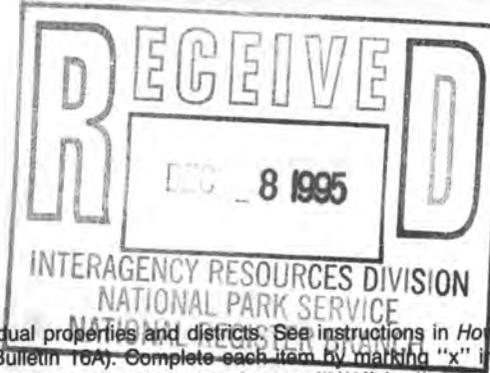


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name LAKE OF THE FOREST HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Highway 32, approx. 9/10 mile west of Edwardsville Ks.  not for publication

city or town Bonner Springs  vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Wyandotte code 209 zip code 66012

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  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Richard D. Lambert D-SHPO November 27, 1995  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Kansas State Historical Society  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper  
Entered in the  
National Register.

Date of Action

1-22-96

5. Classification

Ownership of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
		sites
7		structures
		objects
10		Total

Name of related multiple property listing  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry/Processing/Extraction;  
Processing Site; ice harvesting

Domestic; Camp; Seasonal residence

Social; Clubhouse

Recreation and Culture; Outdoor recreation  
and Sports Facility

Transportation; Rail-related; railroad

Government; Post Office

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Social; Clubhouse

Recreation and Culture; Outdoor Recreation  
and Sports Facility

Government; Post Office

Landscape; Natural Feature;  
Island and Lake

7. Description Landscape; Natural Feature; Island and Lake

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
Late Victorian, Shingle Style and Late 19th  
and Early 20th Century American Movements

Craftsman Clubhouse

Other: Rectangular limestone gate house;  
gable roof

Other: Rectangular limestone caretaker's  
house; hipped roof

Other: Square brick pump house; hipped roof

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)  
foundation Stone: limestone; concrete

walls Stone: limestone; wood: Clapboard  
Brick; Wood: Shingle

roof Asphalt shingles

other

Narrative Description  
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1

The Lake of the Forest Historic District (c. 1888-1934) is located 9/10 of a mile west of Edwardsville, in the vicinity of Bonner Springs in Wyandotte County, Kansas (pop. 6,680). The nominated area is comprised of portions of the NE4, S.27, T.11S, R. 23E broken down in the following manner: NW4, NW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E; SW4, NW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E; SE4, NW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E and NW4, SW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E; NE4, SW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E; SE4, SW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E and NW4, SE4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E; SW4, SE4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E and NW4, NE4, SE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E. The property contains ten resources: limestone clubhouse (c. 1917), oldest retaining stone wall (c. 1888 and c. 1913), stone work at entrance of complex (c. 1911), gate house (c. 1911), caretaker's house (c. 1911), pump house (c. 1918), stone staircase (c. 1913-15), fountain (c. 1934), lake (c. 1888), and island (c. 1888). The nomination includes only the extant commonly held buildings and structures associated with the time of historical significance, which is the time period from 1888 until 1934.

The nominated buildings and structures are located south of the nominated lake and island. The community is developed on a 810 acre tract of land. The lake provides a natural boundary for the community to grow around. The houses are built up the west, north and east hillsides that frame the lake, Highway 32 acts as the southern boundary. A paved road circles the lake providing access to the houses and commonly held lake properties. The area is heavily populated with trees.

The common areas are composed of a 30 acre multi-spring-fed lake surrounded by many old homes and rock walls. The lake is supported by the lower dam and an upper dam/spillway, the damns and the upper lake are not included in the nomination. Above the spillway was once a small lake or settling pond. During the depression and World War II, the spillway silted up and was not dredged because of the high expense.

The core of the Lake of the Forest Historic District is the lake which was constructed in c. 1888 to harvest ice. During this time, the Union Pacific Railroad laid up stone walls south of the lake running east from the depot. Even though the lake had several owners, ice harvesting continued until c. 1909. Originally the lake was called Evelyn Lake, but in 1888 when John W. McDaniel acquired the land he changed the lake's name to Forest Lake.

In December of 1910, 810 acres were purchased as the Lake of the Forest Club. Soon after the property was purchased, the stone walls were added onto and the gate house, the caretaker's house, entrance structure, and stone staircase were constructed.

The wood and native limestone rock entrance structure is located southeast of the lake. It marks the entrance to the community off Highway 32. As the road travels north into the community, a limestone and wood gate house lies to the east of the road. Northeast of the gate house is the caretaker's house. This one-story limestone block house sits on a limestone foundation and is surmounted by a hipped roof with a hipped dormer gable at the apex of the roof. A native limestone staircase is located east of the lake. Limestone block steps with limestone abutments rise up the east hillside.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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By 1915 Club By-Laws indicate a monetary charge per member specifically for the purpose of building a "Clubhouse/Pavilion." The two-story, modified Shingle and Craftsman style clubhouse was built in 1917. The clubhouse contains a ballroom and stage, dining room, garden room, gathering room with stone fireplace, and a post office. A c. 1918 brick pump house lies southeast of the lake and clubhouse. A fountain was placed next to the clubhouse c. 1934.

The Lake of the Forest Historic District as a whole retains a high degree of architectural and structural integrity. The nominated buildings and structures lie south of the nominated lake. The community is developed on a 810 acre tract of land. The 30 acre multi-spring fed lake provides a natural boundary for the community to grow around. The lake is supported by the lower dam and an upper dam/spillway, which are not included in the nomination. Above the spillway was once a small lake or settling pond. Residences dating from the 1920s and 1930s, and later periods as well, are built up the west, north and east hillsides, Highway 32 acts as the southern boundary. A paved road circles the lake providing access to the houses and commonly held lake properties. The area is heavily populated with trees.

### INVENTORY

1. Clubhouse (c. 1917) Contributing #209-0580-001

The massive two-story modified Shingle and Craftsman style clubhouse sits on an above ground limestone foundation, quarried on site, and is surmounted by a complex roof structure. The roof is composed of a gable roof with four hipped roof projections. A gently sloped gable roof is located on the southwest corner. The building's massing is expressed through its rusticated limestone base and shingled elevations. The building has a northern facade orientation that overlooks the lake.

The Lake of the Forest Clubhouse contains modified elements of both the Shingle and Craftsman styles. Through these styles, embellishments were reduced to a minimum to achieve an effect of unity. The elements of these two styles are combined to provide an unadorned and understated building that integrates itself fully into the surrounding landscape.

The principle facade faces north and is dominated by a ell-shaped porch that wraps around to the east elevation. Fourteen limestone block piers support a gently sloping hipped porch roof. A wooden balustrade composed of two horizontal rails terminated by limestone piers, with a row of vertical balusters between the rails spans the space between each pier. The northwest corner of the porch, in front of the dining room, was once screened, date removed unknown.

The east, west and south elevations of the clubhouse are sheathed in shingles and sit upon an above ground limestone foundation pierced with double hung sash windows. Two chimneys rise from the southeast corner of the building.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

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Fenestration is composed primarily of double hung sash windows. In 1986, the double hung sash windows in the dining room were replaced by large panes of glass over an open cut casement windows.

The interior of the first and second floors retain their original floorplan. The building is entered from the north side of the porch through a door. The door opens to a small rectangular hallway that runs approximately eight feet into a small vestibule with a coat closet and stairway to the basement. Double lattice doors on the west wall of the hallway lead to the dining room and an entry on the east lead to the main gathering room.

Windows cover the north and west walls of the dining room. The windows are defined by one large pane over an open cut casement window. The windows were originally double hung sash, but were replaced in 1986. Two swinging doors in the center of the south wall lead to the kitchen. The door and window surrounds throughout the house are defined with a flat profile. Original knotty-pine panelling covers the dining room walls.

The main gathering room is located east of the hallway. A large, native, limestone fireplace with a massive stone mantle dominates the room. A large pane window with a 8/1 double hung sash window on either side of it covers the north wall and overlooks the lake. A c. 1925 sales brochure indicates that the large window replaces two doors, date removed unknown.

To the south of the main gathering room is a small bar and lounge referred to as the garden room. The floor is covered with wide wooden planks. Two double hung sash windows pierce the south wall.

The kitchen may be entered through a single swinging door from the bar area or from the previously mentioned double doors in the dining room. It is a large rectangular room with a slight ell that leads to the pantry/storage and on into the dining room. None of the cabinets, woodworking, or appliances are original.

The large ballroom/pavilion is located east of the main gathering room and is entered through double doors in the gathering room or double doors in the bar. The south and east elevations are enclosed with double hung sash and pane windows. Five doors lead out to the porch. An elevated stage with original footlights is located on the south wall with two storage/staging areas on either side.

The second story is accessed by a stairway in the center of the building. Steep steps lead to an open area overlooking the ballroom below and to the bathrooms. Off the open area is an apartment. A hallway extends in the apartment to four bedrooms and a bath.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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The basement is composed of several large storage areas and rooms. At different periods these rooms have housed a teen room, grocery store, weight room, and day care. An original post office is located in the basement and operates as a full service post office. The post office is only accessed from the outside on the south facade through double doors located three steps down.

### 2. Oldest Retaining Stone Wall (c. 1888 and c. 1913) Contributing

A native limestone block wall is laid up south of the lake. The wall ran east from the depot. The wall was constructed by the Union Pacific Railroad c. 1888. The wall maintains a high degree of architectural integrity.

The wall was extended in 1913 by the Kaw Valley and Western Railway Company. A contract dated September 13, 1913 specified "not less than 50 feet northwest of similar construction and said retaining wall shall be sufficient height to extend 2 1/2 feet above the road bed." The wall was extended to the road east of the depot to a pillar topped with an ornamental urn.

### 3. Stone Work at Entrance of Complex (c. 1911) Contributing

A wood and native limestone rock entrance structure is located southeast of the lake. It marks the entrance to the community and is located off Highway 32. The structure is composed of two square, limestone rock columns on either side of the road leading into the community. A square, narrow, wooden column rises from the center of each limestone column. A wooden lintel, connected to the wooden columns, spans the space between the columns. The lintel is adorned with wooden letters, painted in a contrasting color, that spell out "LAKE OF THE FOREST." The entrance structure maintains a moderate degree of architectural integrity.

The entrance structure is one of a series of communal structures that was built after Lake of the Forest Club was chartered. The project was supervised by one of the Lake of the Forest members, C. A. Chandler. C. A. Chandler was the Landscape Gardener of Kansas City, Missouri's Swope Park and a member of the Lake of the Forest Club's first Board of Directors.

A c. 1925 photograph indicates that the entrance structure was originally surmounted by a metal boxed lintel with interior metal lettering, date removed unknown. The photograph also shows that the structure had arched stone walls to the south, defining the incoming road. The stone walls were removed when Highway 32 was widened.

### 4. Gate House (c. 1911) Contributing

A one-story, gable roof limestone block gate house sits on a limestone foundation. The building has a western facade orientation. The gable roof extends over the facade creating a porch. Four limestone block columns hold up the gable roof. A door with a 1/1 double hung sash window on

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 5

either side pierces the facade. The north and south elevations are pierced by two 1/1 double hung sash windows. The building maintains a high degree of architectural integrity.

The building is located on the entrance road, north of the entrance structure. A small, native limestone block and wood, gable roof structure lies south of the gate house in the middle of the road. Windows pierce every elevation. The two buildings, located at the entrance, provide security and monitoring of the people coming into the private community. The construction of the buildings were supervised by C. A. Chandler

**5. Caretaker's House (c. 1911) Contributing**

A one-story, limestone block caretaker's house sits on an above ground, limestone block foundation. The building is surmounted by a hipped roof with a hipped dormer gable at the apex of the roof. Each side of the hipped dormer is pierced by four small windows. The limestone block walls are stuccoed down to the foundation. The building has a western facade orientation. A door with a 1/1 double hung sash window on either side pierces the facade. The north and south elevations are pierced by three 1/1 double hung sash windows. The basement is pierced with two 1/1 double hung sash windows on the north and south elevations.

A wooden porch dominates the west facade of the building. Four square, wooden columns support a gable roof. A wooden balustrade composed of two horizontal rails terminated by columns, with a row of vertical balusters between the rails spans the space between each column. Limestone rock columns support the front two corners of the porch. The porch is accessed from the west by ten wooden steps.

The caretaker's house maintains a high degree of architectural integrity. The building is located southeast of the lake and northeast of the gate house. The construction of the building was supervised by C. A. Chandler.

**6. Pump House (c. 1918) Contributing**

A one-story, brick pump house sits on a concrete foundation and is surmounted by an asphalt shingled, hipped roof. The building has a southern facade orientation. A double, wooden plank door pierces the facade. A window filled with wooden plank shutters pierces the east and west elevations. The building maintains a high degree of architectural integrity.

The pump house lies southeast of the lake and northwest of the gate house. Prior to the construction of the pump house, residents relied on numerous wells around the lake. The pump house was restored in 1986.

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Continuation Sheet**

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7. Stone Staircase (c. 1913-15) Contributing

A native limestone staircase is located east of the clubhouse and lake. Limestone block steps with limestone block abutments rise up the east hillside. The steps are located between two private residences. The construction of the staircase was supervised by C. A. Chandler.

8. Fountain (c. 1934) Contributing

A pond and concrete fountain lies east of the clubhouse. The fountain is composed of a two tiered scalloped shell placed on a pedestal. A cherub holding a jug is placed on top. The fountain sits in a concrete pond. The diameter of the pond is 14.5'. The walls of the pond are decorated with four concrete flower pots.

9. Lake (c. 1888) Contributing

A 30 acre multi-spring-fed lake composes the core of the community and a boundary for the community to grow around. The lake is supported by the lower dam and an upper dam/spillway, not included in the nomination. At one time above the spillway was a small lake or settling pond. Houses are built up the west, north and east hillsides. A paved road circles the lake providing access to the houses and communal lake properties.

The lake was created in 1888 when Henry Harrison damned Mission Creek to harvest ice. Harrison named the body of water Lake Evelyn after his daughter. When John W. McDaniel acquired the land on June 18, 1884, he changed the name to Lake Forest. In the off season, the lake was used for summer water activities. When ice harvesting stopped c. 1909, the lake was used solely for recreational purposes.

10. Island (c. 1888) Contributing

An island is located roughly in the center of the lake. It was the high point when the lake was damned in 1888. Limestone blocks define the island. The limestone block walls were used to stop the erosion of the island. They were reconstructed in 1993. Historic photographs indicate that in the 1920s sheep grazed the island to keep the grass short. The annual Lake of the Forest fireworks display are launched from the island.

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.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
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:

- owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
removed from its original location.
a birthplace or grave.
a cemetery.
a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
a commemorative property.
less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
Landscape Architecture
Community Planning & Development
Transportation
Entertainment/Recreation
Industry

Period of Significance

c. 1888-c. 1934

Significant Dates

c. 1888, 1910, 1917

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Chandler, C.A., landscape architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Kansas State Historical Society
Lake of the Forest Club

Lake of the Forest Historic District  
Name of Property

Wyandotte County, Kansas  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 50 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	4
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3	4	0	5	2	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	3	2	6	1	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
Zone Easting Northing

3 

1	4
---	---

3	4	0	9	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	3	2	5	6	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
Zone Easting Northing

2 

1	4
---	---

3	4	0	8	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	3	2	5	9	2	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4 

1	4
---	---

3	4	1	0	0	2
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	3	2	5	5	0	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michele M. Risdal, National Register Assistant

organization Kansas State Historical Society date June 23, 1995

street & number 120 West Tenth telephone 913-296-5264

city or town Topeka state KS zip code 66612

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Lake of the Forest Corporation

street & number Lake of the Forest telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Bonner Springs state Kansas zip code 66012

**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. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 1

The Lake of the Forest Historic District (c. 1888-1934) is located approximately 9/10 of a mile west of Edwardsville along Highway 32. The Lake of the Forest properties are being nominated to the National Register under criteria A and C for its historical association with the growth and development of the Lake Forest community and for its architectural significance as a composite grouping of relatively intact commonly held lake resources. The Lake of the Forest stands along the former Kansas City Inter-Urban Electric Line in Bonner Springs. The lake was created in 1888 and was used to harvest ice for the Union Pacific Railroad until 1909. The thirty-acre lake, known as Evelyn Lake until 1909, also provided recreational opportunities to the community at large until it was purchased by the Lake of the Forest Corporation. What began as a recreational club developed into a planned, lake front community for Kansas City, Kansas commuters. Lake of the Forest is one of several early twentieth century lake communities in the Kansas City metropolitan area.

The area of the Lake of the Forest that is being nominated is comprised of portions of the NE4, S.27, T.11S, R. 23E broken down in the following manner: NW4, NW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E; SW4, NW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E; SE4, NW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E and NW4, SW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E; NE4, SW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E; SE4, SW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E and NW4, SE4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E; SW4, SE4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E and NW4, NE4, SE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E, in Wyandotte County. The property contains ten resources: limestone clubhouse (c. 1917), oldest retaining stone wall (c. 1888 and c. 1913), stone work at entrance of complex (c. 1911), gate house (c. 1911), caretaker's house (c. 1911), pump house (c. 1918), stone staircase (c. 1913-15), fountain (c. 1934), lake (c. 1888), and island (c. 1888).

The nominated buildings and structures are located south and east of the nominated lake and island. The community is developed on a 810 acre tract of land. The lake provides a natural boundary for the community to grow around. Residences dating from the 1920s and 1930s, and later periods as well, are built up the west, north and east hillsides, Highway 32 acts as the southern boundary. A paved road circles the lake providing access to the houses and commonly held lake properties. The area is heavily populated with trees.

The common areas are composed of a 30 acre multi-spring-fed lake surrounded by many old homes and rock walls. The lake is supported by the lower dam and an upper dam/spillway. At one time a small lake or settling pond was above the spillway, the damns and the small lake are not included in the nomination. During the depression and World War II, the spillway silted up and was not dredged because of the high expense.

**HISTORY**

In June of 1888, the Northeast quarter of Section 27 plus another 11.28 acres south was deeded from Fitzpatrick and Edmond K. O'Brien to Henry Harrison. Harrison borrowed \$20,000 from John W. McDaniell, a prominent financier in Bonner Springs and Kansas City, to make this purchase. At the time of purchase, a railroad right of way on the property was granted to the Union Pacific

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Railroad. The railway had a 30 foot right of way/spur along the south side of the lake.

Shortly after Mr. Harrison bought the land, he entered into an agreement with Edward Swift and the Union Pacific Railroad to build a dam on the site creating an artificial lake to harvest ice. Harrison named the body of water Lake Evelyn after his daughter. The November 21, 1888 edition of the Kansas City Daily Gazette notes that "Evelyn Lake dam was completed and about 25 acres filled with water. When finished it will cover 40 acres."

Harrison ran the operation by having the ice pulled out of the lake by horses. It was then packed in straw and put in the storage houses. The storage houses were located near the railway spur, east of the lake where the main road is today. This venture provided much needed employment in the area. One hundred car loads of ice per day were shipped, in season, on the Union Pacific Railroad. In December of 1888, Mr. Harrison received two car loads of lumber to build a boarding house. The boarding house served as the first community center for Lake of the Forest.

When ice harvesting was out of season, the lake was used for recreational activities. At one time a hotel and airport to accommodate summer guests was planned. John W. McDaniel was deeded the land on June 18, 1884 because Harrison was guilty of breach of contract/loan obligation. Ice harvesting, though, continued on the lake until c. 1909.

Upon ownership transfer, McDaniel changed the lake's name to Forest Lake. By 1892, Swift & Company and The Armour Company installed machines to produce artificial ice. However, Superintendent George W. Tourtellotte of the Armour Company said he would "take all the natural ice available. Forest Lake's ice house was one of the largest in the country and it was expected to build another." (Hodson, sec. 8, p. 2) The Forest Lake icehouse and another one at Bean Lake were reported in an article in The Kansas City Gazette Monday, January 11, 1892 to be the largest in the country. It was reported that Swift and Company shipped a train load of men to harvest and store the ice on that Monday. The article stated that if the season was favorable, other ice houses would be built on these sites.

McDaniel wanted to tie the surrounding area to Kansas City. So, on July 25, 1901, he deeded a fifty foot right of way to The Kansas City, Lawrence & Topeka Railway Company, a corporation of Wyandotte County, Kansas. McDaniel and J. D. Waters, a prominent businessman in the area and on the Bonner Springs Board of Directors, began raising funds for the Inter-Urban Electric Line. Waters and McDaniel pledged \$10,000, Kansas City, Kansas merchants pledged \$25,000, and the rest came from property right of way owners. The first link from Bonner Springs to Lake Forest was finished in December of 1907. On June 18, 1908, the line from Bonner Springs to Lake Forest was completed. With the completion of the line, people from Bonner Springs came to Lake Forest for daily water activities and picnicking in the summer. There were two schedules in the morning and two in the afternoon.

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 3

On June 24, 1908, it was announced that McDaniel would sell most of his Forest Lake interests to J. D. Waters, W. H. Caffery of Bonner Springs Portland Cement Company, and L. G. Frisbie, who borrowed the money from L. P. Kindred. The following summer, 1909, the boarding house (c. 1888) added a screened porch. The porch provided an area for the new owners to open a dining hall to provided meals and lunches for picnics. The boarding house became the first community center and served as the focal point of lake social life. People gathered at the community center for dining, relaxation out of the sun, and evening dances.

In 1909, work began to extend the Intern-Urban from Kansas City to Topeka. On August 3, 1909, W. H. Caffery, now president of the newly formed Kansas City Kaw Valley & Western Railway Company announced to the Kansas City Star that a charter was obtained on July 28, 1909 to extend the electric railway from Bonner Springs to Topeka and from Lake Forest to Eighteenth Street and Minnesota Avenue in Kansas City, Kansas where it would connect with the Metropolitan Street Railway. The Company's intent was to purchase the existing line from Bonner Springs to Lake Forest, first extending to Kansas City, Kansas and then if successful to Topeka.

"The interurban line was a factor in the future industrial growth of Bonner Springs in that it provided heretofore unavailable transportation and therefore an opportunity of commuting to a Kansas City job. This, of course, was not applicable to all workers of the community but to a large enough proportion to lessen motivation to attract more and more industry. The new convenience of the electric train also acted as a stimulus to the buying and renting into the Lake Forest by upper middle class residents of Kansas City. The small, exclusive community is situated on the ridge overlooking the Kaw Valley about two miles east of Bonner Springs. It was launched by a group of Kansas City business men in 1910." (Deonier, p. unknown)

In the summer of 1910 there were articles in The Chieftain billing activities at the Lake such as tennis, golf, and water activities "free of charge" and stating this was the last chance for the public to enjoy recreation at the lake before it became a "private" club. Lake Forest, at this time, had a refreshment stand behind the boat house on the west shore selling ice cream and cold drinks. The boat house and dock had 20 flat boats available for rent.

On December 9, 1910 Waters, Kindred and Frisbie purchased 810 acres described in the Plat as "The Lake of the Forest Club" for \$50,000. The Club Charter was filed in the Secretary of State office in Topeka on December 21, 1910. The 1910 Club Charter was part of a nationwide movement to provide summer retreats for businessmen's families. The term used was "Chautauqua" a popular lyceum and amusement enterprise of the late 19th and early 20th century. These retreats were generally found thirty to fifty miles from a city, and wives and children would stay the summer with the businessmen joining them every weekend.

Soon after the property was purchased, the stone walls were added onto and the gate house, the caretaker's house, and the stone staircase were built. The project was supervised by one of the Lake

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 4

of the Forest members, C. A. Chandler. C. A. Chandler was the Landscape Gardener of Kansas City, Missouri's Swope Park and a member of the Lake of the Forest Club's first Board of Directors.

At the end of 1911, J. D. Waters sold the Common Areas to the Lake of the Forest Club and held all the unsold lots, which were approximately 200 in number. Although, J. D. Waters continued to serve on the Board of Directors at the Lake, in the spring of 1913 he purchased McDaniel's interest in the Kansas City, Kaw Valley & Western Railway and in a letter to the Bonner Springs Chieftain professed to "Head the line as President supported by one of the largest Interurban Street Car Companies in the West."

The Lake owners made new demands in a 1913 revision of the 1910 contract with the railway. Some of the demands were to provide ornamental wire or iron gates, maintain the sulfur spring and approach thereto in suitable condition for the use of persons going to and from said spring, erect at its own expense a substantial depot of stone, cement or brick at the option of the Club within ninety days after the Club designates the site, and to construct and maintain a suitable spur to the ice house.

Many prominent Kansas City residents were property owners at the Lake of the Forest Club. Eugene Jaccard of the Jaccard Jewelry Company; C. A. Chandler, landscape gardener for the Kansas City, Missouri's Swope Park; and Harry Darby, president of Missouri Boiler Works were just a few.

Waters sold some of the lots on an individual basis. The abstract indicates on October 2, 1916 Waters, Kindred and Frisbie sold the balance or 123 lots to Lake of the Forest Club for \$6,500. On July 23, 1914 the railway line was completed to Kansas City, Kansas anticipating the extension to Lawrence within a year. On Opening Day the Line carried 1,500 passengers at an average speed of 40 miles per hour. The line carried passengers through the 1940s and freight into the 1960s. This new convenience enabled the Lake of the Forest Club to prosper.

By 1915 Club By-Laws indicate a monetary charge per member specifically for the purpose of building a "Clubhouse/Pavilion." The two-story, modified Shingle and Craftsman style clubhouse was built in 1917. The clubhouse contains a ballroom and stage, dining room, garden room, gathering room with stone fireplace, and a post office. When the new clubhouse was completed, the boarding house was dismantled, and the site was marked with a bronze plaque in memory of J. D. Waters, founder of the Lake of the Forest Club.

A c. 1925 sales brochure advertised the Lake of the Forest as a place accessible for the Kansas City working man and practical for the summering family. "Here the business men of Kansas City bring their wives and children during the hot summer months, when life is very uncomfortable in the big city. Here they leave their wives and children in snug cottages sheltered by leafy trees and exposed to cooling breezes that blow up and down the valley, while they drive to Kansas City to attend business during the day. Yet, this cool spot is so well located that they are always able to return in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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the evenings to be with their families." At a time when many families left the summer heat for Wisconsin or Colorado summer lodgings, the Lake of the Forest provided convenience for the businessman and activities for the family.

In 1925, about 150 members composed the Lake of the Forest Club. The price of lots varied from \$800 to \$1000 according to size and location. The lots were irregular in shape, approximately sixty by one hundred feet. Thirty lots, at this time, were for sale. The annual dues were \$100 a year, which included all privileges of the Club.

The dues provided many activities for its members. "Recreation facilities are not stinted at the Lake of the Forest Club. Golf bugs infest the 9-hole course at the top of the hills; tennis enthusiasts take advantage of the clay courts near the Clubhouse; the winding roads, lined with trees and shrubbery are ideal for hiking and riding; and there is a baseball field where many games are played during the season." (1925 Sales Brochure)

Full time residents began living at the lake between 1920 and 1925, but it was not until 1930 that a number of year round homes with heat began appearing. In c. 1934, the fountain was placed in front of the clubhouse.

### ARCHITECTURE

The Lake of the Forest Clubhouse contains modified elements of both the Shingle and Craftsman styles. Through these styles, embellishments were reduced to a minimum to achieve an effect of unity. The elements of these two styles are combined to provide an unadorned and understated building that integrates itself fully into the surrounding landscape.

"Unlike most of the 19th-century styles that preceded it, the Shingle does not emphasize decorative detailing at doors, windows, cornices, porches or on wall surfaces. Instead it aims for the effect of a complex shape enclosed within a smooth surface (the shingled exterior) which unifies the irregular outlines of the house. Most variants and details are designed to enhance either the irregularity of the shape or the uniformity of the surface. Decorative detailing, when present, is used sparingly." (McAlester, p. 289-290)

The Craftsman style was the dominant style for smaller houses built throughout the country during the period from 1905 until the early 1920s. The Craftsman style is characterized by low pitched, gable roofs (occasionally hipped) with wide, unenclosed eave overhangs; multiple roof planes; a full porch supported by columns; gable dormers; and lines of three or more windows.

The stone wall, entrance structure, gate house, caretaker's house and staircase are all constructed of native limestone, quarried on site. These rustic style lake structures were designed to blend in with and not intrude upon the environment. Colors such as warm browns were used to subordinate the structures to their settings as would horizontal lines and silhouettes. Building materials were to

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have the qualities of ruggedness, durability, practicality, and nativeness in order to create the impression of the building as a natural outgrowth of the landscape itself.

"Successfully handled it is a style which, through the use of native materials in proper scale and through the avoidance of severely straight lines and over-sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past." (Good, p. unknown)

A wood and native limestone block entrance structure is located southeast of the lake. It marks the entrance to the community off Highway 32. As the road travels north into the community, a limestone and wood gate house lies to the east of the road. Northeast of the gate house is the caretaker's house. This one-story limestone block house sits on a limestone foundation and is surmounted by a hipped roof with a hipped dormer gable at the apex of the roof.

South of the lake is a limestone block wall constructed by the Union Pacific Railroad in 1888. A native limestone staircase is located east of the Clubhouse and lake. Limestone block steps with limestone abutments rise up the east hillside. A brick pump house lies southeast of the lake and northwest of the gate house.

The Lake of the Forest stands along the former Kansas City Inter-Urban Electric Line in Bonner Springs. What began as a recreational club developed into a planned, lake front community for Kansas City, Kansas commuters. Developed as a summer community in 1910, it continued actively through the 1920s and by the 1930s was a full times resident community. Today, the communal properties of the Lake of the Forest are maintained through yearly club dues. The Inter-Urban Electric Line that allowed the community to prosper carried passengers through the 1940s and freight into the 1960s. Only the commonly held lake resources were nominated at this time, but some residences that surround the lake are eligible for National Register listing on their accord.

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 10 Page 1**UTM REFERENCES**

- 5) 14 340962 4325482
- 6) 14 341100 4325380
- 7) 14 341040 4325220
- 8) 14 340768 4325482
- 9) 14 340580 4325784

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The Lake of the Forest Historic District is comprised of portions of the NE4, S.27, T.11S, R. 23E broken down in the following manner: NW4, NW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E; SW4, NW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E; SE4, NW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E and NW4, SW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E; NE4, SW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E; SE4, SW4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E and NW4, SE4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E; SW4, SE4, NE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E and NW4, NE4, SE4, S.27, T.11S, R.23E. The Lake of the Forest Historic District is located 9/10 of a mile west of Edwardsville, in the vicinity of Bonner Springs, Wyandotte County, Kansas. The nominated district is located in an irregular ten sided geometric shape that touches Highway 32 at its most southern point. The approximate 50 acre tract of land encompasses ten buildings and structures which comprise the commonly held lake resources. The approximate 50 acre tract represent the communal resources of Lake of the Forest, which are within a 810 acre tract of land. The nominated property is surrounded by hills to the north, west and east. These hills provide a natural boundary and Highway 32 bounds the south. The district is represented on the Edwardsville quadrangle map that is included as part of the nomination by AB-BC-CD-DE-EF-FG-GH-HI-IA.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

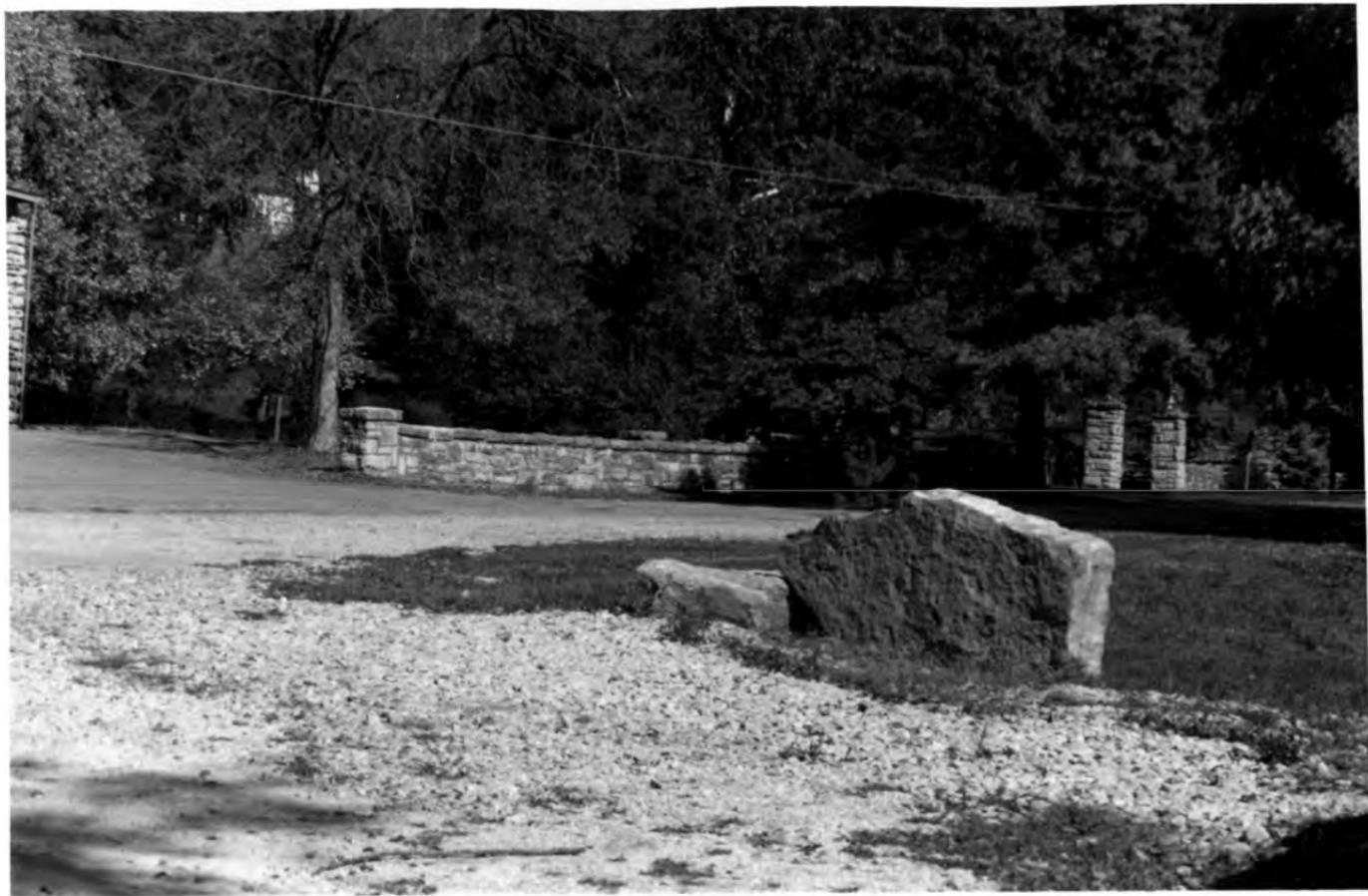
The Lake of the Forest Historic District is located 9/10 of a mile west of Edwardsville, in the vicinity of Bonner Springs in Wyandotte County, Kansas. The district is located within an irregular ten sided geometric shape that touches Highway 32 at its most southern point and includes a approximate 50 acre tract that encompasses the ten buildings and structures that comprise the communal resources of Lake of the Forest. The approximate 50 acre tract represents the commonly held resources of Lake of the Forest, which are within a 810 acre tract of land. The nominated property is surrounded by hills to the north, west and east. These hills provide a natural boundary and Highway 32 bounds the south.

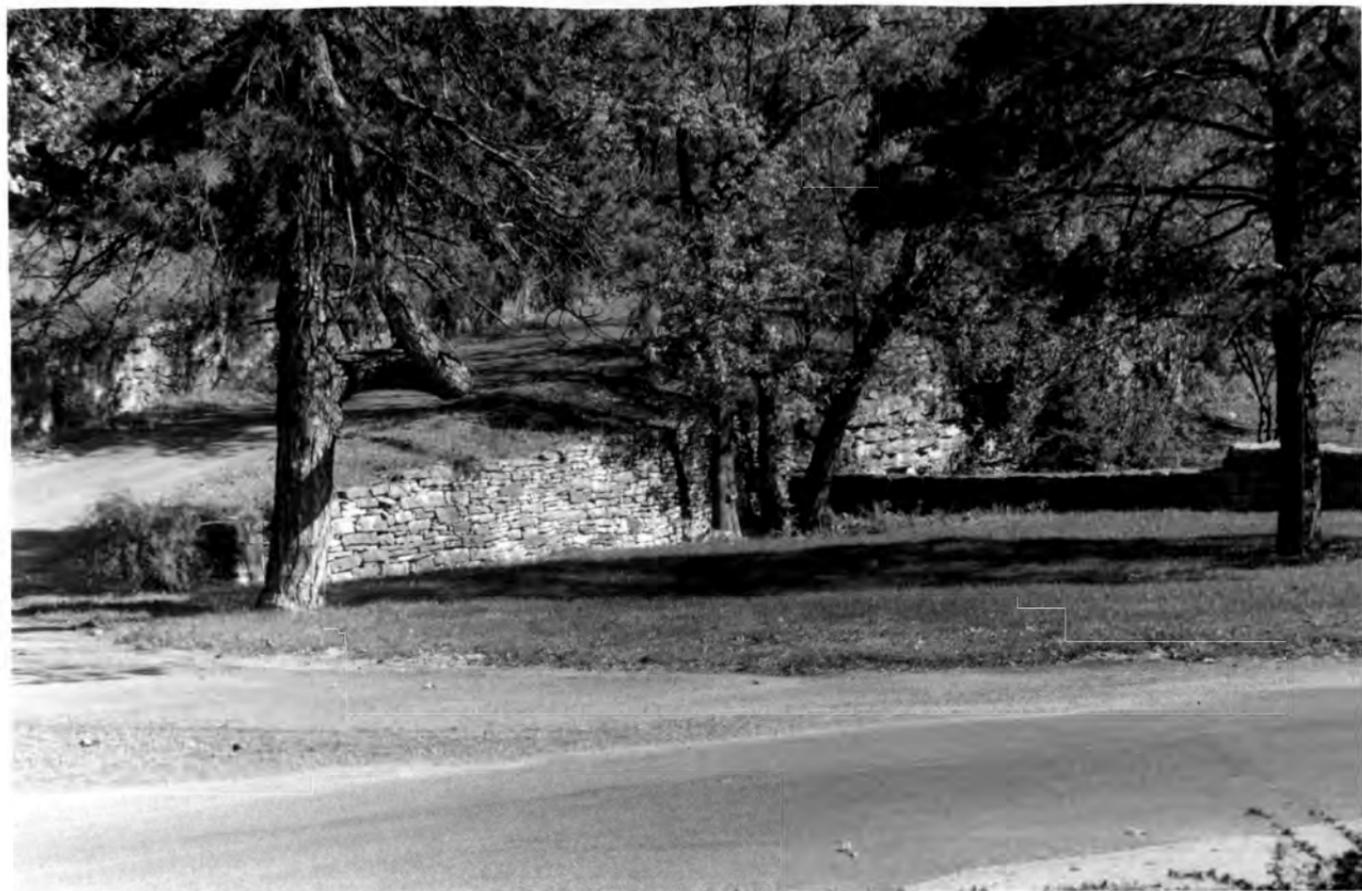




































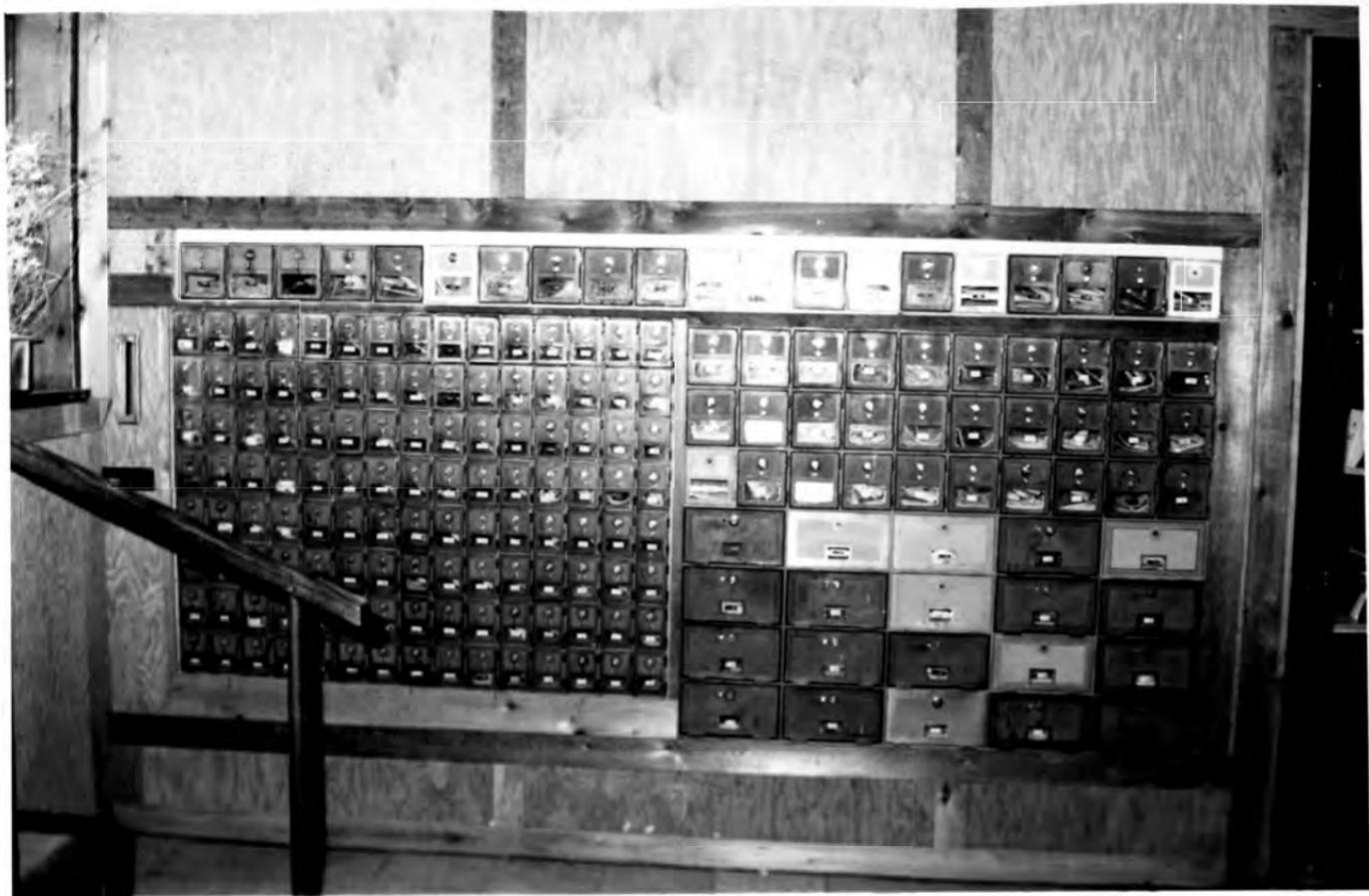


































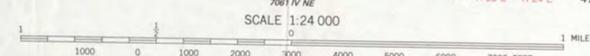
LAKE of the Forest  
Historic District  
Edwarsville Quadrangle  
UTM coordinates

A 14	340526	432640
B 14	340840	432592
C 14	340920	4325680
D 14	341002	4325506
E 14	340960	4325452
F 14	341100	4325380
G 14	341040	4325300
H 14	340768	4325148
I 14	340580	4325078

UTM coordinates

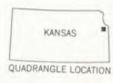
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1962. Field checked 1983. Map edited 1984  
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Kansas coordinate  
system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15  
1927 North American Datum  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,  
move the projection lines 3 meters north and  
20 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks.  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of  
the National or State reservations shown on this map  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

UTM GRID AND 1984 MAGNETIC NORTH  
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND KANSAS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

EDWARDSVILLE, KANS.  
39094-A7-TF-024

# National Register of Historic Places

## Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2012

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

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**Continuation Sheet**

**Lake of the Forest**  
**Wyandotte County, KS**

Section number 5,7 Page 1

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***Nomination Amendment***  
***Lake of the Forest – Wyandotte County, Kansas***

***January 5, 2012***

***Background***

The Lake of the Forest was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on January 22, 1996. Commonly owned resources at the Lake of the Forest property were included in the original nomination. There are six sets of historic stone and concrete steps that were not included in the original nomination, and this amendment seeks to document and include them. They were constructed between 1910 and 1934, which is within the property's period of significance. The boundaries will remain the same.

***Section 5. Classification***

The original nomination classifies the property as "buildings," but this amendment changes it to a "district."

***Number of Resources within Property***

The addition of these six historic staircases brings the resource count to 3 contributing buildings and 13 contributing structures, for a total of 16 contributing resources.

***Section 7. Additions to the Inventory of Resources***

**Stone Staircase 1:** This set of steps is located between property numbers 418 and 420 and leads up to property numbers 504 and 505. It features concrete steps and sidewalk sections in varying conditions and has short mortared and dry-laid stone sidewalls flanking the pathway. The staircase has experienced some deterioration and is in need of minor repairs that include cleaning and removal of small trees.

**Stone Staircase 2:** This set of steps is located between property numbers 612 and 614. It features concrete steps and sidewalk sections in varying conditions and has short mortared stone sidewalls flanking most of the pathway. Currently, it is in fair to good condition and in need of minor repairs that include cleaning and removal of small trees.

**Stone Staircase 3:** This set of steps is located between property numbers 805 and 807. It features concrete steps and sidewalk sections in varying conditions and has short mortared stone sidewalls flanking most of the pathway. It is in fair to good condition and in need of minor repairs.

**Stone Staircase 4:** This set of steps is located across the road from property number 303 and leads up to property numbers 317 and 318. Unlike many of the other staircases, this one features a bit of a zig-zag path to account for the extremely steep slope. It, too, features concrete steps and sidewalk sections in varying conditions and has mortared stone sidewalls flanking most of the pathway. Sections of the stone sidewall reach nearly three feet in height. It is in fair to good condition and in need of

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**Continuation Sheet**

**Lake of the Forest**  
**Wyandotte County, KS**

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minor repairs.

Stone Staircase 5: This set of steps is located across the road from property number 516 and leads up the hill between property numbers 530 and 532. It features stone steps in varying conditions and has short mortared stone sidewalls flanking most of the pathway. It is in fair condition and in need of minor repairs that include stone resetting, cleaning, and removal of small trees.

Stone Staircase 6: This set of steps is located across the road from property number 401 and leads up the hill adjacent to property number 516. Portions of this staircase are very steep. It features stone steps in varying conditions and has short dry-laid stone sidewalls flanking most of the pathway. It is in poor condition and in need of repairs including slope stabilization, stone resetting, removal of small trees, and cleaning.

***Additional Documentation***

Photograph Log

Lake of the Forest  
Wyandotte County, Kansas  
Date of Photographs: September 22, 2011  
Taken by Sarah Martin

- 1 of 9: Staircase 1: Near the top of the staircase, looking northeast as the stairs slope down between properties 418 on the left and 420 on the right.
- 2 of 9: Staircase 1: Near the middle of the staircase, looking northeast as the stairs slope down toward the roadway between properties 418 on the left and 420 on the right.
- 3 of 9: Staircase 2: Near the bottom of the staircase, looking south
- 4 of 9: Staircase 2: Near the middle of the staircase between properties 612 on the left and 614 on the right, looking north
- 5 of 9: Staircase 2: Near the top of the staircase, looking southwest
- 6 of 9: Staircase 3: Near the top of the staircase at the roadway, looking south toward lake
- 7 of 9: Staircase 4: Near the bottom of the staircase at the roadway, looking at mortared sidewalls and switchback path, facing southwest
- 8 of 9: Staircase 5: Near the bottom of the staircase at the roadway, looking up between properties 532 on left and 530 on right, facing east
- 9 of 9: Staircase 6: Near the top of the deteriorated staircase, facing east

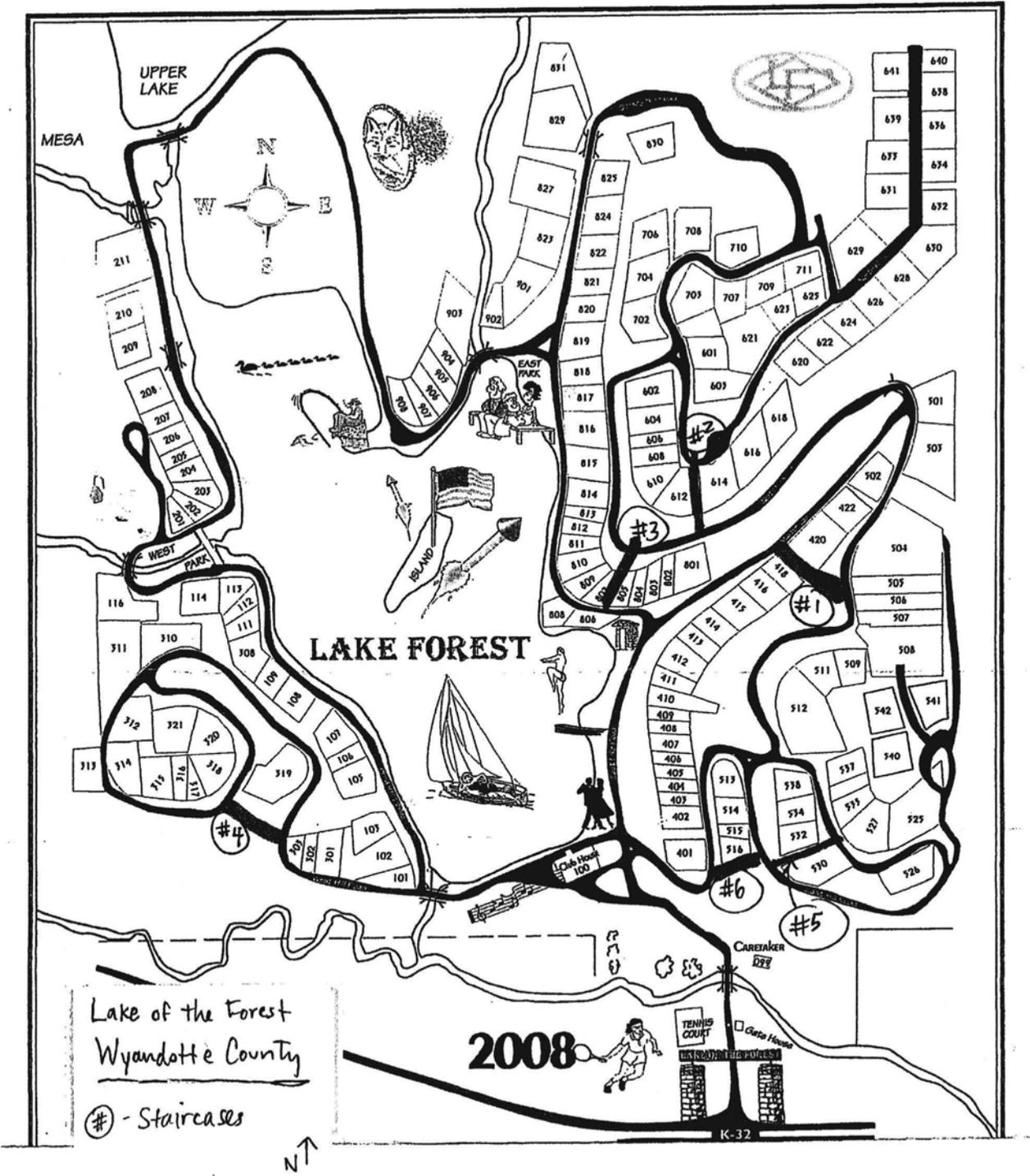
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Lake of the Forest  
Wyandotte County, KS

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Lake of the Forest – Map  
Stone Steps are numbered and keyed to descriptions in Section 7.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Lake of the Forest Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KANSAS, Wyandotte

DATE RECEIVED: 1/13/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/28/12  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 95001553

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

\_\_\_ACCEPT \_\_\_RETURN \_\_\_REJECT \_\_\_\_\_DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Additional Documentation Approved**

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

# National Register of Historic Places

## Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Lake of the Forest Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KANSAS, Wyandotte

DATE RECEIVED: 11/22/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/08/14  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 95001553

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 1.8.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Additional Documentation Approved**

RECOM./CRITERIA accept

REVIEWER Edson Beall

DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 1.8.14

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**



Lake of the Forest  
Wyandotte County, KS

Section number 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 Page 1

**Nomination Amendment, 2013**  
**Lake of the Forest – Wyandotte County, Kansas**

95001553

*Patrick Zollner*

Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO

11-19-13

Date

**Background**

The Lake of the Forest was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on January 22, 1996. Commonly owned resources at the Lake of the Forest property were included in the original nomination. An amendment to the nomination was approved by the National Park Service on February 24, 2012 to include six sets of historic stone and concrete steps that were not included in the original nomination. That amendment did not change the nomination boundaries.

This proposed second amendment seeks to expand the boundary to include the most recent acquisition, the property used as the not-for-profit Lake of the Forest "Pasture" Golf Course by those living within the Lake community. This was not included in the original nomination because the Lake of the Forest, Inc. did not own (only leased) the land at the time of nomination. The property's transfer to Lake of the Forest, Inc. was completed in 1995.

**Section 5. Number of Resources within Property**

The addition of this one contributing site, one non-contributing building, and one non-contributing structure brings the resource total to 17 contributing resources and two non-contributing resources.

**Section 7. Additions to the Inventory of Resources**

*Golf Course – Contributing Site (KHRI# 209-2236)*

The Lake of the Forest Pasture Golf Course is a nine-hole pasture course with sand greens developed by amateurs and avid golfers in the early 1920s. The course was created on land used previously for agriculture (presumably for animal grazing, as no evidence of plowing exists). It is located approximately 15 miles southwest of Kansas City between Bonner Springs and Edwardsville on a hill overlooking the Kansas River valley. The course includes rolling hills and undulating fairways lined by trees. It has a yardage of 3,021 and features nine sand greens and one sand bunker.

The entrance is located on the west side, toward the south end of the course, along Lake Forest Drive. The entryway is accentuated by a short stone wall and concrete path. On the north side of the concrete path is a small (non-contributing) shelter with flat roof and steel supports. It rests on a concrete slab. A gravel path proceeds east from the concrete entryway. The gravel tapers out, but the golf cart path is discernible in the grassy fairway, mostly following the topographic ridges (Figures 1 & 2). A small bridge (non-contributing) was erected in recent years over an intermittent north-south drainage in the fairway

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
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Lake of the Forest  
Wyandotte County, KS

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of Hole #6.

The golf course is located in a region that was a formerly glaciated northerly extension of the Osage Plains that covers all of the rest of eastern Kansas. Bedrock in this region is made up of interstratified beds of limestone, shale, and sandstone, covered over by glacial deposits of varying thicknesses. Loess is also present, occurring as a thin upland mantle over most of northeastern Kansas but in thicknesses of up to a hundred feet in the bluffs along the Missouri River.

The topography of the region is directly related to the degree of glaciation. Lake of the Forest, which is located within the heavily glaciated area, has a gently undulating erosional drift-controlled surface. The course is laid out on a generally north-south ridge about one-half mile above the Kansas River. The shape of the green is an amorphous upside-down Y with the centers of the stem and forks being the highest portion of the ridge.

The vegetation of the region consists almost entirely of prairie (mostly big and little bluestem) cut through by narrow ribbons of riverine deciduous forest, containing dense undergrowth and many vines and occasionally interrupted by freshwater marshes. Hackberry (*Celtis spp.*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoids*), willow (*Salix spp.*), and elm (*Ulmus spp.*) are the dominant forest species; although oak (*Quercus spp.*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), sycamore (*Platanus spp.*), and other hardwoods can also be found along with smaller tree species. The perimeter of the Lake of the Forest Golf Course consists of dense forest, especially to the east and south. Black walnuts, persimmons, and junipers are evident within the course and have been transplanted from the surrounding wooded area. The ground cover of the golf course is made of a variety of mown grasses, including Bermuda, fescue, zoysia, and crab (no artificial or imported turfs). In addition to one sand bunker on #5, there is a grassy hazard on north part of course, between Holes #5, #7, and #8, comprised of unmown native grasses, possibly of/ or feather reed grass (*Calamagrostis acutiflora*).<sup>1</sup>

The fairways for the nine holes generally follow the perimeter of the course with only one instance of drive-paths crossing (Holes #4 and #8). The topography slopes mildly toward the center of the green and dramatically along the perimeter. A description of each of the nine holes follows (Figure 3).

The two-segmented drive to Hole #1 is a little over 400 yards. The tee is located just south of the main (west) entrance to the course from Lake Forest Drive. Beginning at an elevation of approximately 946 feet, the drive heads east, parallel with the tree line forming the southern boundary of the green. Continuing in a southeasterly direction along the tree line, the drive ends at the first hole at an elevation of approximately 968 feet, the highest elevation of the course.

The single-path drive to Hole #2 is approximately 140 yards. The tee is located to the south of the sand green for Hole #1. The drive heads east-northeast, downhill and generally paralleling the tree line, to end at an elevation of approximately 944 feet.

The drive to Hole #3 is approximately 345 yards. The tee is located a few feet north of Hole #2's sand green. This single-path drive trends northwesterly and parallels the tree line to the northeast for two-thirds of its path. The sand green is in the center of the course at an elevation of approximately 952 feet.

<sup>1</sup> Three sand bunkers were removed in 2012 and 2013.

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Hole #4 is located to the north-northwest of Hole #3. The tee is on the east side of Hole #3's sand green. The single-path drive is centered within the course and is approximately 265 yards, and the hole is at an approximate elevation of 925 feet.

The approximate 275-yard, single-path drive to Hole #5 trends in a northerly direction. The tee is located just to the northeast of the sand green for Hole #4; the sand green is located at an approximate elevation of 935 feet.

The drive to Hole #6 is a single path of approximately 175 yards. The path heads due west from the tee located on the north side of Hole #5's sand green, through a dense copse of trees half-way to Hole #6, and ends in an open area at an elevation of approximately 920 feet. The fairway slopes dramatically down toward a small north-south creek in the center of the copse of trees.

The tee for Hole #7 is located about 115 feet due north of the sand green at Hole #6. The roughly 390-yard drive trends due east to the north of the copse of trees and a native grass hazard and parallel to the tree line along the northern boundary of the course. The tee is located at an approximate elevation of 920 feet; the sand green is at an approximate elevation of 936 feet. The topography of the fairway, however, undulates greatly, from 908 feet to 952 feet, before ending at the hole.

The drive to Hole #8 begins at an elevation of 934 feet at the tee to the southeast of Hole #7. The single-path drive trends southwesterly for about 390 yards, crossing the fairway for Hole #5 and ending at an elevation of approximately 924 feet on the east side of a small copse of trees. The sand green is located about 75 feet northwest of Hole #4.

The drive to Hole #9 is segmented into paths. The tee is located a few feet to the southwest of Hole #8. The drive trends south-southeast along the tree line to the west and turns sharply to the southwest to continue paralleling the tree line. The sand green is located at an elevation of approximately 955 feet, a few hundred feet to the north-northeast of the tee for Hole #1.

The site continues to function as a private club golf course, but also serves as the lake community's green space. There is no lighting or irrigation on the course. Additionally, the community residents use this property as follows: flying kites, camping out under the stars, summer movie festivals, Easter egg hunts, and watching red tail hawks.

*Golf Course Shelter – Non-contributing building (built ca. 1960-1970)*

An open-air shelter is located near the first tee on the north side of the concrete path. The shelter has a flat roof, steel supports, and rests on a concrete slab. A pro-shop once stood in this general vicinity of the shelter, but it burned in the 1950s. Since it is used for staging Easter egg hunts, movies under the stars, kite-flying contests, picnicking, bag races, etc., it affords shelter for many events.

*Golf Course Bridge – Non-contributing structure*

There is a small modern wood bridge located near Hole #6 for pedestrian and golf cart use.

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**Section 8. Additions to the Statement of Significance & Historic Context**

The original nomination lists **entertainment/recreation** as one area of significance, and this also is applicable to this golf course amendment.

The original nomination lists the **period of significance** as circa 1888 to circa 1934, which also encompasses the years during which the golf course developed. Of course residents and members have continued to use the course through the 20<sup>th</sup> century up to the present.

*Pasture Golf Courses*

Natural or pasture golf courses exhibit minimal formal design and generally conform to the natural topography, vegetation, and climate of the area. Although there are many pasture courses in Kansas, they are not a regional phenomenon and can be found throughout North America. The common attribute found in all examples is the use of the natural landscape and vegetation, with minimal alteration. As author Mal Elliott suggests, "Many golf course in the early days were nothing more than mown pastures, homemade links often laid out by locals who were just learning the game."<sup>2</sup> Some of the earliest courses laid out in the United States were natural, and well-known examples include Oakhurst Golf Links in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, and Megunticook Golf Club in Rockport, Maine.<sup>3</sup>

There are several pasture golf courses in Kansas, and unlike the Lake of the Forest property, many are municipally owned and publically accessible. They include, but are not limited to, the 9-hole city-owned Lindsborg Golf Course; a 9-hole course at Cottonwood Falls Country Club; the 9-hole Palco Golf Course; a newer 18-hole course near Abilene called Great Life Golf and Fitness at Chisholm Trail; the newer 18-hole Luray Golf Course; and courses near Leonardville, Dighton, Haddam, Geneseo, and LaCrosse.

*Golf in the United States and Kansas*

Though there is evidence that golf was played in the United States in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the game was not firmly established in this country until the 1880s. There are multiple clubs and courses claiming to be the country's oldest, and several were in operation by the late 1880s and early 1890s, including Oakhurst Links in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia; Quogue Field Club in Quogue, New York; Foxburg Country Club in Foxburg, Pennsylvania; Kebo Valley Golf Club in Bar Harbor, Maine; and Town and Country Club in St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1894, several clubs joined to form the United States Golf Association. This same year, according to Kansas City golf historian Kenneth Krakauer, the Kenwood Golf Links was established in what is now the Central Hyde Park neighborhood in Kansas City, Missouri. The course, which was minimally maintained, was quickly abandoned for the Hyde Park Club.<sup>4</sup> A few years later in 1897, a professor at Wichita's Fairmount College, Clifford P. Clark, developed a six-hole course south of the campus. This led to the formation of the Braeburn Golf Club; Braeburn Golf Course is now a public course on the campus of Wichita State University.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Mal Elliott, *100 Years of Kansas Golf* (Wichita: ELFCO, 1996), 36.

<sup>3</sup> The Cultural Landscape Foundation website, accessed 27 December 2012 online at <http://tclf.org>.

<sup>4</sup> Kenneth Krakauer, *When Golf Came to Kansas City* (Kansas City, MO: Adler's Inc., 1986), 6.

<sup>5</sup> Elliott, 8-9.

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Kansas' golf pioneers include Harry Robb, Sr. of Montrose, Scotland, and James Dalgleish of Berkshire, England. Robb worked four years in Hutchinson, helped layout courses in Great Bend, Dodge City, and Iola, and became the first head pro at the respected Milburn Country Club in Kansas City in 1917.<sup>6</sup> Dalgleish worked much closer to home – Kansas City – than Robb. Krakauer dubbed Dalgleish “the father of Kansas City golf” in his book *When Golf Came to Kansas City*. Other key names in Kansas golf history include Dewey Longworth, Robb's successor in Hutchinson, and course designers Bob Dunning of Emporia and Floyd Farley of Kansas City.

Author Kenneth Krakauer calls the 1920s “the golden years of Kansas City golf” when “courses were being opened at a rate of two or three a year. He suggests that Crestwood Country Club at Lake of the Forest opened in 1922, the same year two other Kansas City-area courses opened – the Ivanhoe Country Club opened at 86<sup>th</sup> and Holmes and the Community Golf Links opened at 62<sup>nd</sup> and Indian Lane. Courses in Leavenworth, Olathe, and Independence opened that same year.<sup>7</sup> Current Lake of the Forest residents have heard that the club had a pro during the 1920s, but only one source has turned up any leads, which has not been confirmed by other sources. Thomas Pringle Dickson, a native of North Berwick, Scotland, is noted on a website about North Berwick's golf heritage as having been “appointed head pro at Crestwood Golf and Country Club, Kansas City (1924-26).”<sup>8</sup>

*Lake of the Forest Golf Course*

The first mention of golf at Lake of the Forest dates to 1910 shortly after the property transitioned from an ice-producing plant into a seasonal retreat. The *Bonner Springs Chieftain* noted the addition of several “attractions” at the lake property, including “a golf course at the north end of the lake.”<sup>9</sup> During this period the property was accessible to the public free of charge, but the newspaper suggested new management would soon be converting the property to a private club. Indeed, the newly formed Lake of the Forest Club purchased the 810 acres in December 1910. Soon after the purchase, stone walls were added, and a gate house, caretaker's house, entrance structure, and stone staircases were constructed.<sup>10</sup> A 1912 brochure touts the availability of golf at Lake of the Forest, and club members likely continued to use the course located north of the lake.

It was not until the early 1920s when the Lake of the Forest Club partnered with the newly formed Crestwood Golf and Country Club to expand and enhance golfing opportunities to attract members. Crestwood entered into a ten-year “Lease-and-Option-to-Purchase Agreement” with the owners of the property adjacent to Lake of the Forest (John A. Thompson and D.S. Haines). The agreement involved 153 acres in the northwest quarter of Section 26, Township 11 South, Range 23 East, and allowed Crestwood to develop a golf course, but limited their abilities to cut green or growing timber.<sup>11</sup> This

<sup>6</sup> Elliott, 24. Also, “History of Milburn,” Millburn Country Club website. Available from <<http://milburn.org/milburn-history>> [24 September 2013].

<sup>7</sup> Krakauer, 72.

<sup>8</sup> Douglas C. Seaton, “North Berwick – Club Makers, Professionals and Course Designers.” Copyright 2012. Accessed online 28 December 2012 <<http://www.northberwick.org.uk/clubmakers.html>>

<sup>9</sup> “Attractions at Forest Lake,” *Bonner Springs Chieftain*, 28 April 1910.

<sup>10</sup> Michele M. Risdal, “Lake of the Forest Historic District” National Register of Historic Places nomination (Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 1996), section 7, page 1.

<sup>11</sup> Lease-to-Purchase Agreement registered with Wyandotte County, 26 June 1922. Copy filed in National

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property was located immediately east of the Lake of the Forest property. A precise date of construction for the golf course has not been determined, but it likely was laid out in 1922 or 1923.<sup>12</sup>

The *Bonner Springs Chieftain* reported on the progress of the formation of a golf club at Lake of the Forest in early 1922:

Members of the golf club committee of the Chamber of Commerce tomorrow will start following letters sent yesterday inviting 100 Kansas City men to affiliate with the proposed Lake of the Forest Golf Club...The price of membership is \$100, with \$75 a year dues, the dues to start when the ground is in playable condition.<sup>13</sup>

This same newspaper article noted that the "Lake of the Forest Club has no golf course," but that it had "leased ground sufficient to lay out a nine or eighteen-hole course." In actuality, the Lake Club had partnered with Crestwood, which had leased the adjacent grounds for a golf course. By 1925, the Lake of the Forest Club totaled 150 members. The annual dues were \$100 a year, which included access to the 9-hole golf course, tennis courts, hiking and riding paths, and baseball diamond.<sup>14</sup>

The partnership between Crestwood and the Lake of the Forest Club allowed members of both organizations to take advantage each other's facilities. A newspaper article in the *Bonner Springs Chieftain* noted, the "Club's part in the proposed new golf course will be to donate the use of its club house, locker rooms, basement, water, interurban landing, and the like."<sup>15</sup> It is not known how long this agreement remained in place, but by 1929 Crestwood was having difficulty keeping up on its payments to the Lake Club.

A letter from the Lake Club's Board of Directors to the members explained that Crestwood was "unable to keep up the payment to the Lake Club as called for in the contract," and that "the almost unanimous opinion seems to be that we should insist upon the golf Club paying their debt to the Lake Club and living up to the contract now in force, without modification, or upon their failure or refusal to do this, the Lake Club should refuse to allow them privileges of our club and not allow their members to come through our grounds."<sup>16</sup> A review of the minutes of the meetings of the Lake Club board throughout the 1920s and 1930s reveals several golf-related payments, such as property rental, taxes, products, and services, beginning in 1929. These payments suggest that the Lake Club took over Crestwood's contract with the property owner to maintain the golf course.

Despite these tumultuous beginnings, the Lake Club managed to use and maintain the golf course continuously throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries. Enthusiasm for golf apparently remained high

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Register research file, Cultural Resources Division, Kansas Historical Society.

<sup>12</sup> Authors Kenneth Krakauer and Mal Elliott list different dates for the construction of the course – 1922 and 1923, respectively. Kenneth Krakauer, *When Golf Came to Kansas City* (Kansas City, MO: Adler's Inc., 1986), 94; Mal Elliott, *100 Years of Kansas Golf* (Wichita: ELFCO, 1996), 36.

<sup>13</sup> "Golf Club at Lake Forest," *Bonner Springs Chieftain*, 2 March 1922.

<sup>14</sup> Michele M. Risdal, "Lake of the Forest Historic District" National Register of Historic Places nomination (Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 1996), section 8, page 5.

<sup>15</sup> "Golf Club at Lake Forest," *Bonner Springs Chieftain*, 2 March 1922.

<sup>16</sup> Board of Directors, Lake of the Forest, to Members, Lake of the Forest, undated, Copy filed in National Register research file, Cultural Resources Division, Kansas Historical Society.

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in the early 1930s as the board's meeting minutes reflect discussion about possibly adding nine holes.<sup>17</sup> Women's golf groups are known to have been active at Lake of the Forest as early as 1939.<sup>18</sup> Women golfers partnered with women from other clubs to host and participate in events. Once such example was in 1941 when the Victory Hills Women's Golf Association invited the women of Lake of the Forest to participate in a golf and bridge luncheon.<sup>19</sup> The club newsletter notes that activity on the golf course declined in the late 1950s to the point that the club's golf director, Frank Jones, asked the membership if the cost of maintaining the course is worth it. In his note to the membership, Jones said, "...there has been little use of the Golf Course the past few years. Less than a dozen people played the Course last year...The cost of keeping and maintaining the course is around two thousand dollars per year."<sup>20</sup> Whatever the discussion, the course remained open and future newsletters note the hosting of golf tournaments for the community in the 1960s.

The golf course property was reappraised in 1987, at which time the membership considered (but narrowly defeated) an effort to purchase the property. The Lake Club agreed to continue paying taxes on the property, and the Lake of the Forest Golf Association formed to pay rent and maintain the property. The Club and Association revisited the possibility of purchasing the course in the early 1990s. Lake of the Forest, Inc. purchased the golf course land 25 January 1995. Property purchased included "all of the Northwest Quarter of Section 26, Township 11 South, Range 23 East, lying West and South of the County Road in Wyandotte County, Kansas, less the part taken for road purposes."<sup>21</sup>

Since its initial development in the early 1920s, the Lake of the Forest golf course has been used for multiple purposes and is a vast green space. The Lake community, which now owns the 153-acre tract, has a vested interest in preserving it as such. This golf course amendment fits within the original nomination's period of significance (1888 to 1934) and area of significance (entertainment/recreation).

<sup>17</sup> Meeting Minutes, Lake of the Forest Board of Directors, 5 November 1931. Copy filed in National Register research file, Cultural Resources Division, Kansas Historical Society.

<sup>18</sup> Former Lake resident Louise Rundle began noting golf activities at Lake of the Forest in her weekly column in the *Kansas City Kansan*.

<sup>19</sup> Louise Rundle, "Forest Lake News," *Kansas City Kansan*, 29 June 1941.

<sup>20</sup> Letter to Membership from Golf Director Frank Jones, *Lake of the Forest Breeze*, March 1959. Copy filed in National Register research file, Cultural Resources Division, Kansas Historical Society.

<sup>21</sup> Warranty deeds registered with Wyandotte County, 25 January 1995. Copies filed in National Register research file, Cultural Resources Division, Kansas Historical Society.

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National Park Service

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**Section 9. Bibliography**

Board of Directors, Lake of the Forest, to Members, Lake of the Forest. Undated. Copy filed in National Register research file, Cultural Resources Division, Kansas Historical Society.

*Bonner Springs Chieftain*, 28 April 1910; 2 March 1922.

The Cultural Landscape Foundation website. Accessed 27 December 2012 online at <http://tclf.org>.

Elliott, Mal. *100 Years of Kansas Golf*. Wichita: ELFCO, 1996.

Jones, Frank (LOF Golf Director). Letter to Membership. *Lake of the Forest Breeze*, March 1959. Copy filed in National Register research file, Cultural Resources Division, Kansas Historical Society.

Krakauer, Kenneth. *When Golf Came to Kansas City*. Kansas City, MO: Adler's Inc., 1986.

Risdal, Michele M. "Lake of the Forest Historic District" National Register of Historic Places nomination. Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 1996.

Rundle, Rundle. "Forest Lake News," *Kansas City Kansan*, 29 June 1941.

Seaton, Douglas C. "North Berwick – Club Makers, Professionals and Course Designers." Copyright 2012. Accessed online 28 December 2012 <<http://www.northberwick.org.uk/clubmakers.html>>

Unified Government

Lease-to-Purchase Agreement registered with Wyandotte County, 26 June 1922. Copy filed in National Register research file, Cultural Resources Division, Kansas Historical Society.

Warranty deeds registered with Wyandotte County, 25 January 1995. Copies filed in National Register research file, Cultural Resources Division, Kansas Historical Society.

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**Section 10. Geographic Information**

*Boundary Description*

This additional nominated area includes 152 acres described as follows: All of the NW ¼ of Section 26, Township 11 South, Range 23 East, lying West and South of the County Road (now known as Edwardsville Drive) in Wyandotte County, Kansas.

*Boundary Justification*

The above-referenced boundary includes the entire tract that has been associated with the golf course since its development in the 1920s.

**Additional Documentation**

Photograph Log

Lake of the Forest  
Wyandotte County, Kansas  
Date of Photographs: September 22, 2011  
Taken by Sarah Martin

- 1 of 10 Golf Course Shelter (NC) at entrance to course, camera facing NE
- 2 of 10 Entrance to golf course, camera facing E
- 3 of 10 Path leading away from tee at Hole #1 toward Hole #2, camera facing SE
- 4 of 10 Sand green at Hole #1, camera facing N
- 5 of 10 Between Holes #3 and #4, looking toward Hole #4 (and #8 just beyond), camera facing NW
- 6 of 10 Sand green at Hole #5, facing S
- 7 of 10 Bridge (NC) between Holes #5 and #6, camera facing E
- 8 of 10 Near tee of Hole #6, with Hole #5 sand green in background at left, camera facing SE
- 9 of 10 Native grass hazard near Hole #7, camera facing S
- 10 of 10 Course between Holes #8 and #9, camera facing N

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

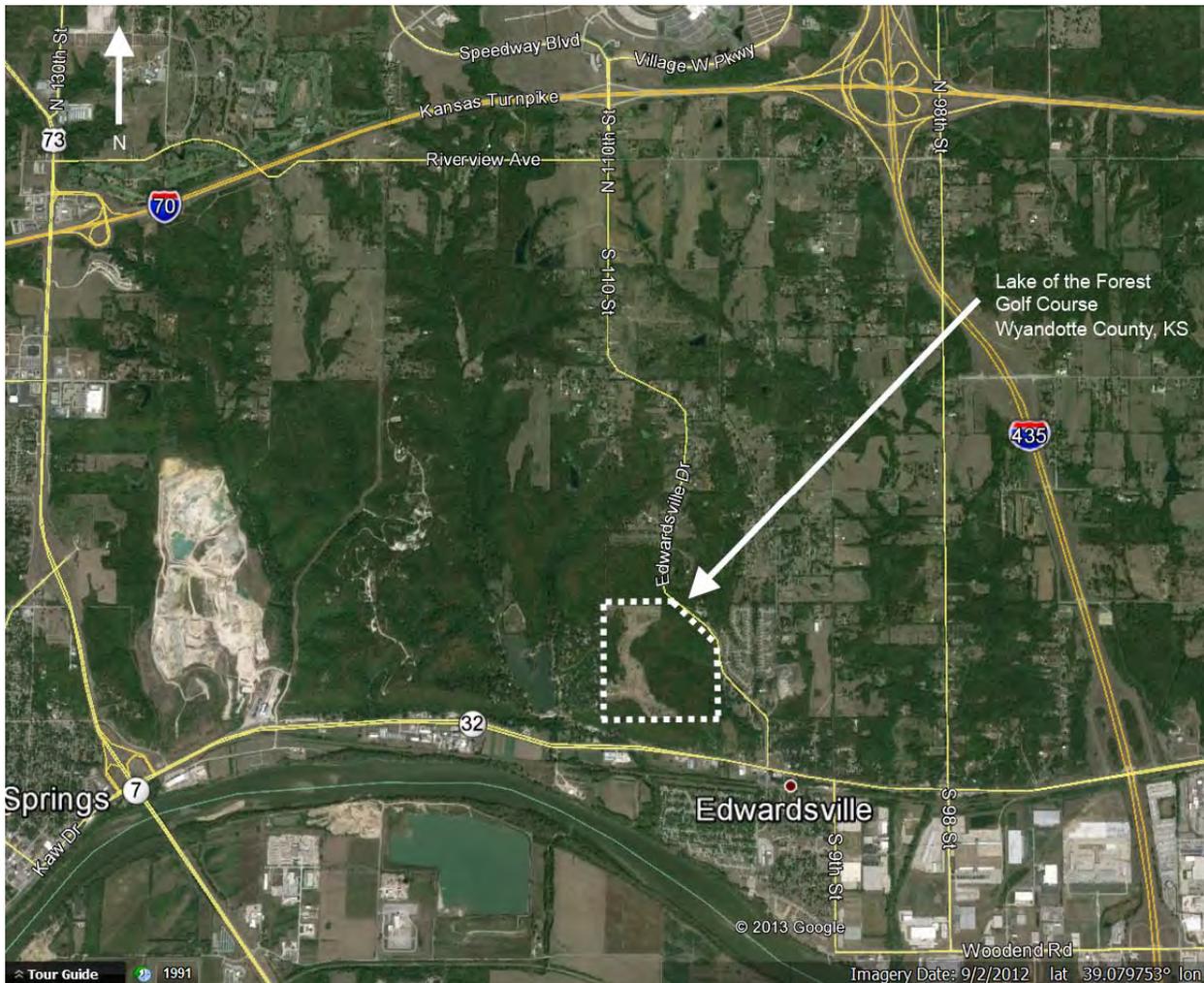
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Figure 1.



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**Figure 2.**



2010 orthophotography (Unified Government GIS). The white dotted line represents the 153-acre tract included in this amendment. A portion of the Kansas River is visible in the bottom left of the image.

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Figure 3.



Golf course hole marcations.

National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Lake of the Forest Historic District  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KANSAS, Wyandotte

DATE RECEIVED: 12/08/95 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/20/95  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/05/96 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/22/96  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 95001553

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 1-22-96 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the  
National Register.

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



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STATE  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY

6425 S.W. 6th Avenue  
Topeka, Kansas  
66615-1099  
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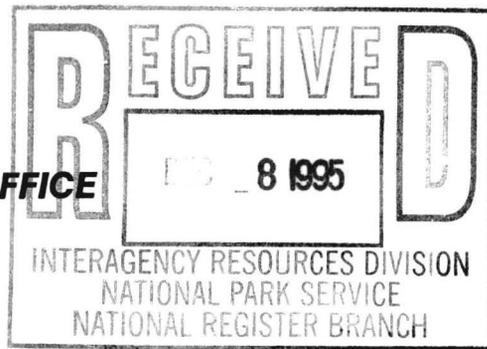
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Historic Sites  
Kansas Museum of History  
Library & Archives

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Constitution Hall  
Cottonwood Ranch  
First Territorial Capitol  
Fort Hays  
Goodnow House  
Grinter Place  
Hollenberg Station  
Kaw Mission  
Marais des Cygnes Massacre  
Mine Creek Battlefield  
Native American Heritage Museum  
Pawnee Indian Village  
Pawnee Rock  
Shawnee Mission

**CULTURAL RESOURCES DIVISION  
KANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
913-272-8681, ex. 213**



*November 30, 1995*

*Ms. Carol Shull  
National Park Service  
National Register Branch  
P. O. Box 37127  
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127*

*Dear Ms. Shull:*

*We are pleased to submit the following properties for listing on the National Register:*

**✓ LAKE OF THE FOREST HISTORIC DISTRICT (BONNER SPRINGS,  
WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KANSAS)**

**W. H. MORGAN HOUSE (PEABODY, MARION COUNTY, KANSAS)**

*Sincerely yours,*

**Richard Pankratz  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer**

**enc.**

6425 SW 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Topeka, KS 66615

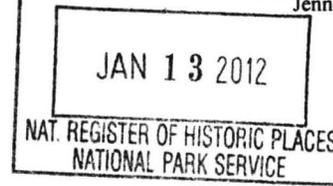


phone: 785-272-8681  
fax: 785-272-8682  
cultural\_resources@kshs.org

Kansas Historical Society

RECEIVED 2280

Sam Brownback, Governor  
Jennie Chinn, Executive Director



January 6, 2012

Carol Shull  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye Street, N. W.  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor (MS 2280)  
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Please find enclosed the following National Register documents:

- Bitting Building – Wichita, Sedgwick County (new nomination)
- Lake of the Forest – Wyandotte County (nomination amendment – additional information)
- I.O.O.F. Lodge – Alton, Osborne County (request for removal due to building collapse)

95001553

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. I may be reached at 785-272-8681 ext. 216 or smartin@kshs.org.

Sincerely yours,

Sarah J. Martin  
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures

November 20, 2013

Carol Shull  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye Street, N. W.  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor (MS 2280)  
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Ms. Shull:

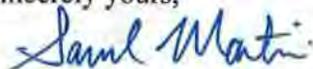
We are pleased to submit for your consideration the following National Register documents:

- **University of Kansas East Historic District – Douglas County** (new nomination)
  - Enclosed: Signed copy of nomination and 2 disks (with nomination, GIS, and photo files)
  - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.
  
- **Clearfield School District #58 – Douglas County** (new nomination)
  - Enclosed: Signed copy of nomination and 2 disks (with nomination, GIS, and photo files)
  - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.
  
- **Upper Wakarusa River Crossing – Douglas County** (new nomination)
  - Enclosed: Signed copy of nomination and 2 disks (with nomination, GIS, and photo files)
  - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.
  
- **Cedar Manor Farm – Montgomery County** (new nomination)
  - Enclosed: Signed copy of nomination and 2 disks (with nomination, GIS, and photo files)
  - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.
  
- **Bluemont Youth Cabin – Riley County** (new nomination)
  - Enclosed: Signed copy of nomination, USGS map, and 2 disks (with nomination, GIS, and photo files)
  - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.
  
- **Ingraham, Jesse, House – Riley County** (new nomination)
  - Enclosed: Signed copy of nomination and 2 disks (with nomination, GIS, and photo files)

- The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.
- **Trout, George & Virginia, House – Pottawatomie County (new nomination)**
  - Enclosed: Signed copy of nomination and 2 disks (with nomination, GIS, and photo files)
  - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.
- **City Square Park Bandstand – Allen County (new nomination)**
  - Enclosed: Signed copy of nomination and 2 disks (with nomination, GIS, and photo files)
  - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.
- **Simmons Funeral Home – Wyandotte County (new nomination)**
  - Enclosed: Signed copy of nomination and 2 disks (with nomination, GIS, and photo files)
  - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.
- **Oregon and California Trail – Pacha Ruts – Marshall County (new nomination)**
  - Enclosed: Signed copy of nomination and 2 disks (with nomination, GIS, and photo files)
  - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.
- **Lake of the Forest – Wyandotte County (boundary increase)**
  - Enclosed: Signed copy of amendment and 2 disks (with amendment, GIS, and photo files)
  - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the amendment.
- **Doney-Clark House – Kingman County (request for removal)**
  - Enclosed: Signed copy of request for removal
- **Clear Creek Trail Segment – Nemaha County (request for DOE)**
  - Enclosed: Signed copy of nomination and 2 disks (with notarized owner objection, nomination, GIS, and photo files)
  - The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. I may be reached at 785-272-8681 ext. 216 or [smartin@kshs.org](mailto:smartin@kshs.org).

Sincerely yours,



Sarah J. Martin  
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures