



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 Bailey, Wells P., House
 other names/site number 139-330

2. Location

street & number Lyndon City Park, 131 West 11th Street not for publication
 city or town Lyndon vicinity
 state Kansas code KS county Osage code 139 zip code 66451

3-4. Certification

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

SEE FILE

Signature of certifying official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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 | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | | buildings |
| | | district |
| | | site |
| | | structure |
| | | object |
| 1 | | 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 State Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum
"WORK IN PROGRESS"

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: split-log cabin

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: concrete block

walls: wood: log

roof: wood: shingle

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the current physical appearance of the property.)

Summary *(Briefly describe the overall characteristics of the property and its location, setting, and size.)*

The Bailey House is a 1-1/2-story traditional hewn-log house situated in the Lyndon City Park. Built in 1870, the house originally stood approximately two miles east of Lyndon, and was moved to the city park in 1997. The Bailey House is rectangular, and measures approximately 18 feet by 27 feet. When the house was acquired in 1997, it was covered with wood siding. Presently, the logs are exposed on the exterior and feature square corner notching. Likewise, although the house originally set on a rock foundation, the current foundation is made of concrete block, with a crawl space. Two doors provide access to the house, and ten windows provide light.

In the interior, two nearly equal-sized rooms make up the first floor, while four rooms of approximately equal size make up the second story. The second story is accessed by way of a centrally located enclosed stairway, a few feet straight inside the west door. The only closet in the house is under the stairway. The floors are wooden planks and the ceilings are presently open rafters.

Narrative Description *(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.)*

Setting

The Bailey House is a 1-1/2-story traditional hewn-log house which sets in the Lyndon City Park. The Lyndon City Park, located on the north side of town, is bounded on the east by Topeka Avenue (U.S. Highway 75, running north-south through Lyndon); on the west by Adams Street; on the north by Eleventh Street; and on the south by Tenth Street. The structure is located on the furthest east side of the park, close to Topeka Avenue, and approximately halfway between 10th Street and 11th Street. The house, which sets slightly apart from other park facilities, is situated so that the long side (and the original front door) of the house is parallel to Topeka Avenue. The house is easily visible from Highway 75. Playground equipment, a restroom, and a shelter house are also located on the east side of the park.

Originally located on farm land two miles due east of Lyndon, the house was moved to the city park in the fall of 1997. In the spring of that year, while the house still set at its original location, a grass fire burned away a small portion of the clapboard covering on the house – (surprisingly) exposing the building's log construction. The house had stood uninhabited for a number of years, although the owners at that time did live onsite in a mobile home. When word spread of the home's log construction, the owners were approached about selling or donating the house to a local historical organization for use as a museum. The owners were currently trying to sell the land, and were already in the process of moving out of state. They agreed to donate the log house to the Historical Preservation Partnership of Lyndon (HPPL), with the stipulation that if it was impossible to purchase the entire farm, the house would then have to be moved off site – otherwise it would remain and be included with the sale of the land. Regrettably, at that time, it was considered to be an impossibility to acquire funds to purchase the entire site within the brief time allotted. In order to secure this unique house for the future, members of the Historical Preservation Partnership of Lyndon, then, raised funds to move the Bailey House to the city park.

While research has led to numerous questions involving the date of construction of the Bailey log house, the strongest direct evidence of the origin of the house indicates that it was built as a residence, in 1870, by Wells Pomeroy Bailey. Wells Bailey was a native of New York, who came to Kansas in 1866. As the (The) Bailey House originally set on land that had been a Fox Indian village, it was first thought that the house may have been one of many built by the United States government for the Indians, pursuant to a treaty of 1860. However, in 2008, after several years of somewhat extensive research, HPPL members discovered a loose manuscript, within the Kansas State Historical Society's manuscript collection, which was written by Charles R. Green, a Kansas historian and author. The manuscript recorded an 1896 interview with Mr. Bailey, in which Bailey stated that he arrived in Osage County (Kansas) in February of 1870, and "lived at Jim Heaton's for 2-3 months until we got our hewed log house built." While questions still exist about the early history of the Bailey House, the C.R. Green account remains our most significant primary source.

The Bailey House today

The Bailey House is a rectangular 1-1/2 story hewn log house which measures approximately 18 feet by 27 feet. It has a shallow-gable roof, which is covered with wood shingles. The gable areas contain weatherboard. Corner boards cover the logs on all four corners of the house. The house features four evenly spaced double-hung wood windows on the east side (two upper and two lower), two lower windows on the north, two upper and one lower window on the west, and two lower windows on the south. Doors are centrally located on both the east and west sides. Wooden handmade shutters currently cover the windows on the inside, to discourage vandalism and unlawful entry of the house. In 1997, a wood study was performed by K-State Research & Extension, and revealed that, of the five log samples taken, two were White Oak, one was Red Oak, one was American Sycamore, and one was Black Walnut. When the house was acquired in 1997, it was covered with wood siding. Presently, the logs are exposed on the exterior. Although the house originally set on a rock foundation, the current foundation is made of concrete block, with a crawl space.

In the interior, the second story is accessed by way of a centrally located enclosed stairway, a few feet straight inside the west door. Two nearly equal-sized rooms make up the first floor, while four rooms of approximately the equal size make up the second story. The only closet is under the stairway. Although all interior walls were covered with lath and plaster when acquired in 1997, presently the logs are exposed. The floors are wooden planks and the ceilings are presently open rafters.

Description of original site; changes to the house

The Bailey House was originally located two miles east of Lyndon, Kansas. It set on a parcel of land in the SW ¼ of section 33, township 16, of range 16, in Osage County. Several outbuildings, including a barn and smokehouse, and a mobile home, set alongside the old house.

In his 1896 interview with C.R. Green, Wells P. Bailey stated that he arrived in Osage County in February 1870 and “lived at Jim Heaton’s” for 2-3 months “until we got our hewed log house built.” His account also stated that Bailey “still live[d] in same house all sided over outside and plastered inside.” As mentioned above, when acquired by the Historical Preservation Partnership of Lyndon in 1997, the Bailey House was, indeed, covered with clapboard outside, and “lath-and-plastered” inside, as Wells Bailey had said. The interior plaster walls appeared to have been made of lime, sand, and hair. The house rested upon a foundation of native limestone rock.

The current east-facing elevation of the house originally faced north toward the county gravel road that ran in front of it. A simple open porch was built around the front door located on that north side. The height of the porch roof was about a foot above the door, and the width spanned the space between the inside uprights of both windows. Also, a three-room (wood-frame) addition had been built onto the south side of the house. In that addition (which was centered on the original house, and was more narrow), one larger room constituted the main portion (and one full west side) of the addition, while the other half consisted of a “lean-to” enclosed porch with windows, and a very small third room attached to the end of that. The larger, main room of the addition was being used as a kitchen. Besides the windows of the enclosed porch, five other windows were present on the addition. The entire addition was removed and demolished prior to the home’s re-location to the city park.

At the original site, the house could be accessed through a door on the north porch, a door in the enclosed porch on the addition, and another door on the opposite side of the addition. The historic double-hung wood windows are intact. The original roof of the house was made of wood shingles, but the shingles covering the addition were asphalt. Electricity had been installed in the house. A brick chimney was, and is, present in the center of the house, although it is currently non-functional. The chimney is centrally located and the base of the structure begins on the second floor and rises up through the roofline. It is unknown if the chimney originally took any other form.

At the original site, the Bailey House had been built over a native limestone rock foundation and a full cellar. Access to the cellar was on the east side of the house. However, it appeared that an earlier entrance had been blocked with rocks on the south side – perhaps when the addition was added on that side.

The original pre-emption documents filed by Wells P. Bailey in 1873, gives the earliest, although brief, description of the house. It stated that the house was built of logs, was 27 ft. by 18 ft., had a shingled roof, 2 doors, 9 windows (instead of the present 10), plank floors, was 2 stories high, with cellar underneath, and was “a comfortable house to live in.”

In his 1896 interview, Bailey stated that he “still lived in the same house all sided over outside and plastered inside.” This indicates that although exterior siding and interior lath and plaster may not have been present in the very beginning, the house was sided with wood weatherboard or clapboard, and had interior lath and plaster early in its history. The house may have been built with the intention of later applying wood siding. The only clue as to the date of the addition of the lath and plaster was a small piece of newspaper print stuck

to a lath that was found inside an upper story wall. Quite fortunately, written among other words on the paper was, "Central Record, January 1878." This may be the time of the placement of the interior plaster walls.

Between the five-month period in which the house was obtained and when it was finally moved, as well as in years since, more research has been performed on the history of the house, which will be discussed in the "Statement of Significance." However, it is important to note, here, that information obtained during the time prior to the house's removal to the Lyndon City Park led to the belief that the house may have been built well before Wells P. Bailey patented the land in 1873. Much information that is currently available regarding the history of the house was not available at that time. This lack of information, lack of guidance in proper preservation techniques, lack of money, and lack of time, led to a number of egregious preservation errors, including, probably, the removal of the lath and plaster covering the interior.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1870

Significant Dates

1870

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bailey, Wells P.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1870 when, according to his 1896 interview with C.R. Green, Wells P. Bailey stated that he arrived in Osage County in February 1870 and "lived at Jim Heaton's" for 2-3 months "until we got our hewed log house built."

Statement of Significance

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

Because the Bailey House has been moved from its original site, is being nominated to the state register for its architectural significance in order to recognize and preserve this rare example of traditional log construction, and for its potential to yield information important in history.

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

Historical context

As mentioned, the C.R. Green manuscript document found in 2008 indicates that the Bailey House was built in 1870, by Wells P. Bailey. Wells Pomeroy Bailey was born in Sodes, New York on May 20, 1827. As a young man, Bailey trained as a machinist, a skill he used as he forged west. In 1848, Bailey married Julia Pryer. In the 1850s, the young family moved to Davenport, Iowa, where Bailey built steam engines for a milling company. The couple had four children who lived to adulthood. In 1866, the Baileys moved to Kansas, living for 4 years in Wabaunsee County before preempting a 160-acre claim in Osage County, near Lyndon, in 1870. Bailey formally purchased the 160 acres for \$240 in 1874. By then, he had already sold the western half to a Mr. Samuel Holyoke. Bailey farmed and worked as a milling machinist. He was still living on his 80 acres in 1896 when he was interviewed by C. R. Green, and stated that he built the “hewed log house.” Coincidentally, Wells P. Bailey was related to Judge L.D. Bailey, one of the founders of Lyndon, and who named the town after Lyndon, Vermont.

After acquiring the Bailey House in 1997, members of the Historical Preservation Partnership of Lyndon (HPPL) began researching the history of the house. Land records yielded the pre-emption documents filed by Wells P. Bailey in 1873-74. Written on the “receipt of payment” document found in the file were the words, “And \$54.00 in full of appraised value of Indian Improvements on said land.” This piqued the interest of HPPL members, and led to an extensive research of Osage County Native American history, since in the mid 1800s, Osage County was a part of a Sac & Fox Indian Reservation.

Brief History of the Sac and Fox Tribe in Kansas

During the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, a succession of wars and settlement pressures forced the Sac and Fox Indians from their ancestral home east of Lake Huron, to Wisconsin and Missouri. In an 1824 treaty, the tribe ceded all its holdings between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. Like many tribes, the Sac and Fox were “relocated” to what is now Kansas in the years following the Indian Removal Act of 1830. In 1836, the tribe was assigned a reservation in what is now Doniphan County, Kansas. In the years following the establishment of its Kansas reservation, the tribe’s lands were diminished, until it held only 153,600 acres in Osage and Franklin Counties. When Kansas was opened for settlement in 1854, Euro-Americans began encroaching upon the diminished Sac and Fox reserve. Disease and malnutrition wreaked havoc on the tribe. Without government protection from squatters, the Sac and Fox were eventually forced to cede the remainder of their land in Kansas and remove to Oklahoma in 1867.

While the Sac and Fox still resided in Osage County, a treaty, ratified by Congress in June 1860, called for the construction (with tribal trust money) of a new agency and a house for each tribal family. The Indian Agency contracted with Robert S. Stevens for the erection of 350 houses. Having been commissioned years prior to the ready availability of dimensional lumber, the houses were to be built using native materials and rustic construction techniques. The government’s specifications called for the houses to be built of rough (unplaned)

lumber. Still, the homes would be finished with “stone chimney[s] laid in mortar with a fire place to each house” and “walls and ceilings lath and plastered with sand, lime and hair mortar.” The windows were to be pine sashes with “12-light” (12-pane) windows. (C. C. Hutchinson, US Indian Agent to Sac and Fox Agency, Nov. 14, 1861.) According to William G. Cutler’s *History of the State of Kansas* (1883), the Indian homes were built with the assistance of lumber sawn at sawmills “erected at the old agency.” It is noted that the Indians chose not to live in the houses, opting instead to live in traditional bark lodges, and choosing to stable their horses in the government-built houses. History records that of the 350 houses contracted for, only about 164 were actually built. Six of them were built for chiefs (including a house lived in by Samuel Holyoke), which were more spacious. While exact locations are unknown, C.R. Green wrote that houses were built “all along down on Salt Creek.”

White Settlement in Early Kansas

At least one example of these government-built Sac and Fox Houses remained after the Sac and Fox removal from the area. This home was “fixed over and added to” by white settler Samuel Holyoke. An historic photo of the house shows an I-plan house with a steeply pitched roof pierced at the ridge by a central chimney. The home’s footprint indicates that it was three bays wide, at least twice as long as it was wide, with three clerestory windows. In the research that he compiled for his book *Early Days in Kansas: In Keokuk’s Time on the Kansas Reservation* (1912), Charles R. Green interviewed Samuel Holyoke. According to the book, the home Holyoke occupied was built for a Fox chief. By Holyoke’s own account, he received permission from the Indian agent to live in the house. This house set on the land sold to Holyoke by Wells P. Bailey, however, Holyoke lived in the house prior to the land having been opened up for settlement and its subsequent pre-emption by Bailey.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) opened the Kansas Territory to Euro-American settlement before the federal government had negotiated treaties to remove the tribes. Bolstered by emigrant guides that assured them that Indian allotments would eventually fall into the hands of white settlers, pioneers squatted on tribal lands. The federal government did little to protect the property rights of the tribes. Squatters routinely occupied land through “preemption,” which allowed them to occupy land before the government offered it for sale. It was through the “right” of preemption that settlers began to occupy the Sac and Foxes diminished reserve before the treaty was ratified in July 1868. Wells P. Bailey was one such settler who had preempted a claim.

Settlement of Wells P. Bailey

According to his own account, Wells P. Bailey came to Osage County in February 1870. Although the final Sac and Fox Treaty was signed in 1868, Sac and Fox remained in the area as late as the 1880s. The land on which the Baileys settled (Section 33, Township 16S, Range 16E) lay in the midst of a Sac and Fox village, in the center of the Sac and Fox allotment. An 1860 GLO map shows structures in Section 33. Although it is unclear whether structures indicated on the 1860 map are traditional bark lodges or the cabins commissioned by the Indian Commission, we know that there were “Indian houses” in Section 33. According to his own account, Samuel Holyoke moved December 3, 1867 to Section 33, where he continued to occupy the “same old Indian house, only fixed over and added to.” In his narrative for C.R. Green, Holyoke mentions several other neighbors who lived in Indian houses. Although not mentioned by Holyoke, could Wells P. Bailey’s house actually have been one of the “old Indian” houses? Members of the Historic Preservation Partnership of Lyndon originally believed that this may have indeed been a possibility.

The Bailey House

Developments in residential architecture are closely related to access to construction materials. Before the industrial revolution, architecture relied upon readily available materials. In wooded frontier areas, prior to the arrival of the railroad, this often meant log homes. After the railroad arrived, however, most areas, even smaller towns without lumber mills of their own, had access to inexpensive dimensional lumber. By the 1870s,

the combination of cheap lumber and mass-produced nails led to the proliferation of balloon-frame construction – the use of 2 x 4s and nails to create a lightweight frame.

The accounts related to the Bailey House trigger more questions than they answer. If Bailey's section of land had been occupied by the Sac and Foxes who had their own houses – and if the railroad had already reached Osage County (providing access to dimensional lumber and mass-produced nails), why did Bailey construct a log home in 1870? If Bailey had connections in the milling industry why didn't he build his home of milled lumber? Perhaps Bailey built his "hewed log house" with logs salvaged from the Sac and Fox homes, and then applied clapboard. If that's the case, however, why would it take "2-3 months" to build the house? Perhaps he exaggerated the time invested in order to "prove up" the preemption. But, if so, why is Bailey's house so different than Holyoke's? Although they have similarities, they differ in some key ways, such as the roof pitch and apparent dimensions. Although, from information found in research as to the building of the houses by Robert Stevens, it would not be surprising that no clear method or guide for construction had been followed. Finally, if Bailey's house was not one of the Sac and Fox Houses, what happened to all of them? If it had been proved that the Bailey House was one of the government-built houses, it would be the only known extant example.

Unfortunately, only further study can confirm the building's true history. One technique would be dendrochronology, the scientific evaluation of logs to determine their harvest date. If the logs date to ca. 1860, the cabin was likely constructed as a Sac and Fox cabin. If they date to ca. 1870, the cabin was constructed with logs harvested and assembled by Wells Bailey.

In doing research as to the whereabouts of the Indian houses, a portion of a valuation ledger was discovered at the National Archives, within the "Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880, Sac & Fox Agency 1859-1861." The ledger is entitled, "Schedule of the valuation of the Improvements upon the Reservation of the Confederated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in the State of Kansas." Only one page of the ledger has been found, to date. It lists the claimant's name (Indian and White), the legal location (description), the improvements, and the valuation of improvements. A note on the bottom implies that only structures/improvements made after the Treaty of October 1859 would be included in the valuation. Other than this, no date appears on the ledger page, and apparently one can assume that the valuation took place sometime from 1859-1861. If the rest of the ledger could be located, and if the legal description of the Bailey House were included in the pages, it may yield valuable information as to the early history of the house.

With this being said, presently, we can only rely upon the strongest direct evidence of the origin of the Bailey house, which is the 1896 C.R. Green interview with Wells Bailey, as described in Green's original, handwritten manuscript. As previously noted, Green wrote that Wells Bailey stated that he built the log house in 1870.

Architectural context & significance

According to the National Park Service's "Preservation Brief 20: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings," log houses were sometimes

sided or stuccoed later in an attempt to express a newly-achieved financial or social status. Many log houses were immediately sided and trimmed upon completion to disguise their simple construction beneath Georgian, Federal and later architectural styles. Frequently a log house was covered, or recovered, when a new addition was erected in order to harmonize the whole, especially if the original core and its addition were constructed of different materials such as log and wood frame. Vertical wood furring strips were generally nailed to the logs prior to applying weatherboarding or stucco. This ensured that the walls would be plumb, and provided a base on which to attach the clapboards, or on which to nail the wood lath for stucco...Usually, a more permanent covering such as wood siding or

stucco was applied to the walls, which provided better insulation and protection, and reduced the maintenance of the log walls.¹

The Bailey House features a double-pen or saddlebag house plan, which closely resembles the center-hall plan commonly found in mid- and late-nineteenth century vernacular residential architecture in Kansas. Since the removal of the exterior wood siding in 1997, the exposed logs have deteriorated without routine treatment, which could lead to long-term maintenance problems. It features a square corner notching.

As of this writing there are seven (7) nineteenth-century Kansas log residences individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places and/or the Register of Historic Kansas Places. Four (4) have been relocated to a park or museum setting.² When substantially rehabilitated, three (3) of the register-listed log houses had additions and siding removed.³ Two (2) of the register-listed log houses have a protective overhang or enclosure to protect the exposed logs.⁴

The Bailey House is being nominated to the state register for its architectural significance in order to recognize and preserve this rare example of traditional log construction in Kansas. There are many unknowns about the building's early history. The building has potential to yield additional information, but it lost an important part of its historic integrity when it was relocated.

¹ Bruce D. Bomberger, "Preservation Brief 20: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings," National Park Service, Washington, DC, 1991. Accessible online at: <http://www.nps.gov/hps/tps/briefs/brief26.htm>

² These include the Benedict Meyer Cabin (SR – 1986), Meriden, Jefferson Co.; John Brown Cabin (NR – 1971), Osawatomie, Miami Co.; Dietrich Cabin (NR – 1972), Ottawa, Franklin Co.; and Wetzell Cabin (NR – 1973), Junction City, Geary Co.

³ These include the Benedict Meyer Cabin (SR – 1986), Meriden, Jefferson Co.; Smith-Hollingsworth-Thomas Log House (SR – 1986), Oswego, Labette Co.; and C. N. James Cabin (NR 1973), Augusta, Butler Co.

⁴ These include the Benedict Meyer Cabin (SR – 1986), Meriden, Jefferson Co. and the John Brown Cabin (NR – 1971), Osawatomie, Miami Co.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Bailey, W.P. 1896 Account. C.R. Green. Kansas Historical Society Manuscript Collection.
- Bomberger, Bruce D. "Preservation Brief 20: The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings," National Park Service, Washington, DC, 1991. Accessible online at:
<http://www.nps.gov/hps/tps/briefs/brief26.htm>
- Cutler, William G. *History of the State of Kansas*. Chicago, IL: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883.
- Ferris, Mrs. I.M. "Sauks and Foxes in Franklin and Osage Counties." *Kansas State Historical Society, 1909 – 1910*. Topeka, 1910. (SP/906/K13/v. II/p. 333).
- General Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, [map and survey], Township 16 South, Range 16 East of 6th Principal Meridian, Kansas Territory. (1860).
- Green, Charles Ransley. *Early Days in Kansas: In Keokuk's Time on the Kansas Reservation*. Olathe, KS: C.R. Green, 1913.
- Green, Charles Ransley. *The Annals of Lyndon, First Book*. Topeka, KS: Osage County Historical Society, 1992. (Originally published Olathe, KS: C.R. Green, 1913.)
- Green, Charles Ransley. *Early Days in Kansas: Tales and Traditions of the Marias des Cygnes Valley*. Olathe, KS: C.R. Green, 1914.
- Green, Charles Ransley. Map (hand-drawn) of Trust Lands Treaty of 1858-64, in *Early Days in Kansas* (1913).
- Kansas Historical Society. Sac and Fox Indians in Kansas: Bibliography.
<http://www.kshs.org/research/collections/documents/bibliographies/ethnic/sacandfox.htm>.
- Lands in the State of Kansas (Osage County) owned and for sale by R. S. Stevens, [map] Attica, N.Y. (1868).
- "Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880, Sac & Fox Agency 1859-1861," M234, Rolls 734; Roll 733, 1851-1858.
- Lyndon People's Herald, [obituary] W.P. Bailey, 30 Nov. 1900.
- Lyndon People's Herald, [obituary], Julia E. Pryer Bailey, 13 Jan. 1910.
- Osage County Township [map] 16 South, Range 16 East of the 6th Principal Meridian, (1879).
- Osage County Historical Society, [photo] Holyoke house, date unknown.
- Rogers, Hon. James. *History of Osage County, Kansas* (1879).
- Stevens, Robert S., Collection (1824-1893), containing letters and telegrams, 1856-1875, Kansas Historical Society microfilm MS 2890-MS 2892.

Bailey, Wells P. House
Name of Property

Osage County, KS
County and State

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 Historical Society

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | <u>15</u> Zone | <u>266226</u> Easting | <u>4277340</u> Northing | 3 | <u> </u> Zone | <u> </u> Easting | <u> </u> Northing |
| 2 | <u> </u> Zone | <u> </u> Easting | <u> </u> Northing | 4 | <u> </u> Zone | <u> </u> Easting | <u> </u> Northing |

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The Bailey House is a 1-½ story log house located in the Lyndon City Park. The park, located on the north side of town, is bounded on the east by Topeka Avenue (U.S. Highway 75, running north-south through Lyndon); on the west by Adams Street; on the north by Eleventh Street; and on the south by Tenth Street. The structure sets on an 18 ft. x 27 ft. parcel located on the furthest east side of the park, close to Topeka Avenue, and approximately halfway between Tenth Street and Eleventh Street.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The building and a ten-foot perimeter of land are included within the boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Peggy Clark
organization Historic Preservation Partnership of Lyndon date May 25, 2010
street & number P.O. Box 155 telephone 785-828-3553
city or town Lyndon state KS zip code 66451
e-mail crocus@mchsi.com

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:

Name of Property: Bailey, Wells P., House
City or Vicinity: City Park, Lyndon
County: Osage County, KS
Photographer: Sarah Martin, KSHS
Date Photographed: May 24, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 10 East elevation
- 2 of 10 East elevation and north (side) elevation
- 3 of 10 South (side) elevation and west elevation
- 4 of 10 Gable end, north (side) elevation
- 5 of 10 Detail of square corner notching
- 6 of 10 Detail of square corner notching
- 7 of 10 Interior, standing in north pen and facing central staircase
- 8 of 10 Interior, north pen, facing E
- 9 of 10 Interior staircase, looking down from the second floor
- 10 of 10 Interior, second floor

Property Owner:

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

name City of Lyndon – Attn. Barbara Schattak, City Clerk
street & number 730 Topeka Ave. telephone 785-828-3146
city or town Lyndon state KS zip code 66451