



# Register of Historic Kansas Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating individual properties and districts. The format is similar to the National Register of Historic Places form. 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. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Robert William and Helen Baldwin Gorrill Farmstead  
 other names/site number 045-3837

## 2. Location

street & number 984 N. 1800 Road  not for publication  
 city or town Lawrence  Vicinity  
 state Kansas code KS county Douglas code 045 zip code 66049

## 3-4. Certification

I hereby certify that this property is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

See File \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of certifying official  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 5. Classification

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

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

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	Buildings
		District
		Site
1		Structure
		Object
3	1	<b>Total</b>

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

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

N/A

0

---

### 6. Function or Use

#### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic—dwelling

Agricultural—outbuildings

#### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic—dwelling

Domestic—studio

Domestic—storage

---

### 7. Description

#### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vernacular—late nineteenth century

Stone masonry, cruciform plan

#### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone

walls: Stone

roof: Metal standing seam

other: Wood

---

### Narrative Description

#### Summary Paragraph

Located in a rural (but rapidly developing) area northwest of the city of Lawrence, the Robert and Helen Gorrill property is bordered on the south by an improved county road with farmland to the north. The most significant structure is the two-story stone masonry dwelling. Other structures on the site include two large outbuildings that were formerly used as a barn and a granary and a stone-lined well some distance to the north.

Despite extensive rehabilitation, the Gorrill House retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, materials, and workmanship to justify its nomination to the Register of Historic Kansas Places. Those aspects of integrity also support the qualities of feeling and association which contribute to its significance. The actual location and setting contribute to a sense of its historic agricultural use and its historic place in the rural community of Lecompton Township. The native stone masonry walls and ornamental detailing express the historic skills of builders using local materials. While the historic aspects of design and workmanship are evident in the exterior, they have been diminished by alterations in the interior.

The main block of the Gorrill House has a cruciform plan with the main entrance to the east in the north end wing. There is two-story section to the south with a one-and-a-half wing to the north. The east, south, and north elevations have two bays and the west wing has one bay. There is a wooden entrance porch in the northeast corner and an enclosed porch to the southeast. The south block has a basement with an outside entrance located beside the entrance porch. The house

has a medium-pitch gable roof with metal standing seam roofing. Stone masonry walls are constructed of coursed rubble stone with shaped stone segmental arches over the openings, smooth-cut stone sills, and smooth-cut stone quoins accentuating the building corners. There are large contemporary additions at the southwest and northwest corners of the historic main block.

---

**Elaboration** *(Provide a detailed description of the building's exterior, interior, and any associated buildings on the property. Note any historic features, materials, and changes to the building/property.)*

The main entrance to the house has a historic wood door with raised panels surmounted by a four-light glazed panel with a semicircular head. The entrance porch has been reconstructed and now has a concrete foundation with stone veneer. Steps descend from the porch to the basement. The porch has a concrete floor and the ceiling has wood tongue and groove sheathing. Four square posts support a shed roof. There are wood steps to the porch with a single metal railing on each side.

Original windows have been replaced with contemporary wood windows in the historic 2/2 double-hung pattern. Paired hatch windows in the basement have two square glazed panels. There is a brick interior chimney in the north end wall. It has a wider base and a projecting brick course at the top. There is wood fascia board and soffit with applied molding at the eave. Generally, the most significant historic ornamental feature of the house is the stone detailing.

Since the interior has been altered, few historic ornamental features. Generally, the interior floor plan, room sizes, and spatial relationships appear to be intact. There are four main rooms on the first floor and three rooms on the second floor. The first story has a room in the rear wing, a kitchen in the west wing, a dining room in the east wing, and a master bedroom in the south wing. Hewn wooden lintels over the door and window openings have been exposed. Generally, the first story has stained wood flooring. On the second story, there are bedrooms in the east and south wings. A bathroom occupies part of the second story room in the west wing. The stone walls are plastered. The second story has stained pine flooring, but some painted flooring in the east bedroom appears to be historic.

### **Alterations**

By 1994, the Gorrill House was vacant and very deteriorated due to neglect. According to James Haines, the present owner, when he looked at the house, it was not habitable. Several windows were broken out and deteriorated. There was at least one hole in the roof. The basement had a dirt floor and it was damp and dark. The exterior stone masonry also was deteriorated with failing mortar joints, cracks, and damaged stones. The dwelling was rehabilitated in 1994 and the southwest addition was constructed. Another addition to the northwest was constructed in 1999. Today the historic masonry structure is in good condition.

In a historic photograph (ca. 1945) of the main east elevation, there were entrances in two porches flanking the projecting east wing. The porches had slender round posts and a railing with turned spindles in the railing. The porch to the southeast was enclosed sometime after 1999. It has a concrete foundation with a stone veneer, horizontal flush wood sheathing, paired ten-light sash, and metal roofing. Entrance doors have been replaced except for the historic main entrance door to the northeast. There is a contemporary tall rubble stone exterior chimney attached to the west wall of the south wing.

Interior openings between the rooms have been altered. The interior stairway has been reversed and reconstructed to provide a central stair rising from the rear north wing. The stair hall is ornamented with inset hewn beams. The historic interior woodwork (baseboards and moldings) has been removed. There are slightly projecting concrete window sills in the masonry openings. Plaster has been removed from the interior walls in the north wing and the stone masonry has been painted.

### **Additions**

In 1994 a small one-story ell-plan addition was constructed at the southwest corner of the historic dwelling. This has a gable roof with metal standing-seam roofing, wood lap sheathing, and a concrete foundation. There are two 2/2 double-hung windows in the south elevation, one 2/2 window in the west elevation as well as a set of paired five-light hinged casement windows and a horizontal three-light window in the north elevation. There is a rectangular louvered eave vent in the south elevation. The addition has two walk-in closets, a hall to the south, a laundry, and bathroom to the west.

In 1999 another larger addition was constructed at the northwest corner of the historic dwelling and connected by a gable-roofed passage leading from the rear wing of the main block. The rectangular one-and-a-half story addition has a gable

roof. There is a hall and bathroom in the passage and a large living room in the main addition. The passage has one 2/2 double-hung window in the north elevation. In the main addition, there is one 2/2 double-hung window in the east elevation and two in the west elevation. The west windows flank an exterior stuccoed chimney with a brick cap. Both the north and south elevations are lit by bays of ten-light French doors surmounted by paired four-light windows in the eave. There are four bays in the north elevation and five bays in the south elevation. This façade has a shed-roofed porch supported on three square ornamental wood posts with a wood floor and a metal standing seam roof. A tall concrete wall with a central buttress runs from the southwest addition to the northwest addition and encloses a patio.

### **Outbuildings**

#### **Barn (ca. 1885, contributing)**

In 2004 the present owners rehabilitated the barn and the adjacent granary. Both the barn and granary remain in their original locations with the same dimensions and help define the historic spatial arrangement of the farmstead. As shown in historic photographs, the barn retains its original appearance.

The structure is a modified bank barn with ground access to the basement from the north and east. It is a rectangular two-story structure oriented north-south with a gable roof. The barn has three bays with a main cross-aisle and large paired rolling doors. There is a central entrance in the south end wall with a single vertical-board rolling door and inset door. A cross aisle has double vertical-board rolling doors to the west and a single door to the east. Three basement openings to the east have vertical-board doors. There are seven louvered vent openings in three ranks in the south elevation, four louvered openings in the west elevation, four high louvered openings in the north elevation, and seven louvered openings in the east elevation. The barn is sheathed with wood shiplap siding fastened with cut nails. The barn has metal guttering and roofing. Three tall gable-roofed ventilator cupolas have been removed from the barn's ridge. Part of the barn foundation has been reconstructed in concrete with a stone veneer. In the interior, the timber frame has been altered and reinforced. The barn has two loft areas above the south and east bays. The floor has diagonal wood flooring.

#### **Granary (ca. 1885, non-contributing)**

The granary is a rectangular two-story structure oriented north-south with a gable roof. It has been adapted for use as a studio. The building has a contemporary concrete foundation, vertical corrugated metal sheathing, metal guttering, and corrugated metal roofing. There are four skylights in the east and west sides of the roof. There are large single rolling doors in the north and south end walls with shed-roofed entries. These reflect the location of the original central aisle which provided access to bins. There is one contemporary fixed sash in the upper south end wall and a rectangular louvered eave vent. In the basement to the east, there is a wood entrance door to the south and a wood panel to the north.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins with the date of construction of the Gorrill House and extends to 1944 when Paul and Maude Gorrill Harshberger Winter sold the property.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Agriculture
- Exploration/settlement
- 
- 
- 

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1882-1944

**Significant Dates**

Ca. 1882

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Mark Vincent Migliario, stone mason

---

## Narrative Statement of Significance

---

### Summary Paragraph *(Provide a summary paragraph that notes under what criteria the property is nominated.)*

The Robert and Hellen Baldwin Gorrill Farmstead is historically significant under Criterion A because of its association with the early development of agriculture in Kansas and the community development of Lecompton Township, particularly the Barker School neighborhood. The property is locally significant. The story of Robert Gorrill and his family from 1868 to 1944 is an example of settlers from the East (Ohio) who came to Kansas after the end of the Civil War to make productive farms in a new state creating a prosperous economy as well as a cohesive rural community in Douglas County. The Gorrills and their children contributed to the development of Douglas County and Lawrence throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

---

### Elaboration *(Provide a brief history of the property and justify why this property is locally significant.)*

As the statement, "Historic Agricultural Related Resources of Kansas," National Register Multiple Property Document, emphasized, after the end of the Civil War, Kansas evolved from a sparsely settled prairie environment to an agricultural powerhouse. The Kansas Board of Agriculture reported that between 1866 and 1878, the state climbed from 25<sup>th</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> in the production of corn, the state's first successful cash crop.<sup>1</sup>

Buildings on the Gorrill Farmstead, constructed in the 1880s, are associated with the historic context, "The Best and Worst of Times: Ranching, Diversification, and Drought in the 1880s." From its beginning in 1872, the Robert and Helen Gorrill farm exemplified the family-size diversified operation that characterized successful agriculture in northeastern Kansas. At the end of the 1870s, agricultural experts warned farmers to diversify. Farmers could reduce the risk of financial ruin by raising multiple crops and livestock. A majority of Kansas farmers raised corn and wheat, but they added other crops. Also during the 1880s, the development of extensive railroad networks provided access to markets for beef and dairy products.<sup>2</sup> Robert Gorrill established a successful diversified farm that produced corn and hay for feeding cattle and swine for sale and slaughter.

Robert William Gorrill was born in Ohio in 1842. His father, Thomas, had emigrated from Yorkshire, England, and came to the United States at the age of twenty. In Wood County, Ohio, Thomas Gorrill served as justice of the peace and county commissioner. His son Robert married Helen Baldwin on November 23, 1865. After the marriage, Robert cultivated a rented farm in Ohio. In 1867 Robert Gorrill visited Kansas and decided to locate in the state. He may have been encouraged to come to Kansas by his brother-in-law, Eben Baldwin, Helen's brother. In the spring of 1868, he brought his wife to Douglas County and purchased eighty acres of land in Kanwaka Township, ten miles west and south of Lawrence. After four years, he sold that place and purchased the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 12, Range 19 in Lecompton Township from Charles S. Rex for a consideration of \$3,300. The date of sale was March 1, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Gorrill recorded a mortgage of \$2,500 dated March 15 to Charles Rex and recorded on April 16, 1872.

A residence at this location on property owned by R. W. Gorrill was recorded in the 1873 Atlas of Douglas County. R. W. Gorrill, Helen Gorrill, and Eben Baldwin were charter members of the Barker Grange No. 27. This association was organized in February, 1873 and met at the Barker school house east of the Gorrill farm. The Gorrill and Baldwin families also contributed to maintenance of the local Barker School District No. 20.<sup>3</sup> As leaders and exemplary farmers, they led the community development of this area.

Robert and Helen Gorrill had seven children, but only four survived them—Marshall, Robert, Maud, and Samuel. Their oldest children, Thomas and Libbie died of scarlet fever and Martha died of tuberculosis at the age of 21. Marshall Gorrill became a prominent Lawrence attorney, Dr. William Robert Gorrill became a Lawrence dentist, and Samuel became a farmer.

---

<sup>1</sup> Christy Davis and Brenda Spencer, "Historic Agricultural Related Resources of Kansas, National Register Multiple Property Document (Topeka, KS: Kansas State Historical Society, 2007), 10.

<sup>2</sup> Davis and Spencer, "Historic Agricultural Related Resources of Kansas," E:14-E:15, E:19.

<sup>3</sup> The Pioneer, Douglas County Genealogical Society, Volume 9:2, 45; Goldie Piper Daniels, Rural Schools and Schoolhouses of Douglas County, Kansas, 11.

A diversified and integrated Gorrill family farm was documented in the Kansas State Agricultural Census from 1875 to 1925. In 1875, the value of the real estate was \$2,000 and personal property was \$600. The Gorrill farm had forty acres planted in corn, fifty acres in timothy hay, and thirty acres in bluegrass. The farm produced two hundred pounds of butter annually. The Gorrills had two horses, two milch cows, fourteen other cattle, ten hogs, and one dog.<sup>4</sup>

A family history compiled by their granddaughter, Helen Harshberger Diebler, reported that the Gorrills built a nine-room house with rock from the farm about 1881-1882. This was confirmed by a brief biographical description published in 1883, "Mr. Gorrill purchased 160 acres in Lecompton Township in 1872 and has recently erected a fine stone residence for his future home." As described, "Mr. Gorrill is a substantial and prosperous farmer and one of the leading men in his community."<sup>5</sup>

In 1885, Robert Gorrill had a farm of 160 acres worth \$4,500 with implements and tools valued at \$150. He had sixteen acres of winter wheat, forty acres of corn, one acre of potatoes, eight acres of millet, twelve acres of timothy hay, and nine acres of prairie hay. The Gorrills produced three hundred pounds of butter that year. They owned seven horses, seven milch cows, eighteen cattle, and forty-two swine. In addition to the diversified crop and stock-raising operation, the Gorrills also had one hundred bearing apple trees, two bearing pear trees, two hundred bearing peach trees, one hundred and fifty bearing cherry trees. Twenty-five apple trees were not bearing. They also had one quarter acre of raspberries and one quarter acre of blackberries. In 1884 the Gorrills marketed horticultural products valued at \$125.<sup>6</sup>

By 1905, Robert Gorrill was sixty-three years old and he had acquired a total of four hundred forty acres in his farm. He planted forty acres in corn, ten acres in sorghum forage, ten acres in millet, thirty acres in timothy hay, twenty-five acres in clover, and twenty-five acres in alfalfa. The Gorrills had seven horses, four mules, twenty-three milch cows, eighteen cattle, and eighty swine. In the 1925 agricultural census, Robert Gorrill was recorded as the owner of three hundred twenty acres. Samuel Gorrill, the adjacent property owner, owned one hundred sixty acres. Paul B Winter, Gorrills' son-in-law, was recorded as the farmer on the Gorrill property. The Gorrill farm had thirty-six acres in corn, twenty acres in alfalfa, seventy-five acres in native prairie pasture, and fifteen acres in native prairie hay. The Winter-Gorrill farm had five horses, two mules, three milch cows, five cattle, and nine sows.<sup>7</sup>

In 1899, the Portrait and Biographical Record of Leavenworth, Douglas, and Franklin Counties, Kansas described the Robert Gorrill farmstead as "one of the best in the county and he is numbered among the most progressive and successful farmers of his township." Gorrill's obituary later reported that for about twenty years, he was associated with his brother-in-law, Eben Baldwin, in handling road taxes for the Santa Fe railroad."<sup>8</sup>

Eben Baldwin came to Kansas in August, 1867 and settled in Douglas County. First, he bought a farm in Kanwaka Township, but soon sold that property and acquired 160 acres in Wakarusa Township where he remained. Baldwin began in the stock business and gradually added to his herd while improving the quality of his herd. By 1899, Baldwin managed over 800 acres, almost all in the Kaw River bottom lands. He also specialized in breeding Galloway cattle and Clydesdale horses. In 1887 Mr. Baldwin erected a fine residence on his farm and a large granary for corn and hay which utilized twenty-eight thousand feet of lumber in its building. His stone barn, built in 1879 (and still extant), had a capacity of eighty tons of hay, with a stable in the basement with stalls for thirty head of horses.

Baldwin became one of the most prosperous men of his county. In addition to farming and stock-raising, he engaged in railroad contracting. In 1886 he began railroad tax work for the Santa Fe Railroad and has since done all of the work of that kind for the road in Kansas except for its branch in southern Kansas. He also had charge of the grading for the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad in Kansas in association with his brother-in-law, R. W. Gorrill, and employed four gangs of men. Eben Baldwin was a stockholder and director for the Merchants National Bank, Lawrence, and the Lawrence Vitrified Brick and Tile Company.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Kansas State Agricultural Census, 1875, Lecompton Township, Schedule 1, 6, Schedule 2, 2.

<sup>5</sup> Robert Gorrill, Big Springs, Lecompton Township, History of the State of Kansas (Chicago, IL: A. T. Andreas, 1883), 352.

<sup>6</sup> Kansas State Agricultural Census, 1885, Lecompton Township, Schedule 2, 6.

<sup>7</sup> Kansas State Agricultural Census, 1905, Lecompton Township, Schedule 2, 33; Kansas State Agricultural Census, 1925, Lecompton Township, Schedule 2, 32.

<sup>8</sup> Portrait and Biographical Record of Leavenworth, Douglas, and Franklin Counties, Kansas (Chicago, IL: Chapman Publishing Company, 1899), 800; "Deaths and Funerals," R. W. Gorrill. Lawrence Journal-World 16 March 1927, p. 2, col.3.

<sup>9</sup> Portrait and Biographical Record of Leavenworth, Douglas, and Franklin Counties, Kansas (Chicago, IL: Chapman Publishing Company, 1899), 303-304.

While Eben Baldwin appeared to be more ambitious, Robert Gorrill benefitted financially from his association with his successful brother-in-law. By 1909, Gorrill had acquired the quarter of land (160 acres) directly north of his original farmstead, the northeast quarter of Section 17. There was another dwelling on the southwest quarter of that tract. By 1921 Samuel Gorrill owned seventy acres in the southeast quarter of Section 8 north of Robert Gorrill's half section. The property had a dwelling in the southwest quarter.<sup>10</sup>

According to long-time Lecompton Township residents, A. K. and Charlene Winter, the Gorrill House was one of several residences in the area constructed by Italian-American stone mason, Mark Vincent Migliario. In the mid-nineteenth century, he came from Italy to Algeria to St. Louis, Missouri and then to Douglas County in 1855 to help build the territorial capital in Lecompton. That project was abandoned in 1857. However, Migliario settled in Kansas Territory and married Louisa Brown on June 14, 1859 in Lecompton. Constantine Migliario, Mark's brother, also was a stone mason who accompanied him to the United States and lived with him. Mark and Louisa Migliario had eleven children. Three died in infancy and eight survived him. In 1881, the Migliarios built their own stone house approximately one mile west and three quarters of a mile south of Lecompton on East 500 Road (still extant).

Migliario was born in Turin, Italy on July 22, 1824 and died on June 2, 1903. He was a member of the Kansas militia during the Civil War. He was a stone mason by trade and was working in Lawrence when William Quantrill raided the town. As he rode to work on the morning of August 21, 1863, he saw the town burning and returned to Lecompton to warn the residents there. Later, he returned to Lawrence with a team and wagon and hauled the bodies of three of his fellow workers, Theodore Klaus, William Klaus, and James O'Neill, back to Lecompton for burial. As his obituary reported, "Mr. Migliario will be greatly missed by all who knew his robust right honesty and fair dealing with his fellow men... He was a hard working industrious man and leaves to his children the legacy of a good name. If Migliario promised to do a thing, it was always done."<sup>11</sup>

Robert Gorrill, the family patriarch, died on March 16, 1927. As his obituary reported, Gorrill had been a resident of Douglas County for nearly sixty years and their farm was "always known as the Gorrill farm." During these years, R. W. Gorrill was known as a farmer and stock raiser. "As a business man he showed good judgment and made a success of everything he undertook." Although a believer in Christianity, Gorrill did not join the First Baptist Church of Lawrence until less than three years before his death. The obituary emphasized Mr. Gorrill's unswerving loyalty to his family and commented, "he loved his wife and children and found his greatest pleasure in their success and happiness."<sup>12</sup>

Maude Gorrill married Guy Harshberger on January 15, 1903 and they moved to Tallula, Illinois where Guy managed the Logan Moore Lumberyard. Their daughter, Helen, was born on December 2, 1903. When Guy developed diabetes, they returned to Lawrence and planned to live on the farm owned by Robert Gorrill, but Guy passed away in April, 1904. Maude and Helen lived with Robert and Helen Gorrill until Maude married Paul Winter on March 3, 1915 at the farm. Paul attended Winter country school and Lane University in Lecompton. Maude attended Barker school, Lawrence High School, and the University of Kansas. Both were members of the First Baptist Church in Lawrence. Before making farming his chief occupation, Paul Winter worked for the Chicago-Burlington-Quincy Railroad. Later, he worked as a letter carrier working out of the Lecompton post office on a route through the Stull neighborhood. A. K. Winter, son of Paul Winter's brother, Charles, remembers visiting the Gorrill house as a young boy in the 1930s. Paul and Maude Winter worked on the Gorrill farm. After her mother died, Maude inherited the property and they sold to Thomas and Flora Richardson on December 2, 1944.

The Richardsons assigned the property deed to J. A. and Elsie Wingert in 1946. They sold to Elmer and Pearl Schneider in 1958 who rented the property to Harold Willitz. After Elmer Schneider died in 1992, the property was sold to John and Janice Peterson. Since the house and outbuildings had deteriorated by that time, the Petersons renovated the house. Anita and Larry Jones bought the house and forty acres in 2000. The present owners, James and Cynthia Haines, purchased the house, forty acres, and an additional twenty-five acres in May, 2003. They renovated the barn and granary. In August, 2009, the present owners purchased one hundred and sixty-three acres located north and east of the Gorrill farmstead property. Since this part of Lecompton Township near Lawrence is developing rapidly, the owners wish to

<sup>10</sup> Platwork and Complete Survey of Douglas County, Kansas Compiled by A. W. Armstrong and D. B. W. Soudea, (Des Moines, IA: The Kenyon Company, 1909), 5; Standard Atlas of Douglas County, Kansas, Lecompton Township, (Chicago, IL: George A. Ogle & Company, 1921), 39.

<sup>11</sup> "Obituary-Mark Vincent Migliario," Lecompton Sun 12 June 1903; E. G. Day, "Migliario-Pioneer Cemetery, City of Lecompton," Lawrence Daily-World 6 February 1939.

<sup>12</sup> "Deaths and Funerals," R. W. Gorrill. Lawrence Journal-World 16 March 1927, p. 2, col.3.

document the significance of the Robert and Helen Gorrill Farmstead and protect the farm structures by designation on the Kansas Register of Historic Places.

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

---

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

Atlas of Douglas County, Kansas (New York, NY: F. W. Beers & Company, 1873).

Daniels, Goldie Piper. Rural Schools and Schoolhouses of Douglas County, Kansas (Baldwin, KS: Telegraphics, 1975).

Davis, Christy and Brenda Spencer. "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Document. (Topeka, KS: Kansas State Historical Society, 2007).

"Deaths and Funerals-R. W. Gorrill." Lawrence Journal-World 16 March 1927, p. 2, col. 3.

Diebler, Helen Elizabeth Harshberger. "My Life," Memoir of her mother's life, Maude Gorrill Winter, 26 May 1975. Copy provided by Charlene Winter.

Douglas County, Kansas Family Histories, 1991-1992 1<sup>st</sup> edition, Volume 1 (Lawrence, KS: Douglas County Genealogical Society, Inc., 1994).

Douglas County Genealogical Society. B. Jean Snedegar, chair. Complete Tombstone Census of Douglas County, Kansas (Lawrence, KS: Douglas County Genealogical Society, 1989).

Day, E. G. "Migliario-Pioneer Cemetery, City of Lecompton," Lawrence Daily-World 6 February 1939.

Haines, James & Cynthia. "Abstract of Title: Southeast Quarter of Section 17, Township 12 South, Range 19 East of the Sixth Principal Meridian.

Kansas State Agricultural Census, 1875, 1885, 1905, 1925, Lecompton Township, Douglas County.

"Obituary-Mark Vincent Migliario," Lecompton Sun 12 June 1903.

Platwork and Complete Survey of Douglas County, Kansas Compiled by A. W. Armstrong and D.B.W. Soudea, published for Frank W. Shanklin (Des Moines, IA: The Kenyon Company, 1909).

Portrait and Biographical Record of Leavenworth, Douglas, and Franklin Counties, Kansas (Chicago, IL: Chapman Publishing Company, 1899).

Standard Atlas of Douglas County, Kansas (Chicago, IL: George A. Ogle & Company, 1921).

Waits, Adam B. "Map of Historic Douglas County, Kansas," (Lawrence, KS Geo-Graphics, 1985).

Winter, A. K. and Charlene. Oral interview with Dale Nimz and Cynthia Haines, 9 May 2011.

**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: \_\_\_\_\_



---

**Additional Documentation**

---

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

---

**Photographs:**

---

Please check with SHPO staff before completing photographs.

**Name of Property:** Robert & Helen Gorrill Farmstead  
**City or Vicinity:** Lawrence vicinity  
**County:** Douglas **State:** Kansas  
**Photographer:** Cynthia Haines  
**Date Photographed:** January 14 and February 14, 2011

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

- 1 of 25 R. Gorrill House, view from east
- 2 of 25 R. Gorrill House, east wing, view from east
- 3 of 25 R. Gorrill House, view from southeast
- 4 of 25 R. Gorrill House, view from northeast
- 5 of 25 R. Gorrill House and addition, view from northeast
- 6 of 25 R. Gorrill House, addition, view from west northwest
- 7 of 25 R. Gorrill House, view from west southwest
- 8 of 25 R. Gorrill House, addition, view from south
- 9 of 25 R. Gorrill House, patio, view from northwest
- 10 of 25 R. Gorrill House, interior, north wing, view from south
- 11 of 25 R. Gorrill House, stairway, view from north
- 12 of 25 R. Gorrill House, kitchen, view from northeast
- 13 of 25 R. Gorrill House, dining room, view from south
- 14 of 25 R. Gorrill House, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor bedroom, east wing
- 15 of 25 R. Gorrill Barn, view from southwest
- 16 of 25 R. Gorrill Barn, view from southeast
- 17 of 25 R. Gorrill Barn, view from northwest
- 18 of 25 R. Gorrill Barn, interior, view from southwest
- 19 of 25 R. Gorrill Barn, interior, view from south
- 20 of 25 R. Gorrill Granary, view from south
- 21 of 25 R. Gorrill Granary, view from east
- 22 of 25 R. Gorrill Granary, view from northwest
- 23 of 25 R. Gorrill Granary, view from southwest
- 24 of 25 R. Gorrill Farmstead well, view from southwest
- 25 of 25 Atlas of Douglas County, p. 7, R. C. [sic] Gorrill property in lower right hand corner.