

4449

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 Star Cash Grocery Store and Residence

Other names/site number KHRI #045-0000; 3045-5423

Name of related Multiple Property Listing NA

2. Location

Street & number <u>696 E1719 Rd.</u>	NA	not for publication
City or town <u>Baldwin City</u>	NA	vicinity
State <u>Kansas</u> Code <u>KS</u> County <u>Douglas</u> Code <u>DG</u> Zip code <u>66006</u>		

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x 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 x 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 X local Applicable National Register Criteria: X A ___ B X C ___ D

Patrick Zollner 8-7-19
 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:

X 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:)

Robert [Signature] 9/30/19
 Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>2</u>		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/ secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard; METAL

roof: ASPHALT. METAL

other: _____

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary

The Star Cash Store and residence are two separate buildings of modest size sharing a single town lot, Lot 11, roughly 50x117 feet in size, in the unincorporated Town of Vinland, Kansas, part of a row of freestanding surviving period institutional, commercial and residential buildings constituting the one-time commercial center of this rural village. Both of the buildings involved in this nomination are of wood frame construction. The residence is in Late Victorian style – specifically Folk Victorian, a style dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Star Cash grocery store is a standard One-Part Commercial Block and style. Period photographs indicate that both buildings have been only slightly altered in the decades since they were built. Of the seven surviving buildings in this row of which this property is a part, nearly all are in good-to-excellent condition, and collectively display a high degree of historical integrity. Some are slightly altered over time, like with renovation work on the Star Cash store and residence, the last elements in this row will be returned to their historic appearance.

Elaboration

Overview of Residence

The older of the two buildings on Lot 11 is the residence, built circa 1890. The present building can be described as fitting within a rectangle about 30'-0" wide and 39'-6" deep. The principal element, the main body of the house, is 30 feet wide and 33'-6" deep, one story in height, on a stone foundation. It is located on a town lot, about 50'-0" wide at the street end and 117'-0" feet deep, facing the main commercial street of the village of Vinland and flanked on the north and south by commercial and institutional buildings. The house's foundation encloses a crawlspace under the front half of the house and a basement under the rear half. The roof is gabled, pitched at 12/12, with the gabled ends facing the street on the west and the alley at the rear. The residence contains a living room and kitchen along the south side, and, along the north side, a bedroom, a closet, a second bedroom and part of the bath/laundry room. At the rear of the main building is an addition, approximately 8'-9" wide and 6'-0" deep, with a gable roof of the same pitch as the main roof and aligning with the north plane of the main roof.

This addition contains the remainder of the bath/laundry room. The ell is not part of the original construction of the house, but a later addition. The addition is built on a concrete foundation. This foundation surrounds a stone stairwell once giving access to the basement; the ell was built over this stairwell, making the stairwell inaccessible. A new stairwell was built, below the kitchen window on the south side of the house. The new stairwell walls and steps are formed of poured concrete. An approximate date for the construction of this ell has not yet come to light. An enclosed service porch at the southeast rear corner of the house has a shed roof and sits on a wood-framed floor supported on a continuous concrete foundation wall at the outward sides and on the house itself on the inward sides. An old cistern lies under this wooden floor. This porch appears to be of a later construction date than the rest of the house, as its foundation is not continuous with those of the main house and the addition.

The house is of wooden balloon-frame construction, with asphalt composition shingle roofing. Eaves project about a foot on the north and south sides; eaves do not feature boxed soffits. Galvanized gutters and downspouts are present. Roof ridges feature galvanized ridge beads, with terminal projections or finials. Where the original siding is exposed, it is seen that this siding is wood lap siding, with wooden vertical corner boards. Windows in the main body of the house are original, except in the east wall of the kitchen. The windows are wood-framed two-over-two double-hung units, with sash-cords and counterweights. Exterior doors are of wood; the front door, with its fancy glazing of multiple colors and textures of glass set in wood muntins, is original, and the double rear doors are period-appropriate salvage, installed in 1999 and closely matching the doors seen in period photographs. These doors are of wood, with clear glass in the upper half of each leaf.

Floorplans and old photos indicate that a brick chimney rises near the center of the house; this chimney no longer extends above the roof. Old photos also illustrate two elements of the house that are no longer present – an entry porch on the

Star Cash Grocery and Residence

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State

west and a box-bay window on the south. These elements extended beyond the 30 x 39-foot rectangle that circumscribes the present house. A stone foundation marks the placement and extent of the box bay, and recent repairs have revealed its dimensions and some details. The west porch is also well-documented in old photos and is still present in a photo taken in the early 1950s.

Recent repairs have removed two layers of siding – one middle layer of dark green Celotex, one outer layer of white vinyl lap siding - from the east and south walls, revealing the innermost layer, which appears to be the original wood-lap siding and corner boards. The later layers of non-period siding are still present on the north and west sides. Details seen in old pictures – the outline of the porch, an art-glass transom over the front door, and ornamental shingles in the west gable – may be revealed, if they are still present, by removal of the later siding layers. The owners indicate that this work, including the removal of the remaining Celotex and vinyl siding, the restoration of the original siding, the reconstruction of the entry porch and box bay and front gable ornamentation – is planned, but will not begin before the autumn of 2019 at the earliest.

Residence Elevations

The west or front elevation is symmetrically composed in three bays more or less equal in width. The center bay contains the front door, a wooden single-leaf door with multi-pane glazing in colored and textured art glass. A wood-framed art-glass transom is visible on the interior above this door; it has been covered by siding on the exterior. Each of the bays on either side of this door contains a single 2-over-2 wood-framed double-hung window. This side of the house retains its vinyl lap siding with vertical corner mouldings. There is no other ornamentation, other than a small, simple louvered vent located high in the gable. A low stoop lies at the front door; there is no railing.

The north elevation of the house also retains its vinyl siding. It can be described as composed of three unequal bays, each with a window. The main body of the house has two single 2-over-2 wood-framed double-hung windows, equal in size to those on the front. Placement of these windows corresponds to the location of the two bedrooms. The rear addition of the house, containing part of the bath/laundry, features a small four-pane wood-sash window, set at a lower top height than the other windows on this side.

The house's south elevation nearly mirrors the north side, with two double-hung windows corresponding to the living room and kitchen inside. The present living room window occupies a position formerly occupied by the missing box bay; the window itself, possibly salvaged from elsewhere in the house, matches the other original windows. The stone foundation of the box bay is still present below this window. The original siding on this side of the house has been exposed and repaired and patched in with matching material where the box bay once stood. A concrete stairwell under the kitchen window gives access to the partial basement under the rear half of the house. To the east of the main body of the house, the south side of the enclosed, shed-roofed back porch appears. Its south side is not in line with the south side of the house but is set about two and a half feet to the north. It features a small six-pane single wood-sash window.

The east (rear) side of the house shows the gable-within-a-gable composition of the rear addition set against the main body of the house and the shed roof of the enclosed service porch covering the rear entrance. The shed roof is shallow-pitched, and set low – its top edge, where it meets the gable wall of the main house, is set below the eaves of the main house and addition. The rear of the house, including the porch, has been stripped of the later Celotex and vinyl layers of siding, and the earlier wood lap siding is exposed. The addition containing the bath/laundry features a double window, centered below the addition's gable peak. This double window has two side-by-side wooden four-pane sashes; these do not match the window on the north side of the addition. The rear wall of the porch, above the windowsill line, has screens rather than window sash. Between them and the addition is the wood-framed screen door at the rear entrance to the house.

Overview of the Grocery Store:

The Star Cash Store building is a close companion to the residence in its footprint area, simple massing, and visual scale. Even the symmetrical three-part composition of its front elevation reflects that of the house, despite its having been built three decades later.

The store building is a rectangular structure, 20'-0" wide and 30'-0" deep, with an annex at the rear consisting of an enclosed shed about 7'-6" by 8'-4" at the south end of the rear of the store, and an open, roofed porch about 7'-6" by 11'-8" at the north end of the rear of the store. The building is one story in height and sits on a concrete foundation. The floor is a concrete slab, and there is no basement or crawlspace. The sides of the foundation rise into a low curb, a couple of inches

Star Cash Grocery and Residence

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State

above the interior floor slab; this curb is interrupted at the front and rear entrances, where it is flush with the floor. The roof is gabled, at a pitch of roughly 8/12; the ridge runs east-to-west or front-to-back. The front gable is concealed behind a false-front stepped parapet wall; the sides and rear of the roof have an overhang of about a foot. The rear annex has a shed roof, sloped to the rear, that is continuous across the enclosed and open parts of the annex. This roof is supported on the closed part of the annex and a 4x4 wooden post at the northeast corner of the open porch. The annex and porch rest on a concrete slab. The main store building is clad in 2'x4' panels of galvanized sheet steel siding, stamped in imitation of quarry-faced stone blocks. The back side of the parapet wall is clad in corrugated sheet steel panels. The roof, too, is of corrugated sheet steel panels. Similar panels are used as siding on the enclosed shed and the roof over the shed and rear porch. A cupola skylight interrupts the roof ridge at the center of the store. The cupola is square, with a low-pitched pyramidal roof. The cupola's sides and roof are clad in corrugated sheet steel. Each of the cupola's four sides contains a top-hinged 6-light wooden sash, which appears to have been operable from inside the store. The store building has no gutters and no downspouts. A two-foot-square brick chimney rises above the roof over the eastern half of the south side wall.

The two side walls of the store contain no fenestration or other features interrupting the steel siding. The front wall, the street side elevation, is a standard One-Part Commercial block with three symmetrically organized bays: at the center is the entry door, a single-leaf wooden door whose top half contains a single pane of clear glass. Above this door is a wood-framed transom of two panes of clear glass. Each of the outer two bays contains a large 12-light fixed-sash store window. Below the windowsill level of each of these windows is a wooden bulkhead containing a single recessed wooden panel. A large hip-roofed canopy extends the full width of the store above the door and windows. The canopy is supported on four triangular wooden "kingpost" brackets mounted on the front wall of the store, the outer pair located on the corners of the building and the inner pair mounted on the window casings nearest the front door. The canopy extends eight feet out from the front of the building, and its roof pitch is shallow. The brackets alone do not carry the canopy's entire weight, as it also hangs from two support rods extending from a point near the front edge of the canopy to the top of the parapet wall, and two wooden columns have been inserted temporarily between the front of the canopy and the concrete sidewalk below.

The rear, or east, wall of the store has no penetrations other than the back door, which is a tall wooden double door, with each leaf glazed in the upper half with clear glass, with a full-width transom above both doors. These double doors are a restoration. In the 1970s, the original door and transom and door frame were replaced with an eight-foot-wide opening, in which hung a tall pair of hinged plywood doors. The earlier doorway configuration was restored in 1998, using period or period-appropriate materials. The enclosed shed has no windows but does have a wooden four-panel door leading to the open porch. The shed has no direct access from the interior of the store.

On the interior, the central skylight shaft rises from a large square opening in the store ceiling, tapering in sloping sides to the smaller dimension of the cupola above; the sides of this shaft are clad in wooden beadboard slats. The rest of the ceiling is covered in plain sheet metal panels. The walls are plastered. These finishes – the plaster, the metal ceiling panels, and the beadboard slats – appear to be original. Along the sidewalls, the shelves and cabinets remain from the building's days as a grocery store, but the freestanding counters and cabinets that once stood on the open floor have been removed. The brick chimney seen on the outside is also exposed on the inside, serving a woodstove that is the building's only source of winter heat. The chimney is built atop the store's shelving structure, and the brickwork does not extend to the floor.

A broad concrete sidewalk extends across the front of the store and continues at a narrower width across the front yard of the residence. A second concrete walk runs from the first walk up to the stoop at the front door of the residence. At the rear of the lot, an old curbed concrete slab, fourteen feet square, indicates the onetime presence of a garage. There is no curb at the north side, suggesting that this was the location of the garage door. An old chicken house of uncertain vintage stands at the southeast corner of the lot. The concrete base of a WPA toilet-outhouse sits at the rear of the lot.

Integrity

The Star Cash Grocery and residence retain a high degree of all seven aspects of integrity. While the integrity of design and workmanship has been modified with the covering of historic materials, exploration of these modifications have revealed that the original historic materials are intact. The Grocery and Residence are in their original locations, and the surrounding setting is maintained. The alterations that have occurred do not detract from the character of each building. Their historic identity is conveyed through the retention and restoration of their character-defining features, and their location, setting, materials, feeling, and association. Both buildings are excellent examples of a local grocery and residence.

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas 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

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1890; 1921-1954

Significant Dates

c.1890; 1921

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

William Eugene Hoskinson

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Not known

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in circa 1890, the year that construction began on the house. Also, 1921 is the year the grocery was constructed. The closing date is 1954 which is the final year the grocery was used as a grocery by the community. Afterwards, the grocery was converted into storage space for the residence.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

NA

Star Cash Grocery and Residence

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary

The Star Cash Store and Residence property are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for commerce, and Criterion C for architecture. The property derives local significance from its association with early Vinland, Kansas settlers George Cutter, William Barnes, and John Walton, and from later connections to the prominent Vinland mercantile families Kennedy, Varnum, Hoskinson, and Hagerman, and the entrepreneurial Chanay family. The property also holds two buildings exemplifying patterns of rural vernacular architecture typical of the times in which they were built – the residence in 1890, and the store in 1921. The store building is a surviving element of the busy mercantile life of a small rural village from the 1920s to the 1950s. Also, the buildings hold a significant place in the social lives of Vinland-area residents during the period of their active use in connection with the retail grocery business. Finally, the property is an important contributor to its broader environmental context, as an essential component of a conspicuous, nearly continuous row of largely unaltered period buildings constituting the historic main street of Vinland, Kansas.

Elaboration

Early Douglas County and the Settlement of the Coal Creek Area around Vinland

The land on which the Star Cash Store and residence stand have a history under European-American occupation that goes back to the first waves of Euro-American immigrants to settle along Coal Creek in Douglas County. With the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, the Kansas Territory was opened to Euro-American settlement. The question of slavery – then the principal topic of impassioned debate nationwide – became focused on the extension of slavery into the Kansas territory, as organizations in the Southern slave states and the Northern free states encouraged settlement in Kansas with the intent of seeing these settlers vote Kansas into the Union as a free or slave state.¹ Among antislavery settlers in Douglas County, Kansas Territory were William Barnes, George Cutter and Frank Varnum of Massachusetts, who arrived in Kansas in May of 1856 as Abolitionist or antislavery settlers.² On reaching Douglas County, they met John Walton of Pennsylvania.³

All filed claims for pre-emptions of land, on neighboring sections near Coal Creek, about fifteen miles south of Lawrence and five miles north of Baldwin City.⁴ The village of Vinland now stands on part of these men's claims. There was no town in the Coal Creek area where they settled, but the settlers established farms, using Lawrence and Baldwin City as their markets. William Barnes established a fruit farm, nursery, and vineyard, and enjoyed great success. In 1868, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad routed its rail line between Lawrence and Ottawa to pass through Barnes' land, and in 1869 Barnes purchased part of Cutter's preemption along the railroad on which the LL&G company built a depot in 1872 to serve "Vineland," the Barnes' enterprise and other farms in the broader Coal Creek area.⁵ Barnes also donated land nearby for the construction of two churches, a schoolhouse and, in 1878, a meeting hall for the local chapter of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, a sort of farmers' union, disseminating scientific agricultural information and supporting farmers' business and political interests, and, in Vinland, housing a co-op general-merchandise store. These establishments, along with the Coal Creek Social and Library Association established back in 1859, and a Post Office established as "Vinland" in 1872, made Barnes' properties the business and social focus of the Coal Creek community.⁶ In 1884, Barnes platted part of the former Cutter claim into about thirty building lots,⁷ surrounding the depot and churches, and thereby established the Town of Vinland.⁸

¹ Andreas, A.T., *History of Kansas*, Chicago, A.T. Andreas, 1883

² Litteer, Loren, *Bleeding Kansas*, Baldwin City, KS, Champion Publishing, 2002

³ Rumsey, Laura Walton, "Walton data," from correspondence with Anne E. Hemphill, 1969

⁴ Strick, J. Cooper, C.E., *Douglas County Plat Map, 1857*, Leocompton, KT, Surveyor General's Office, 4 July 1857

⁵ Hagerman, Faye, and Nora Vitt, "History of Vinland and Vicinity," Vinland, KS, unpublished manuscript, April 16, 1923

⁶ Wilson, Elizabeth Dale, *Vinland, Kansas: Survival of a Vernacular Settlement*, Lawrence, Kansas, thesis, School of Architecture and Urban Design, the University of Kansas, December 1994

⁷ Edwards, John P., *Edwards' Map of Douglas County, Kansas*, Quincy, IL, John P. Edwards, 1887

⁸ Hagerman/Vitt, 1923

Star Cash Grocery and Residence

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State

The Walton Cottage

Of the thirty-odd building lots laid out in 1884 by William Barnes, Lot 11, Town of Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas was sold in 1890 to Catherine Walton.⁹ James Paul Walton (1806-1893) and his third wife, Catherine, were the parents of James' eleven children by his three successive wives. Pioneer settler John Walton was the eldest of the eleven, and when James and Catherine retired from farming near Vinland; John arranged for them to move into the village of Vinland.¹⁰ James and Catherine Walton bought Lot 11 in the Town of Vinland in 1890 and had the simple 5-room cottage built that stands there today.¹¹ Since 1921 this residence has been associated with the Star Cash Store.

James Walton died in 1893. Catherine died a few months later. Lot 11 and its cottage passed to their daughter Ella and her husband Randal R. Doolittle, who had lived and farmed in Wakarusa Township, to the northwest of Vinland. They moved into the Walton cottage in 1895. The Doolittles resided in the Walton house until mid-1901,¹² when ownership of Lot 11 was transferred to Charles and Fannie Varnum.¹³

Charles Edwin Varnum (1876-1936) and his wife, Fannie A. Jones Varnum (1876-1956) were longtime Vinland residents. Charles was the son of pioneer Coal Creek settler Frank B. Varnum. Charles and Fannie married on January 3, 1901, and bought Lot 11 and its house, the Walton cottage, a few months later though it was not to be their home.¹⁴ Charles was a diversified entrepreneur, involved over time in a large number and wide variety of businesses.

In 1901, Charles Varnum was primarily a dealer in livestock, mainly hogs, and in grain and hay; he did a lot of shipping by the carload out of the Vinland depot.¹⁵ He was briefly the proprietor of a short-lived general store in Vinland.¹⁶ He also dabbled in inventing.¹⁷ In later years, he was an automobile dealer in Lawrence.¹⁸ And throughout his varied career, he bought and sold real estate. His purchase of the Walton cottage was for investment, and he used it as a rental property.

Vinland storekeeper David G. Kennedy figures briefly in the story of Lot 11. Kennedy ran the general store in the ground floor of the old, wood-framed former Grange Hall, built in 1878 on Lot 9. This was a full-line general merchandise store, selling groceries, dry goods, hardware, and household goods.¹⁹ The Post Office was located in this building, too; at one point, David Kennedy was the Vinland postmaster.²⁰ In February 1903, Kennedy expanded his line of stock to include farm equipment and wagons, building a warehouse for them on Lot 10, to the north of his store.²¹

Less than a year later, the entire store building was consumed by fire on February 5, 1904. Only the Post Office papers were saved.²² David Kennedy acted quickly. He bought Lot 11, with the Walton cottage, from Charles E. Varnum on February 9, 1904.²³ Lot 11 was adjacent to Kennedy's other holdings, Lots 8 through 10. What Kennedy's plans were for Lot 11 and the Walton house is not known. In the aftermath of the fire, it seems to have become apparent that the Kennedy's house on Lot 8 next door to the store, and his warehouse on Lot 10, were not badly damaged. Kennedy quickly turned around and sold the Walton house on the first of April, 1904.²⁴

⁹ Steele, L.S., Joseph E. Riggs, George A. Banks, Frank E. Banks, "Abstract of Title, Lot 11, Town of Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas." Dated August 1, 1860 to July 17, 1978.

¹⁰ Rumsey, 1969

¹¹ Steele et al, 1978

¹² Hemphill, Anne E. Kelley, "The Walton Family," manuscript file notes, July 25, 1995

¹³ Steele et al, 1978

¹⁴ Lawrence *Journal-Gazette*, Lawrence, Kansas, Mar. 7, 1901

¹⁵ Lawrence *Journal-Gazette*, Lawrence, Kansas, March 22, 1900

¹⁶ Lawrence *Journal-Gazette*, Lawrence, Kansas, Oct. 3, 1901

¹⁷ Lawrence *Journal-Gazette*, Lawrence, Kansas, Oct. 17, 1900

¹⁸ Polk, R.L. and Co., *R.L. Polk's Lawrence City Directory*, Detroit, R.L. Polk & Co., 1917

¹⁹ Lawrence *Gazette*, Lawrence, Kansas, July 24, 1884

²⁰ Kelley, Katharine b., "A Brief History of the Post Office at Vinland, Kansas, 1868-1947," unpublished manuscript, not dated.

²¹ Lawrence *Journal-Gazette*, Lawrence, Kansas, Feb. 19, 1903

²² Baldwin *Ledger*, Feb. 5, 1904

²³ Steele et al, 1978

²⁴ Steele et al, 1978

Star Cash Grocery and Residence

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State

The buyer was Harvey Newton Woods, of Vinland. On November 2, he married Miss Bertha Orrick of Lawrence, formerly of Vinland. At this time Woods "held a good position in the (David G.) Kennedy dry goods store,"²⁵ which indicates that he had bought his house from his employer. The newspapers reported on Dec. 6, 1906 that "Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Woods are the happy parents of a son, born Nov. 30."²⁶ The Woods family retained ownership of Lot 11 for some 15 years, but they didn't occupy the house for that long. Around 1910, the house was rented to Noah "Noad" McClellan (b. 1870) and his wife Mary (b. 1868.) McClellan was self-employed as a "shipper," or dealer in livestock.²⁷

On January 16, 1919, Harvey and Bertha Woods transferred the deed to Lot 11 to W.H. Hoskinson.²⁸ William Henry "Will" Hoskinson (1858-1944) was a prosperous farmer, stock raiser and landowner in the Vinland area. His wife was Jennie Arabella Nichols Hoskinson (1865-1947.) The Hoskinsons were prominent in the affairs of the churches, the Vinland Grange, the library, schools, and other civic groups for decades, and engaged in various mercantile and service businesses in Vinland.²⁹ In 1921 Will Hoskinson built a new building in the front yard of Lot 11, to serve as a grocery store.³⁰ This store, together with the Walton cottage already standing on the same lot,³¹ are the subjects of this nomination.

Overview of Mercantile Activity in Vinland

With the construction of the Hoskinson store, Lot 11 took its place in the history of Vinland as a mercantile center.

The prosperous nursery and fruit farm of W.E. Barnes was the magnet that led the LL&G Railroad to establish a depot in 1868 on the land formerly owned by George Cutter. Barnes bought this land in 1869, and it was the depot that led to the gradual formation of a community center around it.³²

Vinland got its first general merchandise store in 1870. This store also served as the area Post Office and was located across the street from the LL&G's railroad depot. A series of short-lived store businesses followed, in various locations around town, each lasting just a few months or a couple of years. Then in 1878, the Grange built its meeting hall on Lot 9, with the meeting room upstairs and a co-op general-merchandise store on the main floor.³³ The Grange sold this store operation, including the building, to a new proprietor in 1884, and built itself a new building on Lot 27 nearby, again with the meeting hall upstairs and a general store below.

By 1890, at the time the Waltons moved into their new cottage in town, Vinland had two churches, two general stores, a blacksmith shop, a hotel, a Post Office, Barnes' nursery, a shoemaker/tinsmith/carpenter's workshop, the Grange Hall and several residences.³⁴ In the next ten years, a cider mill would be built, and the railroad facilities would grow to include cattle pens and a grain elevator. The town even got a new building for its library in 1900, on Lot 12, next to the Walton house.³⁵

In 1892, Thomas C. Baker opened a new general store in the original Grange building,³⁶ at the same time becoming Postmaster and moving the Post Office to his store. This operation continued until 1895 when it was taken over by David Greasen Kennedy (1870-1948).³⁷ In that year Kennedy built his residence on Lot 8, adjacent to the south side of his store. The title of Postmaster remained with Baker until 1898, then passed to David Kennedy. The Post Office remained in the store.³⁸

²⁵ Lawrence *Daily World*, Nov. 6, 1904

²⁶ Lawrence *Daily World*, Dec. 13, 1906

²⁷ Bureau of the Census, *Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910 – Population*, Washington, D.C., department of commerce and Labor, 1910

²⁸ Steele et al., 1978

²⁹ Hagerman/Vitt, 1923

³⁰ Baldwin *Ledger*, Mar. 25, 1921

³¹ Ogle, George, *Standard Atlas of Douglas County, Kansas*, Chicago, George A. Ogle & Co., 1921

³² Hemphill, 1982

³³ Hemphill, 1982

³⁴ Benson Brothers, *Lawrence City Directory and Douglas County Gazetteer, 1890-91*, St. Louis, Benson Bros., 1890

³⁵ Hagerman/Vitt, 1923

³⁶ Leader Directory Co., *A Directory of the City of Lawrence and Douglas County, 1893-4*, Wichita, the Leader directory Co., 1893

³⁷ Obituary of David G. Kennedy, Baldwin *Ledger*, Aug. 13, 1948

³⁸ Kelley, history of Post Office at Vinland

Star Cash Grocery and Residence

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State

Over this time, two more entrepreneurs – Christopher C. Cox, succeeded by Charles E. Varnum - opened general-merchandise stores in the village, but neither lasted more than a few months – their proprietors either sold out quickly to new owners or else shut down the business altogether. By 1902, their businesses had closed out.³⁹

The year 1902 also saw David G. Kennedy expand his line of merchandise to include wagons and farm implements. He also remodeled his residence on Lot 8 next door to the store, adding rooms and changing its flat roof to a gabled one. In 1903 he built a warehouse on Lot 10 to the north of his store, clad and roofed in corrugated sheet iron, to house his stock of implements and wagons.⁴⁰ On February 3, 1904, the Kennedy store in the old Grange building burned to the ground. The Post Office papers were rescued, but all else was lost.⁴¹ Kennedy rebuilt his store building as a one-story brick and stone structure, and this building stands today on Lot 9.

Charles A. Hoskinson's brief venture into the general store business was reported on Dec. 5, 1907, to be opening soon in a large stone building owned by the Gantz family. This building had been a cider mill and was in that use at least through 1897. In 1907 it was standing vacant until Hoskinson announced his store proposal. This store, too, was in operation for only a few months.⁴² The David Kennedy family sold out their store operation and house and left Vinland in late 1913. The store was taken over by J.C. Kelsey. After 1914, E.E. Hagerman was the manager.⁴³ The Post Office remained in the store.

Elmer Ellsworth Hagerman (1866-1946) was born in Ohio. His family settled on a farm east of Vinland in 1880. He worked as a farmer and thresher (for a time, he owned a steam-powered engine and threshing machine). In 1885, he married Emma M. Hoskinson, daughter of Josiah and Nancy Hoskinson, and sister of Will Hoskinson. For many years, Elmer Hagerman was the leader of the Vinland Band. In 1914 he became the manager of the Vinland Co-op, a successor to the Star Grain and Lumber Company.⁴⁴

Elmer's brother, Charles Sumner Hagerman (1870-1948) married Martha Walton in 1892. She was the daughter of pioneer Vinland settlers John and Zerilda Walton, and granddaughter of James and Catherine Walton. Charles had formerly been a foreman with the W.E Barnes fruit farm.⁴⁵ Elmer E. Hagerman bought the former Kennedy store and its adjacent residence in 1916. Elmer and his brother Charles S. Hagerman operated the store. They changed the name to Vinland Mercantile and Grain Company,⁴⁶ though it was popularly known as the Hagerman store.⁴⁷

After the Hagermans took over the Kennedy store in the old Grange Hall, the only remaining competitive general store in Vinland, the store in the second Grange hall, closed in 1917. The Farmers' State Bank then opened in the store space vacated by this closing.⁴⁸ Now with little competition – in fact, practically a monopoly - the Hagerman store prospered. Charles S. Hagerman soon moved on to other enterprises, leaving Elmer Hagerman to keep the store.

The Star Cash Store

This near-monopoly prevailed until 1921, when Will Hoskinson's son, William Eugene "Gene" Hoskinson (1885-1965) opened his new store on Lot 11, two doors north of the Hagerman store and right next to Hagerman's ag-equipment warehouse. This was the Star Cash Store, a grocery store that also sold feed and grain, and therefore not quite a direct competitor to the Hagerman general store, which sold groceries and feed but also dry goods, farm supplies, household goods, hardware, and agricultural equipment. The grand opening was on a Saturday, May 14. Soda pop was served to all visitors that day.⁴⁹ From that time, the Hagerman store was popularly called "the big store," and the smaller Star Cash Store was known as "the little store."⁵⁰ Gene was the brother of Charles A. Hoskinson, whose store in the Gantz building

³⁹ Lawrence *Journal-Gazette*, Apr. 3, 1902

⁴⁰ Lawrence *Journal-Gazette*, Feb. 19, 1903

⁴¹ Baldwin *Ledger*, Feb. 5, 1904

⁴² Lawrence *Weekly World*, Dec. 5, 1907

⁴³ Lawrence *Daily Journal-World*, Feb. 11, 1919

⁴⁴ Obituary of Elmer E. Hagerman, Lawrence *Journal-World*, Oct. 31, 1946

⁴⁵ Rumsey, 1969

⁴⁶ Lawrence *Daily Journal-World*, Feb. 11, 1919

⁴⁷ Bailey, Talitha, interview, Saturday, Mar. 2, 2019

⁴⁸ Hemphill, Anne E. Kelley, "Vinland Timeline," unpublished manuscript, Nov. 1, 1987

⁴⁹ Baldwin *Ledger*, Mar. 25, 1921

⁵⁰ Bailey, Talitha, interview, 2019

Star Cash Grocery and Residence

Douglas County, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

had had a short run in 1907. When Gene Hoskinson opened the Star Cash Store, he and his wife Talitha moved into the former Walton cottage on the lot shared with the Star Cash Store. Will Hoskinson, Gene's father, was not active in the running of the store. He went on to purchase William Barnes' fruit farm and nursery from the Barnes heirs in 1926.⁵¹

Elmer Hagerman and Gene Hoskinson were uncle-and-nephew by marriage, but their sort-of-competing stores both prospered, and their family relations were always cordial.⁵² Both stores kept up their inventory by sending trucks to the Theo Poehler wholesale grocery warehouse in East Lawrence. After the Post Office switched from trains to trucks for moving the mails in this area, it was not unusual for the warehouse to piggyback its shipments to the Vinland stores on the mail truck. The use of the mail trucks was for a time rather casual; they carried the mail, plus non-postal freight and sometimes passengers between Vinland and Lawrence.⁵³ It was probably against regulations, but it happened anyway. In 1928, presumably, when regulations were more strictly enforced, Gene Hoskinson bought a truck of his own.

In 1926, the electricity grid out of Baldwin City, five miles south of the village, was extended to Vinland, and on the first of February, the power was turned on. Houses and stores could now have electric light.⁵⁴ The Star Cash Store soon installed a refrigerated meat case in the back of the store.⁵⁵ In 1930, Gene Hoskinson contracted with the Phillips Petroleum Company to operate a service station at the Star Cash Store.⁵⁶ A huge shade tree in front of the store had to be removed to allow the installation of two tall sight-feed gas pumps at the northwest corner of the store. After the lease expired in 1933, the pumps and tanks remained, and the store continued to sell gasoline. Gas pumps were also installed at the Hagerman store and the Hoskinson Garage.

The Star Cash store was primarily a grocery store, selling groceries, hardware, eggs, poultry, feed, gasoline, and oil. Eggs and poultry were bought from local farmers for resale in the store.⁵⁷ A chicken house stood at the back of Lot 11 for this purpose. A windowless shed was built on the back of the store building, in which the candling of eggs took place.⁵⁸ The competing Hagerman store also bought local farm products. An advertisement in the newspaper in February of 1919 declared, "Highest prices paid for country produce." The store at this time also carried dry goods, farm machinery and ready-made clothing.⁵⁹

The Elmer Hagerman family suffered a fire in 1937, when their residence, next door to the south side of their store, burned to the ground.⁶⁰ The store, built of brick and stone, was not damaged. Gene Hoskinson, who had served, way back in 1906, as Vinland's first rural mail carrier, was now appointed Postmaster in April of 1942. At this time the Post Office was moved from the Hagerman store to the Star Cash Store.⁶¹ The postal counter stood at the northwest corner of the store.⁶²

William Eugene "Gene" Hoskinson died in 1944. His second wife, Nellie, sold the store operation. Jake Reusch, Jr. took over both as storekeeper and Postmaster, being appointed in April of 1944.⁶³ Jake had recently retired from his work for Douglas County as a maintainer of roads. While he operated the store, he resided in the Walton cottage next door. Jake Reusch owned the store business but did not own the property. He was a rental tenant.

Elmer Hagerman died in 1946 at the age of 80, having run his store daily until just a few weeks before his death.⁶⁴ The Hagerman store remained in operation, first under Grant Burgoyne after World War II. Ivan King then ran the store, and when Ivan died, the store was sold to Ralph Hiddleston, who ran it for about ten years.⁶⁵

Gene Hoskinson's heirs sold the Star Cash Store to Edwin J. and Pearl Sherman in 1948.⁶⁶ Alma Hoskinson Heinrich, Gene Hoskinson's sister, was at that time the Postmaster, appointed in 1947, and was also the librarian at the Coal Creek

⁵¹ Hemphill, 1982

⁵² Hemphill, 1982

⁵³ Bailey interview, 2019

⁵⁴ Lawrence *Journal-World*, Feb. 1, 1926

⁵⁵ Bailey interview, 2019

⁵⁶ Steele, et al., 1978

⁵⁷ Baldwin *Ledger*, Mar. 25, 1921

⁵⁸ Bailey interview, 2019

⁵⁹ Lawrence *Journal-World*, Feb. 13, 1919

⁶⁰ Hemphill, 1987

⁶¹ Kelley, history of Post Office at Vinland

⁶² Bailey interview, 2019

⁶³ Hemphill, 1987

⁶⁴ Obituary of Elmer Hagerman, Lawrence *Journal-World*, Oct. 31, 1946

⁶⁵ Bailey interview, 2019

Star Cash Grocery and Residence

Douglas County, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

library, next door to the Star Cash store, so the Post Office was moved from the Star store to the library. Alma Heinrich was Vinland's last Postmaster, as the Vinland station's functions were taken over by the Baldwin City Post Office and the Vinland facility was closed in 1954.⁶⁷

The Shermans ran the Star Cash Store for about six years, finally closing down around 1954. They continued to own the property for a time, using the house as a rental.⁶⁸

This left only the Hagerman store operating in Vinland. It, too, closed down in the late 1950s, and its building eventually was remodeled as a residence. Before 1960 rolled around, the retail sector in Vinland had vanished. The decline in small-town retail activity nationwide can be attributed to many factors: improved roads and the increased use of the automobile made big-town shopping more accessible to rural families; the development of supermarkets and, later, the rise of big-box stores and shopping malls increased shopping choices; home refrigerators became more common, making daily or twice-weekly marketing for perishables unnecessary. The Santa Fe Railroad ended passenger service to Vinland in the early 1950s, and all service ended in the mid-60s, ending visits by travelers and shippers to the depot and nearby stores. Radio and television in homes changed casual socializing patterns⁶⁹ away from informal gatherings at small-town stores. The closing of the Vinland Rural High School in 1963 removed the after-school trade from Vinland.⁷⁰ Changing sanitary laws and building codes and land-use regulations made the bathroom-free Star Cash Store building unsuitable for business or residential use. Renters of the Shermans' Walton cottage could only use the store building as an ancillary storage shed or workshop.

After the Store

The Star Cash Store building's use was as an ancillary to the rental house when in 1972 the Shermans sold the Lot 11 property to Delbert and Alta W. Chanay,⁷¹ who were a Vinland entrepreneur, a flying enthusiast and the founder of the Chanay Air Service and the Vinland Valley Aerodrome, a small-craft airfield originally located southwest of the village. When the Santa Fe Railroad removed its tracks and buildings from the Vinland area in 1965⁷² and its land rights reverted to the original grantors of its easements, or those grantors successors, Chanay moved his operation to town. The airstrip lies just to the west of the old trackbed. In conjunction with the airstrip, Chanay built hangars for small aircraft nearby, on George Cutter's old pre-emption, which had been platted into lots in 1884 by William Barnes, but which, even by the 1960s, had been only sparsely built up.⁷³

Delbert and Alta Chanay bought two old houses in the village, to be renovated for their own use and that of their sons. Lot 11, the old Walton property, was one of them. Son Doug Chanay lived in the house for a short time.⁷⁴

Sadly, Delbert Chanay died in a plane crash in 1974.⁷⁵ Lot 11 was sold in 1976 to Delbert and Alta's younger son, Timothy Alan Chanay.⁷⁶ Tim Chanay married Karen F. Chanay around 1978. They corrected a sewage problem common to village lots too small for a septic field when they entered into an agreement granting an easement for a septic line to Lot 2, across the street, where they located the septic tank's lateral field.⁷⁷ Lot 2 was at that time a part of the airport belonging to Tim Chanay's family.

Tim Chanay was also a flying enthusiast. He used the store building as an aircraft workshop, in which he dismantled and rebuilt a Piper Cub airplane. At this time he took out the double doors at the rear of the store and added in their place a tall pair of plywood double-doors, widening the opening to a width of eight feet. This allowed him to bring the Piper's fuselage,

⁶⁶ Steele et al., 1978

⁶⁷ Kelley, history of Post Office at Vinland

⁶⁸ Bailey interview, 2019

⁶⁹ Wilson, Elizabeth Dale, *Vinland, Kansas: Survival of a Vernacular Settlement*, thesis, School of Architecture and Urban Design, Lawrence, the University of Kansas, 1994

⁷⁰ Hemphill, 1987

⁷¹ Steele et al, 1978

⁷² Hemphill, 1987

⁷³ Parish, Connie, "They Sense Progress in Vinland," in *University Daily Kansan*, July 28, 1973

⁷⁴ Barker, Sara, "Vinland, Kansas Stirs: Community relives." In *Kansas City Star*, Sep. 3, 1972

⁷⁵ Hemphill, 1987

⁷⁶ Steele et al, 1978

⁷⁷ Steele et al, 1978

Star Cash Grocery and Residence

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State

shorn of its wings, into the building.⁷⁸ The Chanays' airfield changed hands and was bought in 1978 by Dave McFarlane. Now it is an adjunct of McFarlane Aviation, manufacturer of aircraft parts and equipment. The airfield, just across the street from the Star Cash property, still operates as a small-craft airport.

In July of 1984, Tim and Karen Chanay deeded Lot 11 to an entity called M&M Trust, an organization headed by James C. Mietchen, who was in the petroleum business. Several months later, that entity transferred the deed to Lot 11 to Thomas Ray Sloan, who took out a mortgage to make the purchase.⁷⁹ Tommy Sloan (1954-1986) was an electronics technician at the University of Kansas in Lawrence and resided in the Walton house. In earlier years he had been a sound technician and toured with various bands. He married Viktoria Jean Moss (1958-1986) on September 8, 1984. She worked as a manager for a condominium developer in Lawrence and Kansas City.

Viktoria Moss Sloan died on July 22, 1986. Tommy Sloan himself died later in the same year, apparently leaving no arrangements for disposing of his property. The mortgage went unpaid, and the mortgage holder brought action against the Sloan estate on November 13, 1997. Lot 11 was ordered sold for the highest and best bid at a sheriff's sale.⁸⁰

The winning bidder was Ray P. Wilber, who received full title to Lot 11 on February 18, 1998. He and his wife, Cathy Dwigans, are the current (2019) owners. Ray and Cathy have restored or helped to restore numerous historic buildings in the Vinland area. The properties include the Vinland Grange Hall, the Vinland Presbyterian Church, the Vinland Fair Exhibition Building, the Stony Point church, the Nora Vitt house and barn, and others, some of which are now on the local, state and national historic registers.⁸¹

Ray and Cathy have refurbished the interior and part of the exterior of the Walton cottage as described above, retaining as much of the original materials and configuration as feasible, and necessary maintenance and repair have been given the store building. At the rear, in work done in 1998, the store's barn doors have been removed, the opening has been reduced to the original size, and double doors similar to the originals have been installed. The buildings are now rented together as a residence with ancillary on a single property and are occupied.⁸²

Social Vinland and the Star Cash Store

The name of the Star Cash Store and its association with small-town retailing are worth parsing. The phrase "cash store," and its presence in large letters on the front of a store, typically signified that sales were conducted only in cash and that credit was not offered. There would be no "on the cuff" trade. However, Gene Hoskinson is remembered as a kind and generous man, and at times he unofficially offered delayed payment for those whom he knew to be in need and who could not pay on the spot.⁸³

As seen in old photos, the sign painted on the front of the Star Cash Store, above the canopy, said only "Cash Store" in big black block letters. The word "Star" was not spelled out, but a picture of a five-pointed star on a colored background served to identify the place. There is now no legible trace of this lettering.

Traditionally, small stores of the period had tall shelves along the walls and rows of counters or display cases separating the public space in the middle of the store from the storekeeper's domain between the wall shelves and the counters. Only the clerks had access to the stock, and the shoppers had to ask the clerk to retrieve each item and place it by the register on the side counter for checkout. Gene Hoskinson did not always run his store this way. He allowed shoppers who wanted to, to go behind the counter to gather their own orders and stack the items by the register. This made the store sort of a "self-serve if you want it" operation.⁸⁴

Gene Hoskinson always ran the store with a helper, so he could leave to help with community work or emergencies. Hoskinson's clerks were often high-school kids, though he would not allow them to work during school hours. He was one

⁷⁸ Wilber, Ray, and Cathy Dwigans, interview, Apr. 11, 2019

⁷⁹ Steele et al, 1978

⁸⁰ Steele et al, 1978

⁸¹ Wilber/Dwigans interview, 2019

⁸² Wilber/Dwigans interview, 2019

⁸³ Bailey interview, 2019

⁸⁴ Bailey interview, 2019

Star Cash Grocery and Residence

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State

of Vinland's chief employers of high-school girls. Boys, too, though these generally hired themselves out for farm work. The proximity to the Vinland Rural High School was a boon for the Hoskinson and Hagerman stores, not only for providing them a labor pool but because there was a rush in trade on weekdays when classes ended at 3:30 and before students were expected at home. A similar effect happened in conjunction with programs and sports events at the school. Students living at a distance from the village also were often charged by their parents with doing some of the day-to-day shopping for their families out of town, or doing business with the Post Office, when they stopped by after school before heading to their homes. When store traffic was slow, and school was not in session, Hoskinson sometimes took time out to drive local kids in his old pickup to Hagerman's Pond to skate or swim.⁸⁵

From the 1870s on, Saturday evening was the big social time for the whole district around Vinland, when families gathered at the stores or in the street out front for casual social interaction. This custom persisted for some time after the stores closed. Many outlying families saved their weekly shopping excursions for Saturday night to combine those errands with visiting in town. Benches stood in front of both stores for that purpose. An empty lot between the two stores, where David Kennedy's metal-clad warehouse had once stood, now contained a horseshoe pitch for the men and unstructured play space for the children. In winter, playing checkers in front of the stores' stoves was the recreation of choice. Ladies visited at the benches or in the centers of the stores. Youngsters gathered outside or around the Hoskinson store's pop cooler or candy counter. A bottle of pop could be bought for five cents, but you had to return the bottle.⁸⁶

The benches in front of both stores were occasional targets of high-school pranksters, who on Halloween nights liked to gather them up, along with any loose garden tools and household equipment they might find around town, and haul them up the high school's fire escape and leave them on the roof.⁸⁷ In later years, when Ivan King ran the Hagerman store, a new attraction was added when Ivan's son Bob Jack set up a train set on a large table in the middle of the store. On Saturday nights, that train set brought the menfolk in to do their usual visiting while playing with the trains.

With the closing of both stores before 1960, the closing of the Post Office in 1954, the closing of the high school in 1963 and the removal of the railroad in 1965, these casual community gatherings declined. They became less frequent and less well-attended and were focused more on events at the churches and schools and fairgrounds. Folks did their shopping in Baldwin or Lawrence. Still, when Delbert Chanay built his airfield's hangars in the late 1960s, an unoccupied hangar often saw Vinland area families spontaneously assemble there for visiting on Saturday nights, keeping the old social tradition alive for a time. It is remembered that occasionally Chanay's hangar also served informally as a kind of market, where Vinland area neighbors exchanged farm goods.⁸⁸

In the mid-1980s, Lot 11 briefly served at times as a spot for villagers to gather. Tommy Sloan occasionally hosted an outdoor event he called "Escape," (three syllables, accent in the middle, to be pronounced in a phony French accent) to which host and neighbors brought food and beverages and lawn chairs for an evening of movies and conversation. Tommy set up a film projector on the back porch of the Walton cottage and displayed obscure or offbeat or avant-garde movies, sometimes using the weathered siding of Nora Vitt's old horse barn across the alley as the movie screen, and sometimes using a bedsheet strung up along the south side of the property. These gatherings came to an end with Tommy Sloan's passing in 1986.⁸⁹

The Star Cash Store in its Physical Context

This nomination was written at the same time as the William Henry Residence in Lecompton, Kansas also within Douglas County. The relevant history from the Henry nomination is included in the Star Cash Grocery and Residence nomination below.

The Star Cash Grocery and Residence are eligible at the local level under Criterion A for commerce and Criterion C for architecture. The residence is in Late Victorian style – specifically Folk Victorian, a style dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Star Cash grocery store is a standard One-Part Commercial Block and style. The buildings feature characteristics of the national trend. Although common trends in American cities during the territorial and

⁸⁵ Bailey interview, 2019

⁸⁶ Bailey interview, 2019

⁸⁷ Bailey interview, 2019

⁸⁸ Bailey interview, 2019

⁸⁹ Wilber/Dwigans interview, 2019

Star Cash Grocery and Residence

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State

early statehood periods of the Midwest reflect more classical and revival style, the farmhouse, and more rural communities focused on form and function rather than ornamentation and elaborate designs.⁹⁰ the

The trend in the mid-nineteenth century leaned towards more permanent and sturdy structures built of stone, brick, and other masonry like stucco, as simple wood houses were susceptible to deterioration. However, during the mid-late nineteenth-century architectural styles began to take new form with the transition into plan houses, and complex style and shapes were simplified for the home builder. In 1854 when Kansas became an open territory to settle, a large portion of settlers in the northeastern region established farms. Architecture in this region of Kansas included a good number of institutional buildings and complexes in the region, including seven colleges, two prisons, and the state capitol.⁹¹ During the 1850-60s, railroad development expanded into the northeastern portion of the territory, creating more accessibility to the smaller communities as well as connection to other mid-western and western territories.

As rail lines were established, it was easier to gather materials for building such as wood, and other bulky items. Kansas is in the great plains and the accessibility to lumber was sparse thus forcing early buildings to be constructed of masonry.⁹² Between 1860-1900, the Victorian era and style for architecture boomed. Also, during this period the idea and use of pattern books for architectural design became of popular use, displaying various façades and styles that were more easily consumed by craftsmen. Common variations of the Victorian style include: Second Empire, Stick, Queen Anne, Shingle, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Folk Victorian. The Residence is an example of the Folk Victorian style, which typically features a porch and spindlework detailing in the center of the front facade.⁹³ In her book *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Virginia Savage McAlester discusses the Folk Victorian style key characteristics as:

...decorative detailing on simple folk house forms, which are generally much less elaborated than the Victorian styles that they attempt to mimic. The details are usually of either Italianate or Queen Anne inspiration... The primary areas for the application of this detailing are the porch and cornice line. Porch supports are commonly either Queen Anne-type turned spindles or square posts with the corners beveled as in many Italianate porches.⁹⁴

Like some other small towns built around a railroad depot, the main business street of Vinland had buildings on only one side; the tracks occupied the other side. This pattern still prevails in Vinland, despite the tracks having been removed over half a century ago and replaced by a grass airfield. The line of period buildings on Vinland's main street forms a long vista that has changed little since the village's early days.⁹⁵ In order from north to south, the line comprises the Vinland Presbyterian Church building, dating to 1878; the Coal Creek Library, 1900; the Walton house, 1890; the Star Cash Store, 1921; a recent building (2004) which is a non-authentic but period-appropriate reconstruction echoing the steel-clad David Kennedy warehouse of 1903 that once stood in that spot; the Hagerman store, 1905; and the second Grange Hall, 1884. Some of these buildings are already on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. They, and the overall view are well-known in the area, and much-photographed. Kansas historian Dale Nimz has suggested that much of the village of Vinland is worthy of designation as historic.⁹⁶ The Star Cash Store and Walton house, near the middle of this line of buildings along the main street, constitute an integral part of this vista, and form an essential component of this signature view of Vinland, a view that, thanks to the open sward of the Vinland airfield, can be seen in its entirety from a distance.

The Star Cash Store and Residence became an integral part of the community since construction. They continued to be a source of commerce and community for the people of the city until the store was closed in 1954. Now, the buildings are being renovated and returned to their historic appearance. The property embodies distinctive characteristics of the type, period, and method of construction at this time. The Star Cash Grocery and Residence reflect the trends found in similar rural communities and the surrounding area. The buildings' design and character-defining features remain mostly unaltered or covered with temporary materials and are still representative of their local vernacular styles. The buildings are eligible for listing under Criterion A for commerce, and Criterion C for architecture. Sitting on the main thoroughfare in Vinland, the Star Cash Grocery and Residence remain in their original location and retains their historic integrity.

⁹⁰ This begins the relevant history used in both the Star Cash Grocery and Residence (Vinland, Douglas Co.) and William Henry (Lecompton, Douglas Co.) nominations.

⁹¹ David H. Sachs & George Ehrlich, *Guide to Kansas Architecture* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1996), 67.

⁹² Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 2013), 121.

⁹³ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 2013), 398.

⁹⁴ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A Knopf, 2013), 317-18.

⁹⁵ Barker, 1972

⁹⁶ Nimz, Dale, *Historic Preservation Survey and research Report: Baldwin City and Palmyra Township, Douglas County, Kansas*, Topeka, Kansas historic Preservation department, 1988-89

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Anonymous, "D.G. Kennedy" Obituary, in Baldwin Ledger, Aug. 13, 1948
- _____, "E.E. Hagerman . . ." in Lawrence Daily Journal-World, Feb. 11, 1919
- _____, "E.E. Hagerman" Obituary, in Lawrence Journal-World, Oct. 31, 1946
- _____, "Hoskinson Building New Store . . ." in Baldwin Ledger, Mar. 25, 1921
- _____. "Mr. & Mrs. Harvey Woods . . ." Lawrence Weekly World, Dec. 6, 1906
- _____, "Vinland," Lawrence Journal-Gazette, Mar. 22, 1900
- _____, "Vinland," Lawrence Journal-Gazette, Oct. 17, 1900
- _____, "Vinland," Lawrence Journal-Gazette, Mar. 7, 1901
- _____, "Vinland," Lawrence Journal-Gazette, Oct. 3, 1901
- _____, "Vinland," Lawrence Journal-Gazette, Apr. 3, 1902
- _____, "Vinland," Lawrence Journal-Gazette, Feb. 19, 1903
- _____, "Vinland," Lawrence Daily World, Nov. 6, 1904
- _____, "Vinland," Lawrence Weekly World, Dec. 5, 1907
- _____, "Vinland and Vicinity," Lawrence Journal-World, Feb. 1, 1926
- _____, "Vinland is Still on the Boom . . ." Lawrence Gazette, July 24, 1884
- _____, "Will Hoskinson Store to be Completed . . ." in Baldwin Ledger, Mar. 25, 1921
- Andreas, A.T., History of the State of Kansas, Chicago, A.T. Andreas, 1883
- Bailey, Talitha, interview, Vinland, KS, Mar. 2, 2019
- Barker, Sara, "Vinland, Kansas Stirs: Community Relives," Kansas City Star, Sep. 3, 1972
- Benson Brothers, Lawrence City Directory and Douglas County Gazetteer 1890-91, St. Louis, Benson Bros., 1890
- Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910 – Population, Washington, D.C., Department of Commerce & Labor, 1910
- Edwards, John P., Edwards' Map of Douglas County, Kansas, Quincy, IL, John P. Edwards, 1887
- Hagerman, Faye and Nora Vitt, "History of Vinland and Vicinity," unpublished manuscript, April 16, 1923
- Hemphill, Anne E., Vinland Area History and Methodist Episcopal Church of Vinland, Kansas, 1864-1982, published by Vinland United Methodist Church in cooperation with the Santa Fe Trail Historical Society and the Douglas County Historical Society, 1982
- Hemphill, Anne E. Kelley, "Vinland Timeline," unpublished manuscript, Nov. 1, 1987

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Hemphill, Anne E. Kelley, "The Walton Family," manuscript file notes, July 25, 1995

Kelley, Katharine B., "A Brief History of the Post Office at Vinland, Kansas, 1868-1947," unpublished manuscript, no date

Leader Directory Co., "Directory of Farmers and Landowners of Douglas County, Kansas, 1893" in A Directory of the City of Lawrence and Douglas County, Kansas for 1893-94, Wichita, The Leader Directory Co., 1893

Litteer, Loren, Bleeding Kansas, Baldwin City, Champion Publishing, 2002

Nimz, Dale, Historic Preservation Survey and Research Report: Baldwin City and Palmyra Township, Douglas County, Kansas, Topeka, Kansas Historic Preservation Department, 1988-89

Ogle, George, Standard Atlas of Douglas County, Kansas, Chicago, George A. Ogle & Co., 1921

Parish, Connie, "They Sense Progress in Vinland," in University Daily Kansan, Lawrence, KS, Jul. 28, 1973

Polk, R.L. & Co., R.L. Polk's Lawrence City Directory, Detroit, R.L. Polk & Co., 1917

Rumsey, Laura Walton, "Walton Data," from correspondence with Anne E. Hemphill, 1969

Steele, L.S., Joseph E. Riggs, George A. Banks, Frank E. Banks, "Abstract of Title, Lot 11, Town of Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas."

Strick, J. Cooper, C.E., Douglas County Plat Map, 1857, Lecompton, KT, Surveyor General's Office, 4 July 1857

Wilber, Ray and Cathy Dwigans, interview, Vinland, KS, Apr. 11, 2019

Wilson, Elizabeth Dale, Vinland, Kansas: Survival of a Vernacular Settlement, thesis, School of Architecture and Urban Design, Lawrence, the University of Kansas, December 1994

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.134 acres

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)

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

1 38.840000° -95.182850°
Latitude: Longitude:

3 38.839843° -95.182459°
Latitude: Longitude:

2 38.840000° -95.182459°
Latitude: Longitude:

4 38.839849° -95.182849°
Latitude: Longitude:

OR

UTM References

_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The proposed boundary of the nominated property is the entire Lot 11 of the Town of Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas; parcel number: 023-175-15-0-20-03-003.00-0.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nomination boundaries are confined to the parcel that contains both buildings.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul O. Caviness
organization _____ date April 1, 2019
street & number 1764 N. 700 Rd. telephone 785-594-3102
city or town Baldwin City State KS zip code 66006
e-mail Paul.caviness@gmail.com

Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Ray P. Wilber and Cathy M. Dwigans
street & number 502 E 1600 Rd. telephone 785-594-3801
city or town Baldwin City state 66006 zip code _____

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.

Additional Documentation

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

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.

Name of Property: Star Cash Grocery and Residence
City or Vicinity: Vinland (Baldwin City)
County: Douglas State: Kansas
Name of Photographer: Ray Wilber
Date of Photograph: April 2019
Location of Original Digital Files: 502 E 1600 Rd., Baldwin City, KS 66006

- Photo #1 Vinland viewscape, buildings on east side of E 1719 Road; camera facing east
- Photo #2 Vinland viewscape, buildings on east side of E 1719 Road; camera facing southeast
- Photo #3 Vinland viewscape, buildings on east side of E 1719 Road (Coal Creek Library (left), Residence, Star Cash Grocery (right)); camera facing southeast
- Photo #4 Store, west façade and canopy (left) and south elevation (right) of, camera facing northeast
- Photo #5 Store, south elevation and cupola, camera facing northeast
- Photo #6 Store, east elevation and porch of, camera facing west
- Photo #7 Store, north elevation of, camera facing south
- Photo #8 Store, interior view of west wall (store front and main entrance), camera facing west
- Photo #9 Store, interior view of west end of south wall and shelving, camera facing southwest
- Photo #10 Store, interior view of east wall and doors, and east end of south wall, camera facing southeast
- Photo #11 Store, skylight and cupola, and attic access door, camera facing west
- Photo #12 Store, skylight windows and cupola, camera facing up
- Photo #13 Store, east elevation, hinged plywood doors (removed), camera facing west
- Photo #14 Residence, west façade, camera facing east
- Photo #15 Residence, south elevation, camera facing north
- Photo #16 Residence, east elevation, camera facing west
- Photo #17 Residence, north elevation, camera facing southeast
- Photo #18 Residence, south elevation, box bay location and foundation, camera facing northwest
- Photo #19 Residence, south elevation, box bay location detail, camera facing north
- Photo #20 Residence, northeast corner, detail showing layers of siding and insulation; camera facing SW
- Photo #21 Residence, removal of vinyl siding from south wall; camera facing northwest
- Photo #22 Residence, removal of asphalt siding from south wall; camera facing northwest
- Photo #23 Residence, interior view of front (west) door, camera facing west
- Photo #24 Residence, interior view of front (west) door and northwest bedroom, camera facing west
- Photo #25 Residence, interior view of southwest window, camera facing southwest
- Photo #26 Residence, interior view into kitchen and east wall, camera facing east
- Photo #27 Residence, interior view of east exterior door; camera facing east

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Figure 1. Color photograph submitted with nomination, date unknown



Figure 2. Store, west façade, family and horse, camera facing east

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Figure 3. Store, high school students in front of store, camera facing east



Figure 4. Vinland viewscape, buildings facing E 1719 Road; camera facing southeast

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

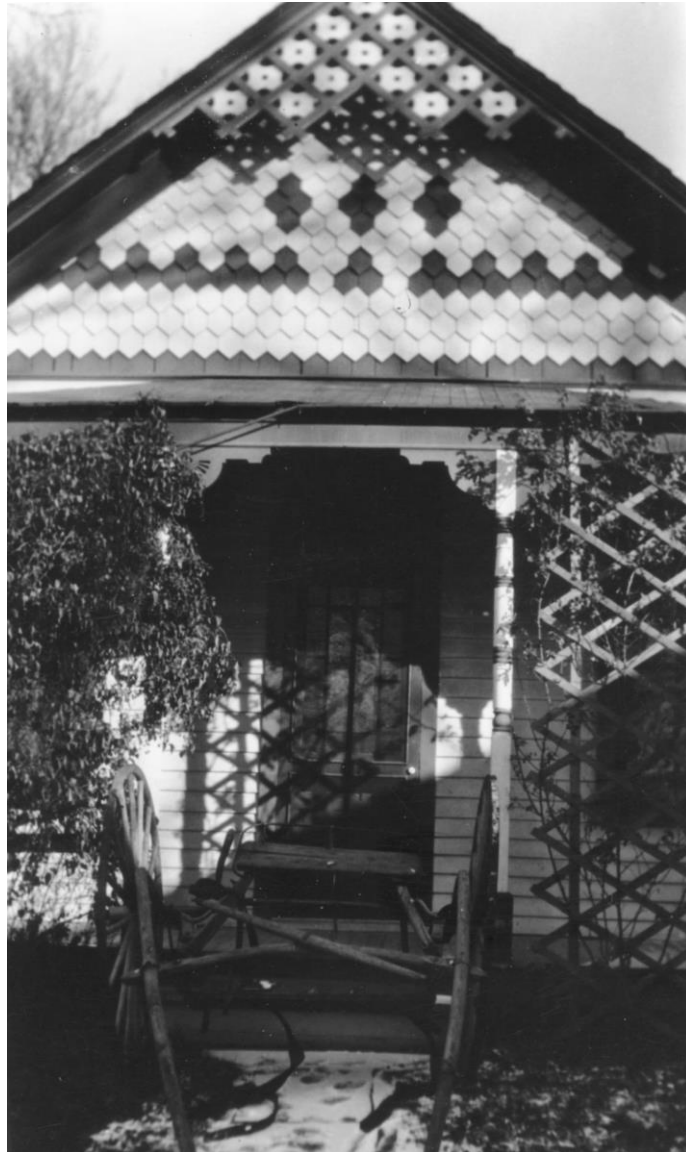


Figure 5. Residence, detail of front (west) door, screen door, and porch, sulky wagon on steps; camera facing east

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Figure 6. Residence, Helen Hubbard Schmidt (left) and Evelyn Watkins at southeast corner of residence, exterior of box bay window in background; camera facing west

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Figure 7. Residence, (left to right) Ed Sherman, Dana Sherman, Pearl Sherman, and Glen Sherman in front of residence; camera facing east

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Figure 8 Residence, Will Hoskinson (right) and family members in front of residence, camera facing east

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Figure 9. Store, Helen Hubbard Schmidt (with white cat) and Evelyn Watkins in front of store; camera facing east

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Figure 10. Store, west facade, camera facing east

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Figure 11. Store, interior view of west end of south wall and shelving, camera facing southwest



Figure 12. Store, interior view of east wall and doors, and east end of south wall, camera facing southeast

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Figure 13. Star Cash Store calendar from 1937

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Figure 14. Store, north elevation of, camera facing south

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Figure 15. Store, east elevation and porch of, camera facing west

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State



Figure 16. Store, south elevation and cupola, camera facing northeast

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State




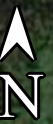
Figure 17. Store, west façade and canopy (left) and south elevation (right) of, camera facing northeast

NRHP Nomination

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
696 E 1719 RD
Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kansas

Legend


 StarCashGrocery and Residence



NRHP Nomination

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kansas
Overview Map

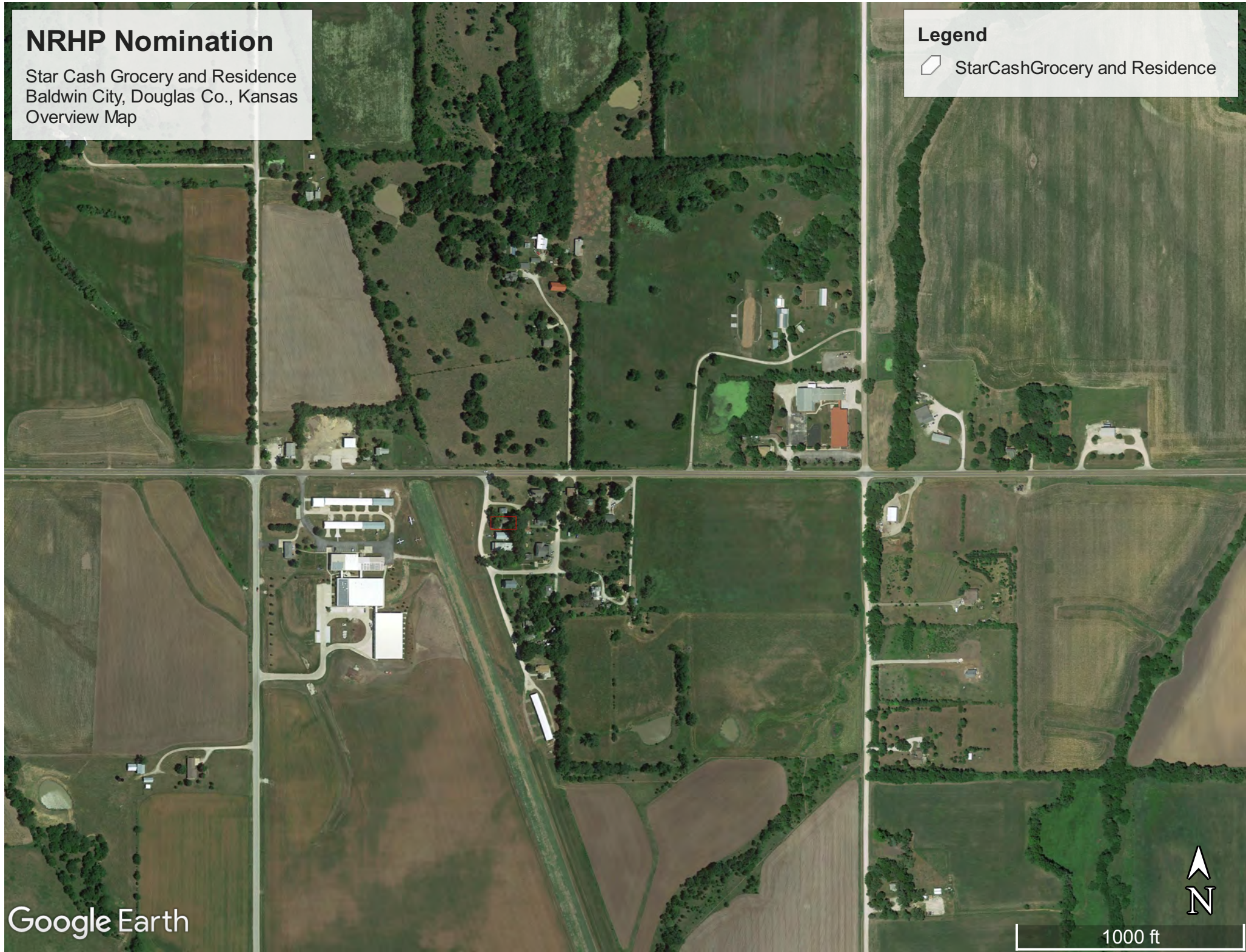
Legend

 StarCashGrocery and Residence

Google Earth




1000 ft

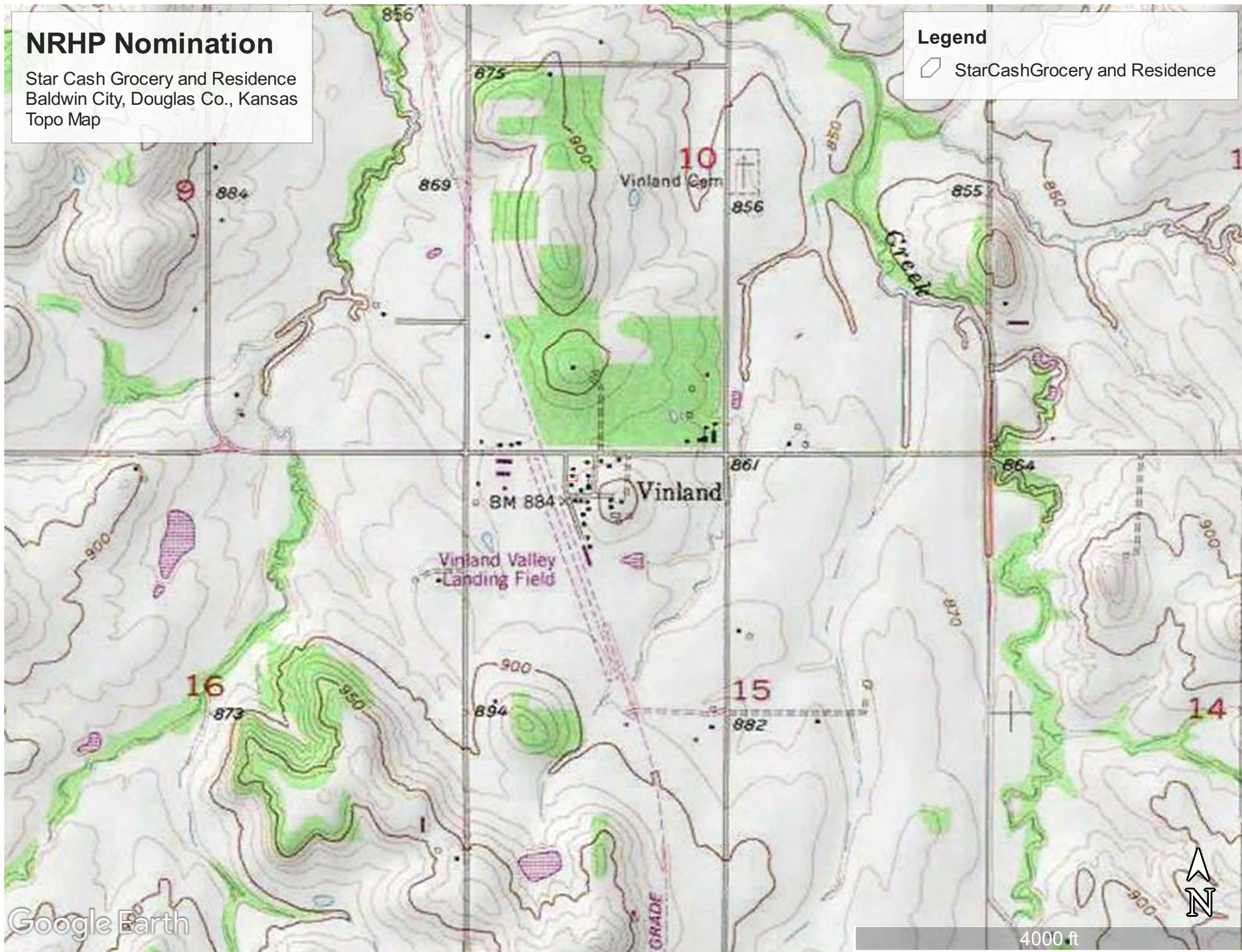


NRHP Nomination

Star Cash Grocery and Residence
Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kansas
Topo Map

Legend

 StarCashGrocery and Residence











100

100

100



2024

















NOT AN
EXIT

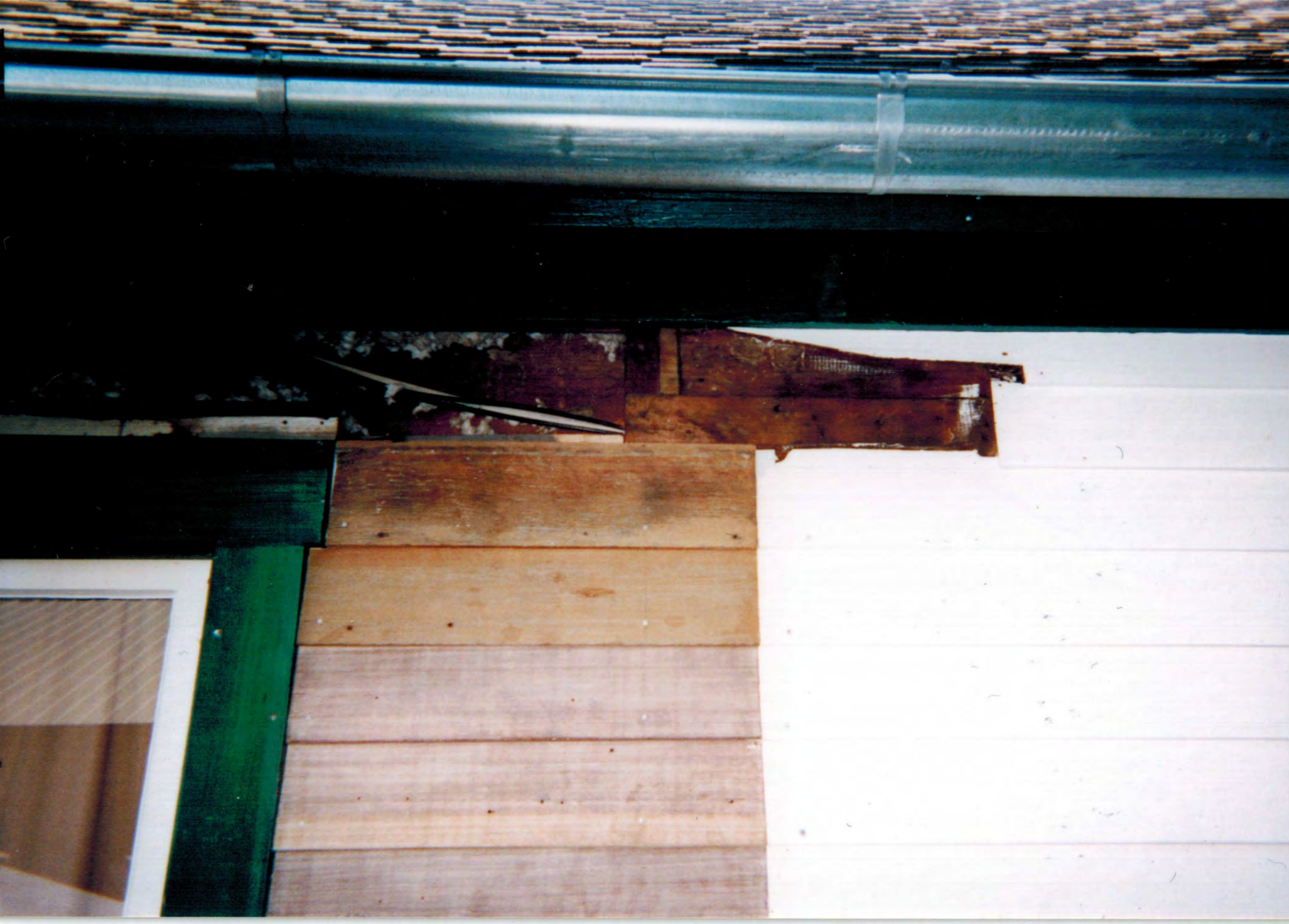


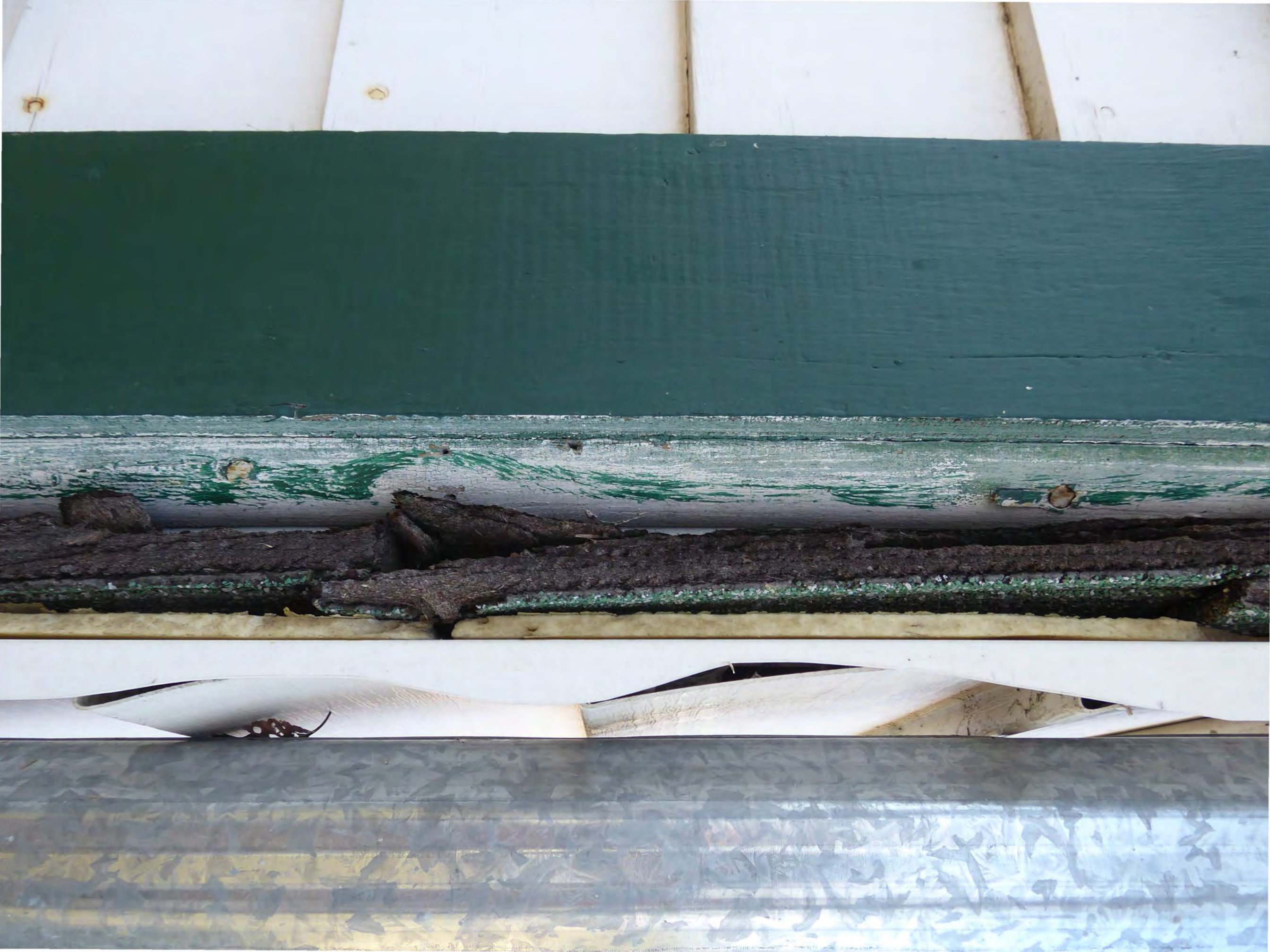


























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 8/14/2019 Date of Pending List: 9/13/2019 Date of 16th Day: 9/30/2019 Date of 45th Day: 9/30/2019 Date of Weekly List: 10/4/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 9/30/2019 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.



DOUGLAS COUNTY HERITAGE CONSERVATION COUNCIL

1100 Massachusetts Street
Lawrence, KS 66044-3064
(785) 330-2878 Fax (785) 838-2480
<https://www.douglascountyks.org>

June 6, 2019

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review
Cultural Resources Division Kansas State Historical Society
6425 SW 6th Avenue
Topeka, KS 66615-1099

Re: Star Cash Grocery and Residence located at 696 E 1719 Road, Baldwin City, KS

Dear Board Members,

The Douglas County Heritage Conservation Council supports the nomination of the Star Cash Grocery and Residence in the historic village of Vinland to the National Register of Historic Places and to the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

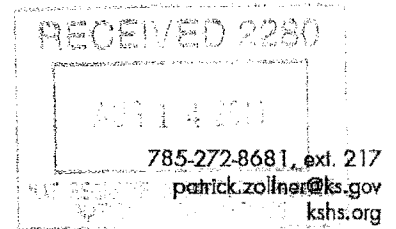
Listing in the Kansas Register of Historic Places honors historic properties by recognizing their importance to the community. In addition, listing in the Historic Register of Kansas Places is an important component of the identification and protection of historic resources.

Chapter 11 of *Horizon 2020 The Comprehensive Plan for Lawrence and Unincorporated Douglas County* identifies the City of Lawrence's commitment to the identification and protection of Historic Resources. *Horizon 2020 Comprehensive Preservation Plan Element* is a revision to Chapter 11 and has been approved by the Historic Resources Commission and the Lawrence/Douglas County Planning Commission, and is in the process of being adopted by the City of Lawrence and Douglas County as a comprehensive preservation plan for Lawrence and the unincorporated areas of Douglas County. This plan encourages the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic resources.

Thank you for considering this important nomination in Vinland.

Sincerely,


Lindsay Crick, Chair



Jennie Chinn, Executive Director

Laura Kelly, Governor

August 12, 2019

Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
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 Alexis:

Please find enclosed the following National Register documents:

NEW NOMINATIONS in Certified Local Government (8)

William Henry House – Lecompton, Douglas County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- Letter of support from the CLG – Disk 1
- KML file of property boundary
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2 & 3

Star Cash Grocery & Residence – Vinland (vicinity), Douglas County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- Letter of support from the CLG – Disk 1
- KML file of property boundary
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2

Fire Station No. 4 – Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format & Blue Prints – Disk 2

St. Mark's AME Church – Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas *(nominated with a Civil Rights Grant)*

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2

Hartford House – Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- Letter of support from the CLG – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2

The Avalon – Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- Letter of support from the CLG – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2

Innes Department Store – Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2

Vickers Petroleum Service Station – Haysville, Sedgwick County, Kansas (*Roadside Kansas MPDF*)

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- Letter of support from the CLG – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2

NEW NOMINATIONS in non-CLG communities (3)

Hodson Hotel – Ashland, Clark County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2
- KML file of property boundary

Walnut River Crossing of the Cherokee/Fayetteville Oregon-California Trail –

El Dorado, Butler County, Kansas


- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination & **redacted** version– Disk 1
 - The property owner requested the address be restricted due to previous issues with access
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2
- KML file of property boundary
- Letter from the private property owner

Eureka Downtown Historic District – Eureka, Greenwood County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination – Disk 1
- CD containing photos in TIFF format – Disk 2
- We received *no letters of objection*, and *one letter of support* from the City.

If you have any questions about these enclosed items, please contact me at (785) 272-8681 ext. 216 or Jamee.fiore@ks.gov

Sincerely,


Jamee Fiore
National Register Coordinator
Kansas State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures