National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name Elmwood Stock Farm Barn
Other names/site number Reynolds Barn
Name of related Multiple Property Listing Historic Agricultural Related Resources of Kansas

2. Location

Street & number 571 East 1000 Road
City or town Baldwin City
State Kansas Code KS County Douglas Code 66006

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 X local Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A ___ B X 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
5. Classification

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Elmwood Stock Farm Barn
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

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

Summary

The Elmwood Stock Farm Barn is a circa 1898-1905 Midwest Prairie style dairy barn located at 571 East 1000 Road in Willow Springs Township, Douglas County, Kansas. It is situated on a 160-acre farm in the Northeast Quarter of Section 20, Township 14 South, Range 19 East. The barn features a limestone and cement foundation with a wood frame structure that faces east. It was designed as a dairy barn, as evidenced by its milking parlor and milk processing room. The roof is covered with shake shingles which are overlain by early to mid-20th century corrugated metal. The barn does not appear to have been significantly altered since the early to the mid-20th century, and it retains a high degree of historical integrity.

In addition to the barn, the farmstead includes an 1898 farmhouse, two sheds, one root cellar, one hand-dug water well, and one cistern. Approximately 2-3 miles of stone fences are located on the property, but many are in ruins. This nomination covers only the barn and its immediate vicinity, not the farmstead or the property as a whole. The area covered by this nomination comprises approximately one acre.

Elaboration

Location and Setting

The Elmwood Stock Farm is located in Willow Springs Township, an area of Douglas County known for its reliable water sources that served travelers on the Santa Fe Trail. The farm comprises roughly 100 acres of ravines with mature timber, 36 acres of cultivated fields, and 20 acres of hayfields, with the balance containing the farmstead, the road access, and the barnyard. In addition, the farm is situated atop the Oread Escarpment, a prominent ridge that dominates the landscape of Douglas County. Several branches of Chicken Creek have carved steep ravines into the Oread Escarpment and throughout the farm, giving much of the farm a rough topography that is unsuitable for agriculture.

The ravines likely functioned as pasture for grazing livestock during the time of significance. Aerial imagery from 1937 indicates that the farm had less timber in the early 20th century and thus more open pasture than it does today. In addition, the remains of stone and barbed wire fences are present throughout the ravines, suggesting that these rough areas of the farm were perhaps used for pasture in previous decades. The farmstead is located near the eastern boundary of the property. It is accessed via East 1000 Road, which dead-ends at the farmstead. The barn is easily visible from East 1000 Road, and it can also be viewed at a distance from North 500 Road, which is the nearest paved road. Only the barn is nominated to the National Register because it is a good example of the Midwest Prairie Barn type defined in the Historic Agriculture Related Resources of Kansas MPDF.

1 Coupal, Loughlin, and Voorhees p. 18.
2 Douglas County Kansas Property Viewer https://gis.douglascountyks.org/propertyviewer/ 04/14/2021
Barn Exterior

The Elmwood Stock Farm Barn is a Midwest Prairie-style wood frame dairy barn with a gable roof. The entire structure measures roughly 55’ N-S and 30’ E-W. The barn is bordered by small pastures on the north, east, and west sides and the farmyard on the south side. The foundation is a combination of limestone and cement. The walls are composed of dimensional lumber covered with vertical wooden siding. The roof is composed of wooden shake shingles that were covered with corrugated metal at an unknown date. This roof has an E-W crest and is topped by three lightning rods. A storm damaged the westernmost lightning rod circa 2019. The center lightning rod includes a weathervane, which has also sustained damage. A prominent hay hood forms an eastern extension to the roof.

The east face of the barn features a hay hood, a large hay door, two smaller doors, two Dutch doors, one hatch, and one four-light wood window. The hay hood is located directly above the hay door, typical for a Midwest Prairie barn. A double-bead style hay trolley track extends eastward from the barn interior to the underside of the hay hood. The track is suspended from the hay hood roof by an iron hook that is likely cast iron and an iron hanger that is likely wrought iron. Two cast iron trip blocks and an additional wooden block remain on the track below the hay hood. Three historic ceramic electrical insulators are located to the south of the hay door. Electrical wiring remained on these insulators until circa 1988; some remnants of the wiring are still present on the east wall. Several period fence posts are located to the east of the barn.

The south face of the barn features three windows on the western half and one door with a window at the southeast corner. The western two windows are broken and have been covered with plastic sheeting. The door features a white doorknob and a square escutcheon, indicating that it might have originally been installed on a house. Modern electrical wires were added to the southeastern corner of the barn in 1988. One of these modern wires is in the process of being removed (2021). The remainder of the modern electrical equipment will likely be removed in the future.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
OMB No. 1024-0018

Elmwood Stock Farm Barn
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

The west face of the barn features four doors (one Dutch-style), one hatch, one window, and one air vent. Most of the doors are either missing or in a heavily deteriorated state. A sliding door remains on the track at the west end of the manger. The door is stuck in place but could be returned to an operable condition. The window near the southwest corner is broken and has been covered with plastic sheeting. The screen on the air vent at the roof's pitch remains in place, but it is torn. An early 20th-century cement sidewalk is located on the west side of the barn. Several bricks that were made in Buffalo, Kansas, line the sidewalk, but most of them have been covered with dirt.

The north face of the barn features three square vents that would have been used for ventilation and for removing manure. Notably, this north section may likely be a historic addition as it has a separate foundation and roof from the main barn, owing to a slight drop in elevation. This section of the barn is heavily deteriorated. Trees are undermining the foundation, and the north wall has become unstable as a result. In addition, some of the corrugated metal has been blown off of the roof during severe weather, exposing the shake shingles to deterioration. Several holes in the roof are letting in rain and snow.

Photos 5-6: Interiors of the barn, 2019

Barn Interior

The center (main) section of the barn comprises a large open space that was designed for loose hay storage with an unimproved dirt floor. A double-bead hay trolley track and a hay trolley remain in place. The track is suspended from the rafters by horseshoe-shaped hangars that are likely wrought iron. The hay trolley is covered by a bird's nest and is difficult to assess; it appears to be a Louden design, potentially a Louden Rail Runner Junior Adjustable L-28.

Notably, the barn does not have a haymow. Hay would have been placed directly on the unimproved dirt floor. As noted by Mr. Tom Kennedy in his assessment of the barn, this dirt floor, not the structure itself, would have borne the weight of hay. Furthermore, the barn lacks the heavy timbers that would have supported a haymow. This might indicate that the barn never had a haymow, yet the barn does have an exterior door and hatch of the correct height to access a haymow. Further research is needed to determine if the barn had a haymow originally.

This center section has only one solitary tie connecting the north and south purlins. This tie is separating from both purlins, putting the barn at risk for collapse. Diagonal, horizontal braces are found at all four corners of this main section. These braces help to stabilize the structure and are likely necessary because the structure has only one tie. Overall, the entire barn is of rather lightweight construction. Mr. Kennedy summarized the barn's lightweight construction, "This building is not overbuilt, but has stood for a hundred

3 Kennedy, p. 6.
years.\textsuperscript{4} Several hand-drawn symbols are located on the north wall of the main section; their meaning is unknown.

The north section of the barn features a manger and a loafing shed. This section includes a small number of hand-hewn members, but most of the frame is composed of dimensional lumber. The loafing shed has a cement floor with an E-W trough that runs the entire length of the shed. The manger floor is unimproved dirt.

The south section of the barn comprises a milking parlor and a milk processing area. The milking parlor features an elevated feeding trough and a cement floor with a drain at the west end. The processing area also features a cement floor with a drain and has a wooden door connecting the two rooms. The processing area has a drywall ceiling and walls, which appear to be early to mid-20\textsuperscript{th} century improvements. Part of the drywall between the milking parlor and the milk processing area was damaged at an unknown date. The milking parlor no longer contains stanchions. Several bolts in the feeding trough indicate where the stanchions were once located. The stanchions were likely removed to allow the milking parlor to be used for storage. The milk processing room retains the processing tables and a storage cabinet. This room is currently being used for storage.

\textbf{Barn Integrity}

The barn appears to retain good historic integrity. It has received few, if any, significant modifications since the early to the mid-20\textsuperscript{th} century. Loss of historical integrity has been restricted primarily to the loss of doors and windows and the deterioration of the north shed, and the removal of the stanchions in the milking parlor. The barn retains its original vertical wooden siding. This siding has never been covered by modern cladding. The roof retains most of its shake shingles. These shingles have been protected by corrugated metal roofing that was installed at an unknown date. Cement floors were installed in the north and south sections at unknown dates, likely in the early to the mid-20\textsuperscript{th} century. Additionally, drywall was installed in the south section at an unknown date, likely in the early to the mid-20\textsuperscript{th} century. These improvements might have been a result of 20\textsuperscript{th}-century dairy regulations.

The area surrounding the barn contains no modern buildings. The property continues to function as a working farm. The fields remain in production, and livestock is being raised near the barn. A 1970s housing development borders the farm to the north, but the timbered ravines provide a buffer between the housing development and the barn area.

Associated Structures and Site Features

These properties are part of the historic farmstead. However, not enough integrity remains to nominate the whole farmstead under the Historic Agriculture Related Resources of Kansas MPDF. These brief descriptions are included in the nomination for context and are not included within the nominated boundary.

1. A wood-frame shed is located east of the barn. This shed was used for shipping and receiving livestock, as evidenced by a now-demolished cattle chute. The shed was constructed of dimensional lumber covered with vertical siding. It features a gable roof with an E-W crest. The foundation is cement with native limestone gravel. The roof is covered with corrugated metal, but some wooden shake shingles remain under the metal. This structure is in fair-poor condition and preservation plans are in place.

2. The ruins of a carriage house/garage that also contained a granary are located south of the barn. As of 2017, this building had lost historical integrity through deterioration and had partially collapsed. It was demolished in February 2021, and its materials are currently being salvaged for use on the farm.

3. A Chicken Coop/Tool Shed is located south of the carriage house/garage ruins. It is a wood frame structure with a gable roof and vertical siding. The roof has an E-W crest. The north half of the shed features a cement floor. An inscription on the cement floor indicates that it was installed on August 18, 1945. The south half of the shed features an unimproved dirt floor. The roof is covered by corrugated metal, but some shake shingles remain on the north half of the shed. Prior to 2020, this structure was in fair condition. It was repaired in 2020 and retains fair-good integrity.
4. The farmhouse is located southeast of the barn. It was constructed of dimensional lumber by George W. Reynolds in 1898. The original Dutch-lap siding has been covered by modern steel siding but remains in place. Original shake shingles have been replaced with asphalt shingles. A limestone and mortar chimney on the south side of the house was removed ca. 1988. The interior of the house has been extensively renovated. A basement underlies the western half of the house. The basement walls are composed of native limestone and cinder block. The basement floor is made of native limestone and cement. The eastern section of the basement floor features a circular cement pad that reportedly covers a capped hand-dug water well. This pad features the following inscription “Billy Hunter Marie Hunter Oct. 23, 1946.”

5. A root cellar is present southwest of the house and faces east. The walls of the root cellar are limestone. These limestone walls were covered with plaster at an unknown date, but most of the plaster has failed due to moisture-related deterioration. The roof of the cellar features a barrel-vault cement ceiling covered with dirt. The floor is cement. A clay tile drainpipe is present in the east wall of the cellar. The east face features a cement façade and cement stairs. The walls adjacent to the cellar are native limestone. The south wall of the root cellar is bowed inward but does not appear to be in immediate danger of failure. This wall was already bowed inward when the current owners bought the farm in 1988, and its condition has not changed noticeably since then. Because the walls of the cellar are constructed of limestone, but the barrel vault ceiling is constructed of cement, this cellar might have been built during a time when both methods of construction were in use.

6. A hand-dug water well with a damaged pump is located near the house. The well is cased with field-dressed limestone and features a modern cement cap. No mortar is present in the casing. This well is potentially the oldest feature of the farmstead. The owners intent to put the well back into working condition and use on the farm.

7. An early 20th-century cement cistern is located immediately west of the house.

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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.)

- [x] 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

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

circa 1898 to circa 1940

Significant Dates

circa 1898

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

George W. Reynolds (likely builder)

Criteria Considerations (justification): N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance comprises the years 1898 through 1940. George W. Reynolds purchased the farm in 1890 and built the house in 1898. Mr. Reynolds was a dairy farmer and thus the barn was likely built by 1900 during his years of ownership of the property. In 1905, he sold the farm to Carl Heinrich Franz Wacker, but the barn continued to serve the needs of a working farm. The barn appears to have received some modifications such as a cement floor and drywall walls in the early to mid-20th century. Thus, it likely served as a dairy barn until the mid-20th century. The farm became increasingly timbered from 1937 through 1954, possibly indicating that the ravines were no longer being maintained as pasture for cattle.6

Criteria Considerations (justification): N/A

6 Douglas County Kansas Property Viewer https://gis.douglascountyks.org/propertyviewer/ 04/14/2021
**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 Elmwood Stock Farm was owned by Mr. George W. Reynolds from 1898 to 1905. Mr. Reynolds was running a dairy operation that was supplying a substantial amount of milk to the Willow Springs Creamery in 1901. The barn was likely built before 1901; it’s milking parlor and processing room would have been integral to the dairy operation. Mr. Reynolds built the associated farmhouse in 1898. The barn is being nominated under the Historic Agricultural Related Resources of Kansas Multiple Property context at the local level of significance under Criterion C as a good example a Midwest Prairie Barn. The barn is also eligible for its agricultural importance and reflects the rural heritage of Willow Springs Township.

**Elaboration**

**Willow Springs Township History**

Willow Springs Township comprises a rural and unincorporated area of Douglas County, Kansas. It was named for a major watering stop along the Santa Fe Trail that was located roughly 1 mile east of the barn. Although the Santa Fe Trail ran predominantly in a southwesterly direction from Westport, Missouri to Santa Fe, the geography of Douglas County required the trail to take a detour to the north. Near Palmyra, the trail curved to the northwest to stay on high ground. Known as “the Narrows,” this high ground forms a divide between the Wakarusa River and Kansas River basins to the north and the Marais des Cygnes River basin to the south. The north and south flanks of the Narrows are marked by steep ravines and muddy bottomlands that were difficult to impossible for wagon trains to navigate. Willow Springs was located at the western end of the

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Narrows, after which, the Santa Fe Trail resumed its typical southwesterly course. The main route of the Santa Fe Trail did not cross the Elmwood Stock Farm, but was less than 1 mile south of the property. The ravines in the north and west of the Elmwood Stock Farm typify the rough terrain that is found on the north flank of the Narrows, which would have been major obstacles for wagon trains.

In 1855, a Post Office known as “Davis” was established at Willow Springs. In 1857, Mr. Edwin H. VanHoesen built a hotel along the trail near the springs and in 1861, he became the Postmaster of Davis; the name, “Davis,” was changed to “Willow Springs”. The Willow Springs area attracted members of the Old Order German Baptist Brethren community during their early years in Kansas; whom began settling in the Willow Springs Township in the 1850s. Willow Springs Township reached a population of 933 people by 1860. Included were communities of Brethren as well as Methodists; both groups were opposed to slavery. During the Civil War, the anti-slavery views of the Brethren and the Methodists were known to Missouri “Ruffians.” Jacob Ulrich’s farm (a well-known local) was attacked by Quantrill’s men after their 1863 raid of nearby Lawrence. The raiders also destroyed other properties in the area, like that of James Gleason, who was a Methodist.

Despite good agricultural production in the late 1850s, the Willow Springs area was affected by the devastating drought of 1859-1860. By 1870, there were 214 families living in Willow Springs Township, composing a population of 1,163 persons. Most of these families were farm families. Although travel on the eastern portions of the Santa Fe Trail had decreased considerably by 1870, the Willow Springs Township continued to function as a farming community. The local hotel burned in 1907, but a few small businesses remained in the area.

The Willow Springs Schoolhouse continued to serve the needs of the community until the early 1960s. In 1961, six one-room schoolhouses in Willow Springs Township and neighboring Marion Township voted to consolidate into one district. These six schools included “Colyer, Union, Willow Springs, Central, Exceline, and Globe.” Consolidation became a reality with the opening of the nearby Marion Springs Elementary School in 1963. In 1966, Marion Springs Elementary School was incorporated into the Baldwin City Unified School District #348. Although Marion Springs Elementary School is now closed, the Baldwin City School District continues to serve Willow Springs Township.

Through the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Willow Springs Township remained largely rural and agricultural. In 1880 there were 243 families comprising a population of 1,226 persons in the township. By 1940, the township’s population had dropped to 881, likely due to downturns in the farming economy during the 1920s and 1930s.

From 1940 to 1990, the population of Douglas County grew rapidly. Although there has been a limited amount of suburban development in Willow Springs Township, the township is still dominated by small, multi-generational family farms. Many of these farms near the Elmwood Stock Farm Barn continue to be owned by members of the Old German Baptist Brethren community. Despite its proximity to Lawrence, Topeka, and the greater Kansas City area, Willow Springs Township has largely retained its rural appearance. The current Willow Springs German Baptist Brethren Church is located roughly one mile east of the Elmwood Stock Farm.

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9 Coupal, Loughlin, and Voorhees, pp. 15-16.
10 Coupal, Loughlin, and Voorhees, p. 17.
11 WST Int. Survey p. 9.
12 WST Int. Survey p. 8.
13 WST Int. Survey p. 9.
14 Coupal, Loughlin, and Voorhees p. 17.
15 Ford, pp. 7-9.
16 WST Int. Survey pp. 11-13
17 WST Int. Survey p. 13.
Elmwood Stock Farm History

The 160 acres on which the Elmwood Stock Farm Barn is located was preempted by Nicholas Snyder in 1858, but in June of 1858, Mr. Snyder sold the farm to Thomas J. Wakefield. Mr. Wakefield was a son of John Wakefield, a Judge and prominent abolitionist in nearby Kanwaka Township. Thomas J. Wakefield sold 120 acres, including the site of the barn, to Mr. Herman Bruno Saunders in 1860. Thomas J. Wakefield retained the northwest 40 acres of the farm until he sold it to his brother Mr. William H.T. Wakefield in 1865.

Mr. Saunders was a laborer for the Wakefield family. Nicholas Snyder had served with the Wakefields in the Bloomington Guard. Consequently, the farm was owned by a prominent abolitionist family and their associates from 1858 until 1869, when Mr. William H.T. Wakefield and Mr. Saunders sold their respective portions of the farm. The current owners (2021) of the Elmwood Stock Farm are conducting research on these individuals in an attempt to determine if they used the farm for any abolitionist activities.

In 1869, the 120 acres on which the barn stands were sold by Mr. Saunders to David P. Hines. Accordingly, the F.W. Beers 1873 atlas shows the farmstead was owned by “D.P. Hines.” The map also indicates that the farmstead had been established in its current location by 1873. Based on this early farmstead history, the hand-dug well near the house might have been in use by the early 1870s; however, there is no conclusive documentation at this time (2021). Both the 120 acres and the northwest 40 acres changed ownership multiple times between 1869 and 1890 when Mr. George W. Reynolds purchased the 120 acres. Mr. Reynolds constructed the house in 1898.

In 1900, Mr. Reynolds lost all of his calves to blackleg, but in December of 1900 he was expanding the farmhouse by adding an addition. In 1901, Mr. Reynolds was supplying a significant amount of milk to the nearby Willow Springs Creamery. Because the barn was designed as a dairy barn, it was likely built before 1901. The 1902 Standard Atlas of Willow Springs Township identifies the 120 acres as the “Elmwood Stock Farm” owned by George W. Reynolds.

The Reynolds family was heavily involved in education in the Willow Springs area. George Reynolds served on the school board for the Willow Springs School (#51). Three of his children, Mabel Reynolds, Dora Reynolds, and Margaret Reynolds served as teachers in the area. Mabel Reynolds served as the teacher for the 1897-1898 term at the Willow Springs Schoolhouse. Dora Reynolds taught at the Independence (#76) Schoolhouse, and Dora Reynolds served as the teacher there for the 1899-1900 term. In addition, Margaret Reynolds also served as a teacher at the Independence Schoolhouse, likely in the early 1900s. Finally, Mabel Reynolds served as a teacher at the Washington Creek School, likely in the first few years of the 20th century.

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18 Emick, p. 2.
20 The Kansas Daily Tribune, Thursday, August 7, 1879. p. 4.
21 Emick, pp. 2-3, 17.
22 Emick, p. 17.
24 More research should be conducted to determine if the property was used that early. Likely some archaeological investigations may reveal artifacts and help document the history and activities of the property.
30 Daniels, p. 186.
31 Daniels, p. 100.
32 Daniels, p. 174.
In 1905, the 120-acre Elmwood Stock Farm was sold to Mr. Carl Heinrich Franz Wacker. In 1919, his son Mr. Frank Henry Wacker acquired the northwest 40 acres through adverse possession, reuniting the original 160-acre farm into one cohesive unit.

**Barn Architecture and History**

The Elmwood Stock Farm Barn exemplifies the architecture and features of a Midwest Prairie style dairy barn. As stated in the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* MPS context, “Midwest Prairie barns are identified by their wide sweeping roofs, horizontal massing, and gable-end entrances.” With its gable roofs, north and south sheds, and hay hood, the Elmwood Stock Farm Barn is easily identified as a Midwest Prairie Barn. Like many other barns of this type, it is considerably wider than it is long. One noteworthy feature is the lack of a haymow; though, some Midwest Prairie barns were designed to house hay from floor to roof with no haymow.

The MPS refers to the period from 1900-1920 as being “The Golden Age – Farming in the Progressive Era, 1900-1920.” During this era, “rising crop prices…allowed farmers to enhance their standard of living…through improvements to both homes and outbuildings. The good times caused many farmers to once again over-expend their financial resources, mortgaging their futures on the false hope of continued prosperity.” Because the Elmwood Stock Farm Barn was likely built before 1901, it provides an early example of the optimism of farmers during this era. George Reynolds' improvements to the farm clearly indicate that he was planning for growth, despite losing his calves to blackleg in 1900. Although George Reynolds sold the farm in 1905, the barn likely functioned as a dairy barn until the early to mid-20th century.

Architecturally, the barn has some significant features. The corrugated metal roofing has protected the earlier shake shingles from deterioration. Consequently, two popular types of historic roofing materials, (shake shingles and corrugated metal) are present on the barn. In addition, the barn retains the hay trolley, trolley track, hay hood, and hay door, adding to the significance and character defining features of the barn. The milk processing room features 20th century drywall walls; that might have been added as a result of dairy regulations. The barn continued to serve the needs of a working farm until circa 2005 when it began to fall into disrepair. The barn received a 2021 Kansas Rural Preservation Grant and will undergo a preservation project in 2022. It will continue to serve the needs of a working farm and display the attributes of a ca. 1900 Midwest Prairie style dairy barn.

Through the last ten years, several surveys have been conducted to record historic resources in the entirety of Douglas County. There are seventy-seven (77) historic barns in the Midwest Prairie style recorded in the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory; twenty (20) barns have been determined to potentially contribute to the farmstead history; twenty-six (26) have been determined potentially eligible for the national register; three (3) have been determined eligible for the state register only; none of the barns are listed in either the state or national registers of historic places. Of the seventy-seven (77) barns in Douglas County, twenty-two (22) are in the Baldwin City vicinity, and five have been determined potentially individually eligible for the registers. The Elmwood Stock Farm Barn is one of those as it retains such excellent integrity.

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33 Emick, pp. 29-31.
34 Emick, pp. 40-42.
35 Davis and Spencer, p. 57.
36 Davis and Spencer, p. 58.
37 Davis and Spencer, p. 58.
38 Davis and Spencer, pp. 21-22
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

1860 Census of Kanwaka Township, Douglas County, Kansas. www.ancestry.com


Daniels, Goldie Piper. Rural Schools and Schoolhouses of Douglas County, Kansas. Telegraphics. Baldwin City, KS 66006

Douglas County Kansas Property Viewer. https://gis.douglascountyks.org/propertyviewer/


Jeffersonian Gazette, Thursday, December 20, 1900. www.newspapers.com/image/67615195

Jeffersonian Gazette. April 11, 1901. www.newspapers.com/image/67615558


Lawrence Daily World. Thursday, February 24, 1898. www.newspapers.com/image/60241032

Willow Springs Township Intensive Survey Report.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  Less than 1 acre

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)
Elmwood Stock Farm Barn

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 38.822198  -95.317388
   Latitude:  Longitude:

2 38.822198  -95.317388
   Latitude:  Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
The barn is located at 571 East 1000 Road, Baldwin City, Kansas 66006 in the northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 14 S, Range 19E. The nominated area is within a 160-acre square that includes the barn and several other ancillary structures. The boundary is limited to the footprint of the structure with a five-foot buffer to capture the individually eligible structure.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The Elmwood Stock Barn sits on a much larger farm property where other farmstead buildings are located. The selected boundary for the Elmwood Stock Farm Barn nomination is the footprint of the structure since the building is eligible for listing for its architecture. It does not cover the farmstead as a cohesive unit as not enough historic integrity remains in the other structures.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Robert Elder

organization  
date  

street & number  707 S. Creek St #516  
telephone  (785)-760-1272

city or town  Fredericksburg  
state  Texas  
zip code  78624

e-mail  robertelder1@protonmail.com

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

name  Janet Elder (majority owner)

street & number  1105 Chapel St.  
telephone  

city or town  Baldwin City  
state  Kansas  
zip code  66006

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:
List of Figures:

Figure 1: Location of the Barn within the other farm buildings.  
Figure 2: Parcel boundary for the 160-acre property, from the Douglas County Assessor’s Records.  
Figure 3: 1937 aerial of the parcel. From the Douglas County Assessor’s Records.  
Figure 4: 1966 aerial of the parcel, from Douglas County Assessor’s Records.  
Figure 5: Topo and 2 mile overview of the nominated property.  
Figure 6: Aerial of a 5 mile overview, note Baldwin City in the SE corner of the map.
Figure 2: Parcel boundary for the 160-acre property, from the Douglas County Assessor’s Records.
Property Viewer for Douglas County, Kansas

Figure 3: 1937 aerial of the parcel. From the Douglas County Assessor’s Records.
Elmwood Stock Farm Barn

Douglas County, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

Property Viewer for Douglas County, Kansas

Figure 4: 1966 aerial of the parcel, from Douglas County Assessor’s Records.
Elmwood Stock Farm Barn
571 E 1000 Rd
Baldwin City vicinity, Douglas County

Figure 5: Topo and 2 mile overview of the nominated property.
Figure 6: Aerial of a 5 mile overview, note Baldwin City in the SE corner of the map.
Name of Property: Elmwood Stock Farm Barn
City or Vicinity: Willow Springs Townships – Baldwin City vicinity
County: Douglas
State: KS
Photographer: Jamee Fiore, KS-SHPO
Date Photographed: November 20, 2019

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo Number</th>
<th>View</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>Looking at the east and south elevations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>Looking at the west and south elevations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Looking at the north elevation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interior of the barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interior of the barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Closer view of original wood shingles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>S-SW</td>
<td>Overview of the farmstead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Overview of the farmstead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Overview of the farmstead from the driveway</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photo 1
Elmwood Stock Farm Barn
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 2

Photo 3
Elmwood Stock Farm Barn
Douglas County, Kansas

Name of Property
County and State

Photo 6

Photo 7
Elmwood Stock Farm Barn
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 8

Photo 9