National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic name</th>
<th>LeCluyse, William and Julia, House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other names/site number</td>
<td>091-5090-00082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of related Multiple Property Listing</td>
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2. Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street &amp; number</th>
<th>5810 Cody Street</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City or town</td>
<td>Shawnee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>KS</td>
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<td>Code</td>
<td>091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip code</td>
<td>66203</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

- national
- statewide
- local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date

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

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
LeCluyse, William and Julia, House
Name of Property

Johnson County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
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<tr>
<td>(Check as many boxes as apply.)</td>
<td>(Check only one box.)</td>
<td>(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x private</td>
<td>x building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing 1 Noncontributing buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>district</td>
<td>sites</td>
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<tr>
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<td>object</td>
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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

<table>
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<td>DOMESTIC / single dwelling</td>
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7. Description

<table>
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<tr>
<td>LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAN MOVEMENTS / Bungalow /</td>
<td>walls: WOOD / Weatherboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craftsman</td>
<td>roof: ASPHALT / Shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LeCluyse, William and Julia, House

Summary

The William and Julia LeCluyse House (constructed 1927) is located in Shawnee, Johnson County, Kansas, a Kansas City suburb, in an 11.9-acre subdivision known as Shawnee Heights, just four blocks west of Shawnee’s downtown. Located on lot 32, the LeCluyse House is one of the first of 25 homes built within this 40-lot subdivision. The subdivision was platted in 1925 by local developer Charles E. Rieke. The house is a Craftsman-style, clapboard bungalow, 1 1/2 stories, facing east. It is a primarily rectangular building, 26’ by 40’, with an early 6’ by 11’ extension on the back. In 1928, the adjoining Lot 33 was added to the property. The house retains much of its historic integrity and character-defining features like the clapboard siding, form, roof shape, spatial arrangements, woodworking, and other finishes.

Elaboration

The primary elevation is on the east and fronts Cody Street in the Shawnee Heights neighborhood. There are many character-defining features both inside and out. The house has a front-facing gable with a north-south roof pitch. The house is wood frame clapboard construction with a rectangular plan built upon a stone foundation. Non-historic vinyl siding is evident on the front gable and some of the south side. The low pitch of the roof features wide eaves with triangular knee braces. Windows are generally 3-over-1 double-hung wood sashes with vertical muntins in the upper sashes. Non-historic wood-framed screens are in place for each window. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has five low-profile roof vents in place. There is an original brick chimney towards the rear extending from the roof that vented the boiler furnace and/or kitchen stove. There is also a non-historic brick fireplace and chimney on the north side towards the front of the house. The view eastward out of the front of the house is of a city park that extends the entire block north. The five surrounding houses to the north and south were built before 1930 and are various Craftsmen-bungalows, some stone or brick, and others frame or shingle.

Exterior

The east (principal) facade is symmetrically composed and dominated by a deep one-story porch across the full width of the house. The upper half-story is supported by four wood posts atop four stone piers. Five triangular knee braces support the overhanging eaves. The half-story end gable is clad in vinyl siding and has two original double-hung wood windows with vertical muntins in the upper sashes (three-over-ones). The front door is just off-center and flanked by two pairs of windows on either side. The front door is wood with a three-mullioned light in the upper third and a non-historic metal storm door installed to protect it. The porch ceiling is an original tongue-and-groove bead-board with a ceiling light centered over the approach from stairs to the front door. The porch stair, floor, railing, and skirting are wood.

The south elevation features a one-story rectangular central bay of three original windows fitted with full wood framed screens. A similar pair of windows with screens are to the east of the bay, and to the west is a single, shorter, double-hung window with a screen. Three wood windows are set into the stone foundation at the basement level. Two original windows with three lights and vertical muntins are hinged at the top to swing in when opened. The third window on the west end is a replacement fashioned to fill the area left by the coal chute. This window is wood frame and glass and is fixed in place. Near the far west area of the elevation are original cement steps to a back entrance that is no longer in use. Just beyond the cement steps, at the far west end, are non-historic wood steps up to an open wood deck with railing. There is an original brick driveway along this elevation which leads to a wooden deck.
The west (rear) elevation features a gable-end addition (possibly a historic porch) and an early one-room addition set at the back northwest corner. It has a pair of historic double-hung wood windows. The single-story addition was built with a stone foundation, no basement, and a lower gable roof. A wood deck fills in the remaining area surrounded on two sides by the house. A non-historic wood-framed door with a full panel-glass window and a second full-panel fixed window is centered on the back of the house. This back wall was likely the exterior wall of a porch that has been enclosed to enlarge the kitchen.

The north elevation has two pairs of original wood double-hung windows and one smaller window; all the windows have wood-framed screens in place. There are two basement windows extant—one opens inward, and the other is caulked shut, and only one of the original two muntins remains. A third window towards the front was removed during the addition of the non-historic fireplace.

**Interior**

The front entry opens into the living room with is original quarter-sawn oak trim and oak floors, original plaster walls and ceiling, and wood accents. The living room has a pair of original windows on the front, looking out onto the porch, and another pair of windows on the south wall looking out to the driveway. Half-high oak trimmed dividing walls delineate the living room from the dining room to the west.

The south wall of the dining room has three original windows in a bay that features a long window seat, with three built-in drawers below and wooden return air grates along the base. The living and dining room metal heat grates are identical and original to the house. The center interior wall of the dining room opens to a hall serving the bathroom and main bedroom.

Second-floor access to the attic is from the dining room. A straight, enclosed stairway with wood steps, now covered with carpeting, is closed with a wood door. The hall and kitchen doors from the dining room are no longer present. Marks in the door casing indicate that the kitchen door swung from pivot points above and below, and the hall door was hinged and opened into the dining room.

The bedroom has a pair of original windows on the outside wall, and the original closet area has been enlarged to encompass non-historic sliding, metal-framed, mirror doors. An original passageway into the kitchen from the back corner of the bedroom has been closed off. An original window on the rear of the house, looking out to the backyard, was removed and reinstalled in the backroom addition. The bedroom floors are oak, and the walls and ceiling are plaster.

The interior wall of the living room now opens to a study and can be closed off with non-historic sliding French pocket doors. The study was originally a front bedroom that was altered by removing the interior wall to expand the living room. The passageway to the bedroom hall and bath was closed off. A brick, raised hearth fireplace was added to the north wall, and the bedroom closet was fashioned into a dry bar with mirror tiles. Subsequent owners, the Blansett's, installed the pocket doors and restored the closet. This study has an original wood floor and two front windows that look out to the front porch.

The kitchen is in the southwest corner of the house; the cabinets are replacements, but essentially its original layout, location of the sink (under the south window), and stove (interior wall adjacent to stairway and chimney). The floor is sheet-vinyl laid over new sub-flooring, which sits on the original wood floor. The kitchen floor is currently level with the house, but the floor level of the former back porch (now kitchen) is one step below the current floor. Walls and ceilings are plaster or drywall, and ceiling levels vary. The rear of the kitchen originally opened to a back porch toward the south. Basement access is by a straight stairway that lies directly under the attic stairs. The door to the basement is near the stone wall in the kitchen.

The back bedroom is accessed from the rear of the kitchen; this room has original wood flooring wider than the oak flooring in the rest of the house. This is a light-filled space with five windows, two on both the north and
LeCluyse, William and Julia, House

Johnson County, Kansas

Name of Property: Johnson County, Kansas

Condition & Integrity

The home is in its original location with surrounding setting. The materials, workmanship, design, feeling, and association, both from the original construction in 1916 and the mid-century additions are in excellent condition. The main and upper floors of the home, interior, and exterior have a high level of integrity and retain their character-defining features. Spaces with the least integrity include the kitchen, bathrooms, and the entirety of the basement apartment, which either have nearly all modern features or lack any discernable significance. The house maintains its historic character-defining features, such as the spatial arrangement, plaster walls and finishes on the interior, the bungalow form, and the windows on the exterior.
LeCluyse, William and Julia, House
Name of Property
Johnson County, Kansas
County and State

### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

| A | Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. |
| B | Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. |
| X | 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

ARCHITECTURE

#### Period of Significance

c. 1927

#### Significant Dates

c. 1927

#### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

#### Architect/Builder

Rieke, Charles E. developer, builder

#### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is 1927; the year the house was constructed.

#### Criteria Considerations (justification)

N/A
LeCluyse, William and Julia, House
Johnson County, Kansas

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

Summary

The house, built in 1927, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance in the area of architecture. It is a well-maintained example of a Craftsman-style bungalow and has many features that characterize that style. This was the dominant style for smaller, single-family houses built in the United States during the early 20th century.

Elaboration

Shawnee, Johnson County Context

Lands that comprised Shawnee, south, and west of the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri rivers overwhelmingly gave way to non-native settling and development in the latter 19th century. Several eastern Tribes, having been relocated to the Great American Desert from Ohio and Missouri in 1825, were destined to lose this foothold when the area proved rich for agricultural development. By a treaty signed in 1828, the Shawnee Indians were ceded much of the land in eastern Kansas, and the little town of “Gum Springs” became the official headquarters of the Shawnee tribe. The name referred to nearby springs that the Shawnee lined with logs of sweet gum trees to prevent dirt from seeping into the water.

Early Shawnee was traversed by multiple historic land trails, including the Santa Fe Trail, 1821; the Oregon Trail and California Trail, the 1830s to 1860; the Ft. Leavenworth Military Road, 1837; the Gum Springs Route that was the cutoff trail that soldiers and others used to reach the Santa Fe Trail, on their way to Mexico, 1846-1848; and the California Road, 1830s and 1840s, used by American Indians, missionaries and surveyors, and heavily used in 1850s by emigrant traffic to Oregon and California. These historic routes each followed or intersected with Nieman Road (north/south) and Johnson Drive (east/west), which lies a quarter-mile east of the LeCluyse house.

In 1854, the Shawnees ceded all but 200,000 of their 1,600,000 acres to the United States, and settlers flowed in. Land speculators founded Shawnee in 1857. Sales of Shawnee lots were brisk, and land prices rose quickly. While the initial sale in September 1859 brought in only $1,100, with lots going for as little as $15.00, a second land sale was more successful, bringing in $22,645 for the speculators.

Shawnee lay amid the Border War skirmishes that preceded the Civil War. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 set the stage for events that marked the beginning of “Bleeding Kansas.” Missouri proslavery forces crossed into Kansas Territory to overtake the more liberal “Abolitionists” and Jayhawkers” in Kansas who strongly opposed slavery. William Clarke Quantrill and his pro-southern marauders attacked Shawnee in October 1862. They torched the hotel, stores, and other buildings, ransacked homes, and killed two townsmen. Most of the downtown was lost to fire.

Only two remnants of 19th century Shawnee are still evident—a stagecoach stop in downtown Shawnee that lies within the Calkins Electric Supply Company building at 5707 Nieman Road; and a well-cared-for section of large, Osage-orange trees that lined the Ft. Leavenworth Military Road remain place in the city park at 55th and Nieman Road. After the Civil War, Shawnee and the surrounding countryside settled down to peaceful farming. Between 1880 and 1900, 23% of the population was farming. Many area farmers specialized in growing prime fruits and vegetables that they drove, first by horse-drawn wagon and then by truck, across the state line to the market in Kansas City, Missouri. Other farmers specialized in dairy products.
Between 1908 and 1934, the "Hocker Trolley Line" interurban connected Shawnee with downtown Kansas City. This line, essentially following a section of the Santa Fe Trail, is passing within 150 feet of the new LeCluyse House 100 years later. 1927, when the LeCluyse house was built, speaks to Shawnee's transition from Streetcar Suburb (1850-1920) to early Automobile Suburb (1920-1940). The posted speed limit on Main St. was 12 miles per hour. Yet Shawnee was still receiving its mail by horse-drawn wagon from the railroad mail stop in Merriam.

Northeast Johnson County did not have a public high school until Shawnee-Mission Rural High opened in 1922. Only white teenagers could attend Shawnee-Mission High until 1954 when the Supreme Court ended racial segregation in public schools. Although the Shawnee Grade School had been educating students since the 1860s, by 1910, Shawnee no longer accepted African-American children. They now had to attend nearby Dunbar, an ill-equipped, one-room school for blacks. Their teacher, Corinthian Nutter's home, is two blocks from the LeCluyse house, and the Dunbar school still stands a couple of blocks east of Nieman Rd., in Shawnee.

**Shawnee Heights**

Charles E. and brothers Otto and Henry Rieke were well trained by their father in the art of homebuilding. These first-generation Riekes were the ones who moved into Shawnee and built residential subdivisions, including Shawnee Heights. Heavy implement and grading services, development, and construction continue to occupy some family members today, leaving an extensive legacy in Shawnee and Johnson County. As of 2004, there are six generations of Riekes, numbering more than 710 members.

Charles E. Rieke and his wife Antonia A. Rieke platted the Shawnee Heights subdivision on September 1, 1925, in Johnson County, Kansas. Shawnee Heights was bordered on the south by Main St., now Johnson Drive, on the west by the Cemetery Rd, now Quivira Road, on the north by adjacent land, and on the east by 9th St., now Cody St. The plat laid out 36 lots that were approximately 145’ deep by 50’ wide. The other four lots across the north were 300’ deep by a range of 135’ to 165’ wide. A north-south 12th St. ran from Main St. on the south to Buchanan St., which ran east/west from Cemetery Rd. to 9th St.

At first, the sale of homes and lots within the Shawnee Heights subdivision proceeded slowly, likely due to economic pressures. Although the subdivision was platted on September 22, 1925, the first lots were not sold until February 1927, and the first house in June 1927 to Julia and William LeCluyse. Two more homes were sold in 1927 and only one in 1928.

Most of the eventual 25 homes in the Shawnee Heights subdivision were originally sold to Rieke family members. The LeCluyse home was sold to extended family members Julia and William LeCluyse in 1927. William’s older brother, Henry, was married to the builder’s niece. Elizabeth and Henry lived in the brick house directly across Main St. (Johnson Dr.) on the south.

Restrictive covenants preventing sale or lease to “colored persons” were added to deeds for Shawnee Heights as early as 1928, but for lots sold or transferred by the end of 1942, a restrictive covenant was no longer in place. In an oral history recorded in 2008, Gary Yantis relates that his grandfather, George Cathey, was threatened with death several times by the KKK because he wouldn’t join.

It was a matter of pride with Alban Charles “A.C.” Rieke, Charles E.’s youngest sibling, whose obituary shared that after farming fruits and vegetables, selling in the Kansas City market, turned to homebuilding in the 1920s and 1930s. “Using the old fashioned method of horses and sledges, he built a road through his property, (3 blocks west of Shawnee Heights). Along that road he built numerous houses either from scratch or from kits sold by the major mail order companies. He planned and built them all without outside architectural help. … When the great Depression landed Alban’s own properties in financial trouble, he
absolutely refused to evict those who could not pay their rent or mortgages, and instead, convinced the local bankers to hold off on their foreclosure plans until the economy improved." Alban was Florence Soetaert’s father.

LeCluyse House history

The LeCluyse house, named for its first owners, Julia and William LeCluyse, sits on lot 32, deeded June 20, 1927, and the adjacent lot 33, added September 10, 1928. The house's history conveys the builder’s heritage, from his father’s immigrant beginnings and intense family cohesiveness to a desire to assimilate and grow in Shawnee for generations.

Charles E. Rieke, the builder of the LeCluyse House, was born in Kansas City, Kansas, in 1875, of immigrant parents Karl Ernst and Maria Elise Rieke from Rossal, Prussia (Germany). Karl Ernst was the fourth generation of his family skilled in woodworking. Karl Ernst married Maria Buente on September 8, 1871, and they arrived in Baltimore on October 3, 1871. The prospect of work brought them to Kansas City in 1872. Karl became “Charles,” and Elise became “Elizabeth.” 1872 was also when the Santa Fe Railroad was completed as far as the Colorado border, marking the end of the Santa Fe Trail that had taken thousands west by wagon and horseback.

Elizabeth’s younger sister Catherine married Joseph Shubert and arrived first in Baltimore, June 10, 1872, and then in Kansas City. The young Riekes first child was born in May 1872 as smallpox raged in Kansas City—they were eager to leave. The Rieke and Shubert couples pooled their resources to purchase a 40-acre quarter section just north of Shawnee in Wyandotte County (now County Line Road and Nieman). The gentle tract was wooded and provided the wood for a 3-room cabin to share and wood to sell in the Kansas City market. The two couples shared the work and cabin for 8 years until their family of 7 children and 4 adults convinced them to each build separate houses. Charles E. Rieke was the third of 10 children that comprised the first generation of Riekes in Kansas.

Henry and William LeCluyse both worked with their father, Charles J. LeCluyse, in the family business — the Standard Seed Co. in Kansas City, Kansas. Julia and William LeCluyse sold the home in 1946 to Maurice and Florence Soetaert. Maurice’s first wife, Marie Frances Siler, who died at age 27 in 1938, was a Rieke (niece of the builder). In 1942 Maurice and Florence were married. Florence was also a niece of the builder. In some cases, Charles sold lots to his brother Otto to build and sell, such as lots 15 & 16 in 1928, half of lot 24 and all of lot 25 in 1930, and all of lot 23 and the rest of lot 24 in 1934. Charles sold lots 21 and 22 to his married daughter, Teresa, in 1942.

Architecture

In the quake of industrialization and manufacturing, the Arts and Crafts movement emerged with a mission to bring craftsmanship and quality handmade details back to housing. The movement wanted to reinstate the more notable resources of the Medieval period artists’ guilds, which produced the quality and detail associated with buildings of that time. Several Englishmen began inspiring the movement and are known for their elegant designs in the style, such as William Morris, Philip Webb, Richard Norman Shaw, and Sir Christopher Wren. In the American Arts and Crafts movement, other influential architects such as Henry Hobson Richardson, Frank Lloyd Wright, and Wilson Eyre. The interior was as elaborate as the exteriors and began taking on exotic forms.

Late Arts and Crafts in the United States found a different path, one which referred back to first principles, but expressed them in a more modern idiom. Gustav Stickley, through his publication The

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1 Part of this section is taken from the F.B. Forrester House nomination in Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas, which is proposed for listing at the same State Review Board meeting in Topeka, Kansas on August 7, 2021.
Craftsman (1901-16), promoted a holistic view of living, whereby the house worked as a harmonious unit. Craftsmanship was used to reveal the qualities of natural materials. Charles and Henry Greene (1868-1957, 1870-1954), who worked as Greene and Greene in California, produced the finest Craftsman houses, employing beautiful woods and the best joinery in spacious houses.2

Stickley's, The Craftsman depicted interior and exterior styles which created the popularized version of the style. The publication included plans, designs, articles about the elements, and reviews of products. “Craftsman home plans were intended to offer the average American family a home based on the bedrock virtues of beauty, simplicity, utility and organic harmony. In his plans, nostalgia for hand-craftsmanship was coupled with a proto-modern functionality.”3 Greene and Greene simplified the design and created the Craftsman-type Bungalows, which became popular for smaller houses making them more accessible and affordable because their plans were often found in architectural plan books.4

Characteristics of the Craftsman Style, which was popularized in American between 1905-1930, include gabled roofs with low pitches and wide overhanging eaves. These overhanging eaves are often characterized by exposed rafter tails, decorative beams, and braces or brackets. Full-width porches or partial-width porches with tapering columns and piers and typically one to one and one-half story structures are the most common forms, but there are a number of subtypes and other forms.

While the LeCluyse House is a frame, end-gabled, full-width front porch design, none of the other homes in Shawnee Heights are similar in style. Of the houses in that subdivision, no two are alike—they display stucco, stone, brick, shingle, or clapboard, but they are all different from each other. Some are two-story, but most are story and a half. In other nearby areas, at least six houses are scattered in all directions within a mile radius of Shawnee Heights, which are similar to the LeCluyse House.

Bungalows typically use natural materials and simplicity of design, full-width porch, one-third that are end gable type, affordable, “open interior plan of living and dining areas are characteristic of the Arts and Crafts movement.” Original wooden windows, built-in cabinetry in the dining room and back bedroom, and most original materials are intact. All the fenestration are bands of two or three windows, excepting the kitchen and bathroom which are single windows. All the original flooring remains except for the kitchen and bath. When constructed, as related by the second owner, Florence Soetaert, this house was built with a detached single-car garage and a chicken coop. No evidence has been found to suggest it was built from catalog plans. There are no other Shawnee residential properties on either the National or state register as of August 2021.

The LeCluyse House is a good example of the Front-Gable subtype of the Craftsman style in Shawnee, Kansas. The house retains iconic elements of the style with the use of exposed rafter tails, knee braces, and wide overhanging eaves. The porch features the common stone piers with short column which continues to the ground level without a break, which occurs in approximately sixty-five percent of Craftsman porches.5 “In the United States arrays of windows often took a more modern form, with large panes topped by smaller panes: this was a trademark of Charles and Henry Greene. They also used random arrangements of windows, which broke up the masses of the façade.”6

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3 National Register of Historic Places nomination for Abram M. Minier House, Doniphan County, Kansas. Listed April 7, 2014


5 Ibid., p569

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

A Brief History of the Kansas City Region, UMKC class, Packet #153, Instructor: Lawrence Larsen, Winter 1997, p. 57.


Directory of Northeast Johnson County, Kansas, 1933, 1934,

Find A Grave: Julius and Julianna LeCluyse, Memorial ID: 155250181-2,

Find A Grave: Alban Charles “A.C.” Rieke, Memorial ID: 8394543


Johnson Co, KS Deed Record, Book 138, page 290 sale of Shawnee Heights lot #32 and dwelling to Julia LeCluyse, 6/18/1927

Johnson Co, KS Deed Record, Book 144, page 207 sale of Shawnee Heights of lot #33 for $250 to William LeCluyse, 9/10/1928

Johnson Co Main Library, Microfilm, Reel # 1714, Shawnee Chief newspaper, 10/5/1932, p. 27 “New Rates on Interurban Went Into Effect Monday”

KCAHTA, Kansas City Area Historic Trails Association map, 2004.


Rieke, Vince: Oral History, p. 26,1994, Johnson County Museums

“Shawnee: Old Town, New City”, exhibit at Shawnee Town 1929, 11501 W. 57th St., Shawnee, KS 66203.

LeCluyse, William and Julia, House

Name of Property

Johnson County, Kansas

County and State

Soetaert, Florence. Interview, 8/14/2008.


Westport Border Star, ad, Oct. 8, 1859.

Yantis, Gary, Oral History, Shawnee Family Stories, p 2-3, Johnson County Museums

10. Geographical Data

Acceage of Property  Less than one acre

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: ______

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 39.023495 -94.721825 3  

Latitude: Longitude: Longitude:

2 Latitude: Longitude: 4

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary for 5810 Cody Street in Shawnee, Johnson County is located in the SHAWNEE HEIGHTS subdivision lots 32 & 33 except the east 5 feet. The east and west boundaries are 108.23 feet (north-south), and the north and south boundaries run 140 feet (east-west).

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary is limited to the historic plat and lots that are associated with the LeCluyse House.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900
OMB No. 1024-0018

LeCluyse, William and Julia, House  Johnson County, Kansas
Name of Property  County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Gary L. Clemenson, owner
organization: 
street & number: 5810 Cody Street
city or town: Shawnee
state: KS
zip code: 66203
e-mail: clemenson@sbcglobal.net

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

name: Gary L. Clemenson
street & number: 5810 Cody Street
city or town: Shawnee
state: KS
zip code: 66203

direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of
this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photograph Log

Name of Property: LeCluyse, William and Julia, House
City or Vicinity: Shawnee
County: Johnson
State: Kansas
Photographer: KSHS Staff, Jamee Fiore
Date Photographed: July 29, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include a description of view indicating the direction of camera:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo Number</th>
<th>View</th>
<th>Description</th>
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LeCluyse, William and Julia, House
Name of Property

Johnson County, Kansas
County and State

Figures
Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.