in the Stick Style and Queen Anne styles.<sup>56</sup> Much of the interior woodwork and many of the doors were fabricated on site. The feeling of the interior is one of substance and permanence. Fenestration on all levels consists of strong window bands arranged to take maximum advantage of natural light.

The existence of Stonehaven today in its remarkable degree of Shingle style authenticity and preservation is a testament to the superior level of original design and craftsmanship. Its visual appearance contains design elements and pays homage to of the grand east coast Shingle style houses while blending elements of Craftsman Style, a common feature of the Shingle Style.<sup>57</sup> Given the fact that it was designed and built by a few essentially amateurs rather than legions of professional builders and equipment, Stonehaven Farm is indeed a significant achievement in American Architecture in Kansas. This style was most prominent from 1880 to the early 1900's in northeast coastal houses constructed for affluent families.

## Summary

Stonehaven Farm is significant for its connection to Cora Wellhouse Bullard and as a unique example of the Shingle style (with Craftsman influences) in eastern Kansas. The 20 acres surrounding the main house, designed and partially built by Cora, are all that remain of one of the nation's largest apple operations at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, initially established by Cora's father, Frederick. Throughout her time at Stonehaven Farm, Cora became an influential person in state politics, agriculture, and social issues. The unique house is the best extant resource associated with this important figure in Leavenworth County's history.

<sup>51</sup> *The Country Gentleman Journal*, 27.

<sup>52</sup> *Lawrence Daily Gazette* (December 11, 1916): 4.

<sup>53</sup> *The Country Gentleman Journal*, 27.

<sup>54</sup> *The Country Gentleman Journal*, 27.

<sup>55</sup> Personal interview # 3 (Cronemeyer).

<sup>56</sup> Allen Noble, *Wood, Brick, & Stone* (Boston: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 144-145.

<sup>57</sup> Winter & Vertikoff, *Craftsman Style*, 21.

Stonehaven Farm  
Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas  
County and State

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

---

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

### TEXTS

- Appelbaum, Stanley. *The Chicago World's Fair of 1893*. New York: Dover Publishing, 1980.
- Blumenson, John. *Identifying American Architecture*. New York: Norton & Co. 1981
- Brown, Mary Ann. *Celebrating Women of Leavenworth County Kansas*. Leavenworth County Historical Society, 2010.
- Capace, Nancy. *The Encyclopedia of Kansas*. St. Clair Shores, MI: Somerset Publishers, 2000.
- Connelly, William E. *Quantrill and the Border Wars*. New York; Pageant Book Co. 1956 Edition.
- Hall, Jesse, Hand, Leroy. *History of Leavenworth County, Kansas*. Topeka, Kansas: Historical Publishing Company, 1921.
- Hamscher, Albert. *Kansas Cemeteries in History*. Manhattan, KS: Kansas State University Press, 2005.
- Hilowitz, Beverly. *Historic Houses of America*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1980.
- Hitchcock, Henry. *Rhode Island Architecture*. Cambridge, MA. MIT Press 1968.
- Hunt, William. *Encyclopedia of American Architecture*. New York: McGraw Hill Publishing, 1980.
- Maass, John. *The Victorian Home in America*. New York: Hawthorn Press, 1972.
- McAlister, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred Knopf & Co. 1990.
- Morgan, Bret. *Shingle Styles: Innovation and Tradition in American Architecture 1874 to 1982*. New York: Abrams Publishing, 1999.
- Morgan, William. *Abrams Guide to American House Styles*. New York: Abrams Publishing, 2004.
- Moss, Roger. *A Century of Color- Exterior Decoration for American Buildings 1820 to 1920*. Watkins Glen, NY: American Life Foundation, 1981.
- Noble, Allen. *Wood, Brick & Stone*. University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst, MA. 1984.
- Poppeliers, John. *What Style Is It?* Washington, D.C., Preservation press 1983.
- Rooney, Ashley. *Shingle Style Houses: Past and Present*. Atglen, PA: Schiffer Publishing, 2006.
- Roth, Leland. *A Concise History of American Architecture*. New York: Harper and Row, 1979.
- Scully, Vincent. *The Shingle and Stick Style*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1971.
- Shenk, Gerald. *Work or Fight- Race, Gender, and the Draft in WWI*. New York: Palgrave & MacMillan Publishers, 2008.
- Sachs, David & Ehrlich, George. *Guide to Kansas Architecture*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1996.
- Short Hills Historical Society. *Sticks, Shingles, and Stones: Stuart Hartshorn's Ideal Community of Short Hills, N.J.* Gretna, LA: Milburn Publishing, 1980.
- Topeka Capitol Publishing. *Men and Women of Kansas 1905*. Topeka Capitol Publishing: Topeka, KS, 1905.

Stonehaven Farm

Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas

County and State

White, James. *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*. New York: J.T. White Co. and HathiTrust.edu. 1984.

White, Samuel. *Houses of McKim, Mead and White*. New York: Rizzoli Press, 1998.

Winter, Robert, & Vertikoff, Alexander. *Craftsman Style*. New York: Abrams Publishing, 2004.

## NEWSPAPERS

*Buffalo Commercial*, Buffalo NY: 4/23/1900. "Judge Wellhouse's Orchards Largest in This Country at 2,000 Acres and 150,000 trees."

*Country Gentleman Journal*, Philadelphia, PA: 9/23/1916. "The Home With an Open Door: Where Kansas Hospitality is Serving a Whole Country Neighborhood."

*Emporia Gazette*, Emporia, KS: 2/19/1941. Cora Wellhouse Obituary.

*Humboldt Union*, Humboldt, KS: 4/10/1913. Quoted Prose authored by Cora Wellhouse Bullard. Partial Text: "...the best part of Kansas is in the heartblood of her people..."

*Kansas City Times*, Kansas City, MO: 10/26/1919. "A Kansas Community Home: A model for rural communities."

*Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, KS: 4/5/1900. "A Commercial Orchard."

*Lawrence Daily Gazette*, Lawrence, KS: 12/11/1916. "State Agriculture Meeting: Cora Wellhouse Bullard speaking on "Rural Permanency."

*Lawrence Daily World*, Lawrence, KS: 6/4/1909. "Leavenworth County Sunday Schools Hold Unique Convention at the Wellhouse Orchard."

*Leavenworth Post*, Leavenworth, KS: 12/11/1916. "Cora Wellhouse Forms Community Club to "Civilize" the wild growth along the roadways."

*Leavenworth Post*, Leavenworth, KS: 7/28/1918. "Governor Capper Speaks at the Patriotic Rally Held at the Home of Cora Wellhouse Bullard in Tonganoxie."

*Leavenworth Post*, Leavenworth, KS: 8/19/1918. "15th Service Company Army Band and Orchestra Gives concert to large crowd at the Wellhouse Estate."

*Leavenworth Post*, Leavenworth, KS: 10/22/1919. "Bullard Picnic a Success- 2,000 on Lawn to hear Governor Allen."

*Leavenworth Times*, Leavenworth, KS: 1/10/1911. "Apple King of World Dies at an Early Hour."

*Leavenworth Times*: 4/18/1912. "Cora Wellhouse Bullard Re-elected President of the First Congressional District Association."

*Leavenworth Times*: 5/12/1912. "Cora Wellhouse Bullard Addresses the Kansas Public Welfare League."

*Leavenworth Times*: 10/28/1915. "Tonganoxie Reading Club Motors out to meet at the home of Cora Wellhouse Bullard."

*Leavenworth Times*: 10/14/1919. "Big Picnic Planned for Farmers at Bullard's Home."

*Leavenworth Times*: 7/29/1922. "500 Attend Mass Political Meeting Held at Bullard Residence."

*Salina Daily Union*, Salina, KS: 12/11/1916. "Big Men and a Powerful Woman Talk Agriculture at State AG meeting."

Stonehaven Farm

Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas

County and State

*Saturday Evening Post*, Philadelphia, PA: 9/13/1902. "The Captains of the Farming Industry: Fred Wellhouse, owner of the largest apple orchard in the United States."

*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, St. Louis, MO: 7/5/1911. "Women Are Old Politicians."

*Topeka Daily Capital*, Topeka, KS: 6/5/1909. "Regional Sunday Schools to hold convention at the Wellhouse Orchards in Tonganoxie."

*Topeka Daily Capital*: 6/16/1909. "Divorce The Curse of the Country- Mrs. Bullard."

*Topeka Daily Capital*: 5/16/1911. "Suffragists Come For Rally Today- Among the interesting women to speak is Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard, a member of the state board of agriculture."

*Topeka Daily Capital*: 12/12/1915. "Cora Wellhouse Bullard appointed by Governor Capper as the Kansas delegate to National Conference of the Commission on Church and Country Life in Columbus, Ohio."

*Topeka Daily Capital*: 1/11/1920. "Cora Wellhouse Bullard of Tonganoxie, is President of Native Daughters of Kansas."

### KANSAS STATE ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS

Kansas State Board of Agriculture Thirtieth Annual Meeting, Topeka, KS: 1/9/1901. Address to the convention by Cora Wellhouse Bullard, "The Farmer- And His Wife."

Kansas State Horticultural Society Thirty-Second Annual Meeting, Topeka, KS: 12/12/1898. Keynote address to the convention by Cora Wellhouse Bullard, daughter of President Wellhouse. "Home."

Kansas State Horticultural Society Forty-Second and Forty-Third Annual Meetings, Topeka, KS December 1908 and December 1909. Two keynote speeches by Cora Wellhouse Bullard, "That Yard Of Ours." and "Home Adornment."

Leavenworth County Cemetery/Burial Database:

Cora Wellhouse Bullard. Maple Grove Cemetery, Tonganoxie, KS, Section D, Lot 34, Grave 8.

Frederick Wellhouse. Glenwood Cemetery, Bonner Springs, KS.

Civil War Muster Roll of Captain Frederick Wellhouse, October 8, 1864. A complete roll of Company I, 19th Regiment, Kansas State Militia.

### PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

1. Brown, Mary Ann. Author of 'Celebrating Women of Leavenworth County Kansas.' Interviewed at Leavenworth County Historical Society, Carroll Mansion, Leavenworth, Kansas January 5, 2018.
2. Budnofsky, Charles. (deceased) Adjacent land owner to Stonehaven. Multiple interviews 1986- 1990.
3. Cronemeyer, Jack. (deceased) Carpenter and Handyman at Stonehaven, 1966 to 1985. Grandfather, Simon Cronemeyer was one of the original construction carpenters. Multiple interviews, 1988-1995.
4. Finch, Walter, and Delores. Lawrence, KS. Lived at Stonehaven in the 1940's from age 14 to 21 during his Father's ownership, Lyman Finch. Interviewed with wife at their residence, January 5, 2018.
5. Hunter, Ed.(deceased) Second generation owner, Hunter Lumber Co, Tonganoxie, KS. Multiple interviews, 1989-1995.
6. Laming, Thomas. (deceased) Previous owner of Stonehaven. Interviewed on multiple occasions prior and after purchase by current owners.
7. Lenehan, John. (deceased) Tonganoxie community historian. Multiple interviews 1889-2012.



Stonehaven Farm  
Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas  
County and State

- 8. Slawson, Ed. Tonganoxie, KS. Plumber and electrician at Stonehaven, 1955 to 1990. Multiple interviews 1988-2000.
- 9. Wooden, Thekla Laming "Tiki" (deceased) Worked for Cora at Stonehaven while in high school in Tonganoxie. Distant relative of the fourth owner, Tom Laming.

**ADDITIONAL MICROFILM RESOURCES**

- Chicago History Museum, Chicago, IL. World's Columbian Exposition 1893
- George H. Nettleton Foundation, Prairie Village, KS. Nettleton Home for Retired Women Archives.
- Leavenworth County Office of Recorder of Deeds, Leavenworth, KS. Archival records of property transfers.
- Pickler Memorial Library, Kirksville, MO. Wesleyan College Archives.
- Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS. Civil War on the Western Border.

**SIGNIFICANT ARTIFACTS FOUND AT STONEHAVEN**

- 1. Civil War Officer's Jacket Button
- 2. Brass Butt Plate from Henry 44 Civil War Rifle
- 3. Porcelain 1923 Buick Radiator emblem
- 4. Top pivot hinges, common to 1920's Buick open cars
- 5. Brass Ford headlight shell 1920's trucks and cars
- 6. Dodge Brothers axle cap used 1917-1932 trucks and cars
- 7. Dozens of other car/truck parts, engraved watch cases, horse harness, household items.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: Kansas Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Stonehaven Farm  
Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 18.83

**Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.**  
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A	<u>39.135063</u>	<u>-95.059493</u>	B	<u>39.134744</u>	<u>-95.055063</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
C	<u>39.131819</u>	<u>-95.058686</u>	D	_____	_____
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated boundary encompasses 18.83 acres on two separate and adjacent parcels in the Southeast ¼ of Section 34, Township 10 South, Range 21 East, Leavenworth County, Kansas. The largest parcel contains the house and 15.88 acres: Point beginning 458.23' south & 5.96' east of the northwest corner of the quarter section, easterly 1187.4', southerly along County Rd 5 [Tonganoxie Drive] to northerly intersection with County Rd 9 [207<sup>th</sup> Street], northerly along County Rd 9 to point of beginning. The smaller parcel is a strip of 2.94 acres adjacent to the east of the previously described parcel: Point beginning 386.21', southerly 1271.88', southwest 132.11', westerly 1187.4', and north 100.2' to point of beginning.

Together, the two parcels create an irregular triangle. The west border is 207th Street running north/south from intersection of Tonganoxie Road to northwest corner of property. South border is Tonganoxie Road running east/west from 207th street to southeast corner of property. East border is a continuous line from northwest corner of the property to the southeast corner.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property is the remaining acreage historically associated with Stonehaven Farm. The boundaries follow the legal property lines.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Kent (& Olga) Porter

organization Property Owners date Fall 2017

street & number 19801 Tonganoxie Dr. telephone 913-845-3800

city or town Tonganoxie state KS zip code 66086

e-mail borzoidog@gmail.com

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Stonehaven Farm  
Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas  
County and State

---

### Additional Documentation

---

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

#### Photograph Log

Name of Property: Stonehaven Farm

City or Vicinity: Tonganoxie vicinity

County: Leavenworth State: Kansas

Photographer: Patrick Zollner (KSHS)

Date  
Photographed: January 10, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera (**See Photo Keys 1-3**):

- 01 of 20:** Looking NE from east side of house, showing historic pillar and concrete driveway
- 02 of 20:** North elevation
- 03 of 20:** Looking SSE at north elevation
- 04 of 20:** East elevation with historic stone entry
- 05 of 20:** South elevation
- 06 of 20:** Looking NNW at west and south elevations
- 07 of 20:** West elevation, looking NNE
- 08 of 20:** Concrete detail on porch half wall (typ)
- 09 of 20:** South porch fireplace
- 10 of 20:** Dining room, looking NNW
- 11 of 20:** Living room, looking north
- 12 of 20:** South entry foyer, looking SSE
- 13 of 20:** Looking NNW from parlor
- 14 of 20:** Second floor, looking SSW at main stair
- 15 of 20:** Second floor, south central bedroom, looking S at door to balcony
- 16 of 20:** Second floor balcony, looking NNE
- 17 of 20:** Second floor, southeast bedroom, looking NE
- 18 of 20:** Second floor, historic pedestal sink in northwest bedroom
- 19 of 20:** Carriage House, south elevation, looking NW
- 20 of 20:** Carriage House, north and west elevations, looking NE

#### Figures

- Figure 1:** Contextual map, showing Stonehaven Farm in relation to Tonganoxie. Kansas Historic Resources Inventory. [www.kshs.org/khri](http://www.kshs.org/khri) (accessed 12/5/2017)
- Figure 2:** Aerial image of house cluster. 2016. Leavenworth County, Kansas, GIS.
- Figures 3 through 5:** First, second, and attic plans. 2017. Olga Porter.
- Figure 6:** *Standard Atlas of Leavenworth County, Kansas* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1903), 26.
- Figure 7:** South elevation of Stonehaven Farmhouse. 1919. *The Country Gentleman*.
- Figure 8:** West elevation of Stonehaven Farmhouse with Cora at right. Unknown date, circa 1920s.
- Figure 9:** Cora's sketch of the first floor plan. Published 1919. *The Country Gentleman*.
- Figure 10:** Cora building stone post. Published 1919. *The Country Gentleman*.

Stonehaven Farm  
Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas  
County and State



Photo Key 1.

Stonehaven Farm  
Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas  
County and State

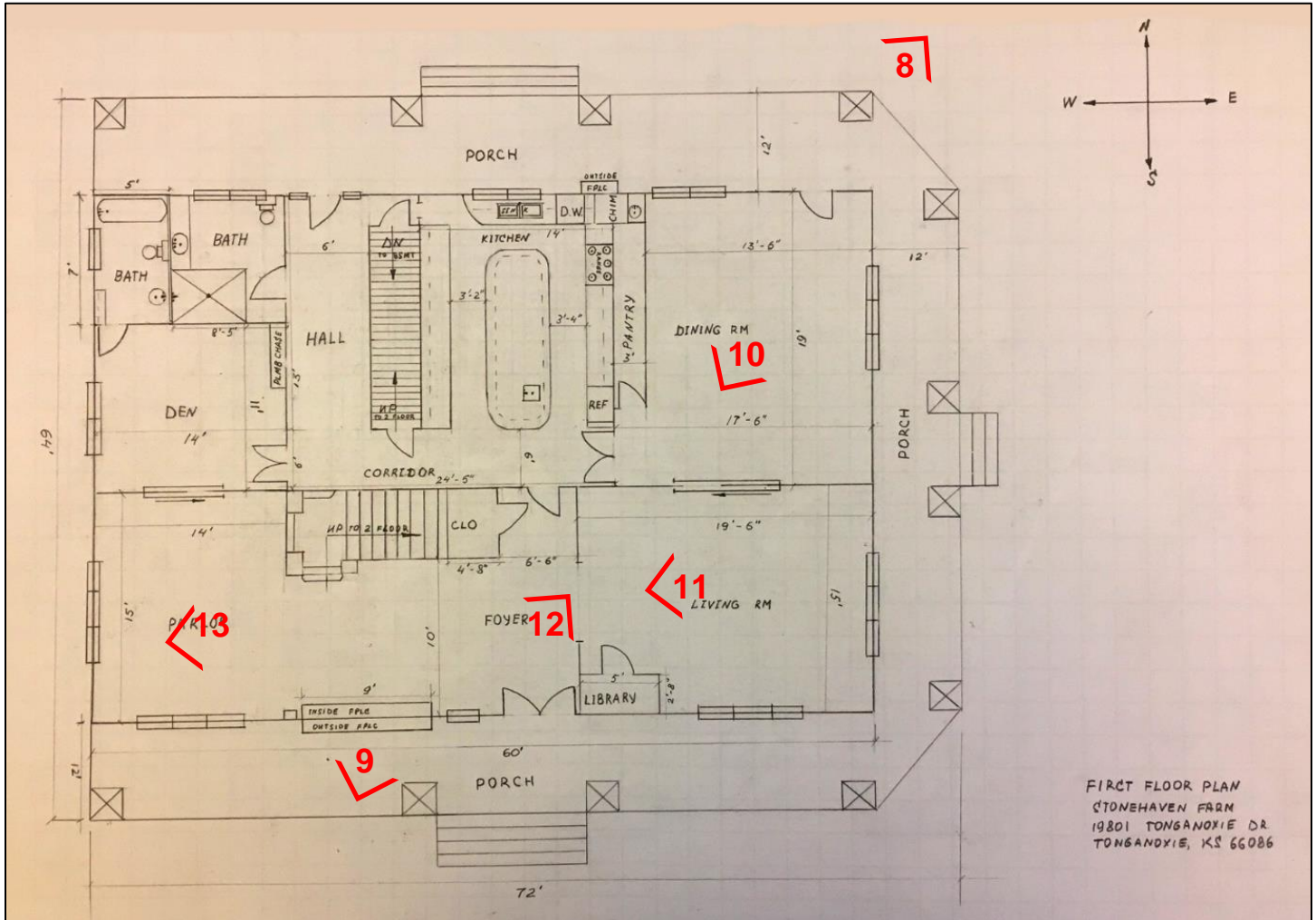


Photo Key 2: Main Floor.

Stonehaven Farm  
Name of Property

Leavenworth County, Kansas  
County and State

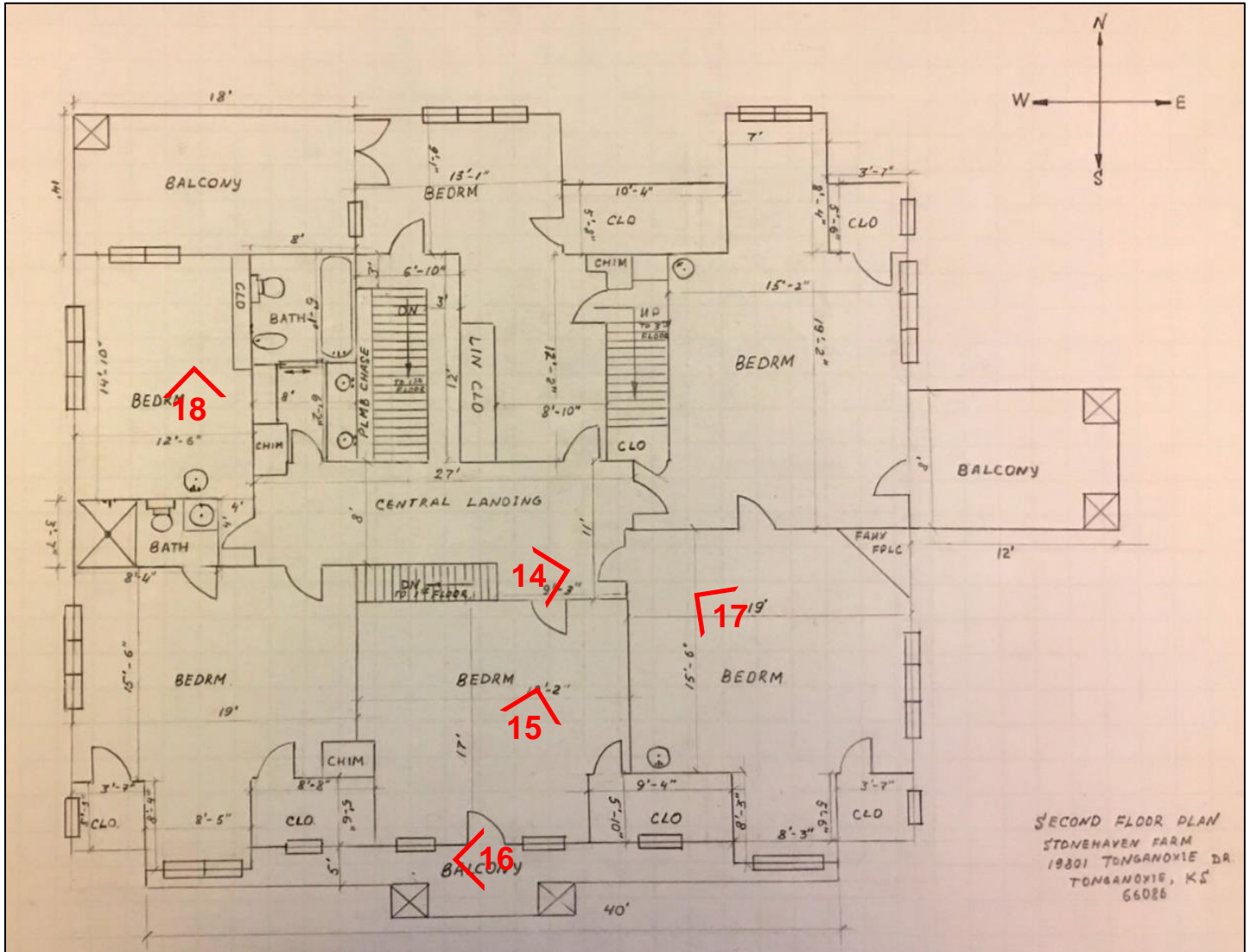


Photo Key 3: Second Floor.

















































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 5/18/2018      Date of Pending List: 6/13/2018      Date of 16th Day: 6/28/2018      Date of 45th Day: 7/2/2018      Date of Weekly List: 6/29/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      6/29/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

# Tonganoxie Community Historical Society

P.O. Box 785  
Tonganoxie, Kansas 66086-0785

October 25, 2017

Amanda Loughlin  
National Register Coordinator  
Kansas Historical Society  
6425 SW 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Topeka, KS 66615-1099

RECEIVED  
OCT 27 2017  
CULTURAL RESOURCES

RE: National Historic Registration  
Stonehaven Farm - The Cora Wellhouse Bullard Home  
Tonganoxie, KS

Dear Ms. Loughlin,

We are writing in support of the nomination submitted by Kent and Olga Porter for National Historic Registration of their residence, Stonehaven Farm in Tonganoxie, Kansas.

The Porters have compiled extensive research on the house and its original residents. Of particular interest to our community is the fact that Cora Wellhouse Bullard was the daughter of Frederick Wellhouse, an internationally known apple grower residing Leavenworth County, and that he spent several years living in our community. Cora was a force in her own right, in both agriculture and politics, and is an excellent role model for young women today. The stories that can be told about this residence and its occupants are important to this community and its history.

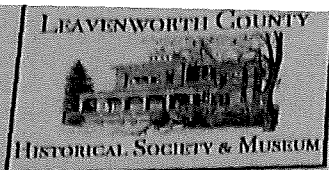
We appreciate the fact that you are considering the property for the National Register. Please let us know if there is anything else that we can do to help with this project.

Sincerely,



Kris Roberts  
President  
Tonganoxie Community Historical Society

cc: Ray Stockman, Chairman of the Board (TCHS)  
Connie Torneden, Secretary (TCHS)



1128 Fifth Avenue, Leavenworth, Kansas 66048

Telephone: (913) 682-7759

Email: [museum@leavenworthhistory.org](mailto:museum@leavenworthhistory.org)

Website: [www.leavenworthhistory.org](http://www.leavenworthhistory.org)

30 October 2017

Amanda Loughlin  
National Register Coordinator  
Kansas Historical Society  
6425 SW 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Topeka, KS 66615-1099

Dear Ms. Loughlin,

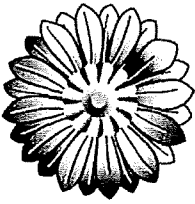
I am writing you today to lend support and encouragement for the approval of the application for inclusion on the National Registry of Historic Places for the Stonehaven Farm in Tonganoxie, Kansas. This property has undergone many years of restoration and preservation by its current owners, Dr. Kent and Olga Porter and is much admired for its place in the history of Leavenworth County, the State of Kansas, and its connection to many national issues.

Stonehaven Farm is significant for its classic shingle style architecture and holds the distinction of being the largest apple orchard in the world in 1900. Its owners then, Frederick and daughter Cora Wellhouse, were nationally known figures in agriculture, politics, and woman's suffrage.

Thank you for considering this property for its rightful place in the history of the State of Kansas and the United States.

Best regards,

Mary Ann Brown  
LCHS President



# Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc.

*preserving the past to enrich the future since 1979*

## Board of Directors

April 20, 2018

Grant Sourk, Pres.  
Topeka

Kent and Olga Porter  
19801 Tonganoxie Dr.  
Tonganoxie, KS 66086

Ian Pitts, Vice Pres.  
Topeka/Lawrence

David Everhart, Treas.  
Topeka

Dear Kent and Olga,

Keily Larson, Sec.  
Lincoln

The Kansas Preservation Alliance (KPA) is the state-wide organization dedicated to the preservation of Kansas' heritage through education, advocacy, and alliances with like-minded individuals and groups. The KPA Awards Committee and Board of Directors have chosen the Stonehaven Farm project to receive a 2018 Honor Award for Excellence.

Steve Bagwell  
Lawrence

Mel Borst  
Manhattan

Mark Burenheide  
Topeka

We would like to present this award at the KPA Awards Presentation on Friday May 18th, 2018 in the Historic Supreme Court on the third floor of the Kansas Statehouse in Topeka at 5:30 pm. A reception will follow the Awards Presentation in the Dillon House at 404 SW 9th St., which is directly west of the Statehouse, from 7:00 to 9:00 pm. There, you will enjoy heavy hors d'oeuvres, drinks and time to visit with other award winners and KPA members. The KPA Awards Presentation and Reception is one of the highlights of the Kansas Preservation Alliance's annual work.

James Clark  
Lawrence

Jaime Gaumnitz  
Kansas City

Shawn McGarity  
Lawrence

Mike Seiwert  
Wichita

Please RSVP by May 4th at [awards@kpalliance.org](mailto:awards@kpalliance.org) or 785.350.6509. Please also watch our website at [www.kpalliance.org](http://www.kpalliance.org) and our Facebook page at [www.facebook.com/kpalliance/](http://www.facebook.com/kpalliance/) for updates and potential Awards venue changes in response to the legislative session. The alternate location for the Awards Presentation is the Weary Education Center in Historic Fire Station No. 2, at 719 SW Van Buren Street.

Edna Wagner  
Leavenworth

Dana Williamson  
Manhattan

## National Trust for Historic Preservation Advisors

Thank you for your contribution to preserving historic places in Kansas.

Vance Kelley, AIA  
Topeka

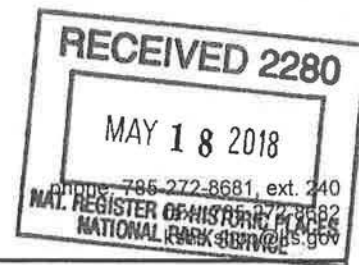
Sincerely,

Daniel Serda, Ph.D.  
Kansas City

Ian Pitts  
Awards Committee, Chair  
Vice President



6425 SW 6th Avenue  
Topeka KS 66615-1099



Governor Jeff Colyer, M.D.  
Jennie Chinn, Executive Director

May 17, 2018

Paul Loether, National Register Chief  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, DC 20240

Re: National Register documents for Kansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

Please find enclosed the following National Register documents:

NEW NOMINATIONS in Certified Local Government (3)

- **Shiloh Baptist Church; Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas** (new nomination)
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination and letter of support;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.
- **O'Sullivan, John & Anna, Farmstead; Overbrook vicinity, Douglas County, Kansas** (new nomination under "Historic Agriculture-related Resources of Kansas" MPS)
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination and .KMZ file;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.
- **Vine Street Historic District; Abilene, Dickinson County, Kansas** (new nomination)
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination, .KMZ file, PDF of non-objecting owners, and letter of support;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.
  - There are 19 distinct property owners in this district; no notarized objections were received. Ten of the 19 owners signed a "We do not object" petition, a copy of which is enclosed on disk #1.

NEW NOMINATIONS in non-CLG communities (4)

- **Stonehaven Farm; Tonganoxie vicinity, Leavenworth County, Kansas** (new nomination)
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination and letters of support;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.



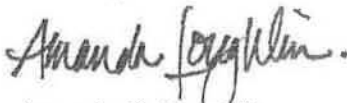
- **Snowden S. Mouse Service Station & Tourist Home; Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas** (new nomination under "Roadside Kansas" MPS)
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.
- **McPherson Community Building; McPherson, McPherson County, Kansas** (new nomination)
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.
- **Deerfield State Bank; Deerfield, Kearny County, Kansas** (new nomination)
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination;
  - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.

RESUBMITTAL OF NEW NOMINATION (1)

- **Pawnee Tipi Ring Site, Unrien-Kraus Farmstead & Golden Spring Beach, (Address Restricted); Hays vicinity, Ellis County, Kansas** (resubmitted nomination) (NRIS #SG 100002307)
  - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
  - Physical, signed copy of the REDACTED nomination's first page;
  - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination, a PDF of the true and correct copy of REDACTED nomination, and .kmz file;
  - Please refer to previously submitted disk #2 with photographs, as the photo documentation has not changed in this submittal.

If you have any questions about these enclosed items, please contact me at ext. 216 or [Amanda.Loughlin@ks.gov](mailto:Amanda.Loughlin@ks.gov).

Sincerely,



Amanda K. Loughlin  
National Register Coordinator  
Kansas State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures