Kansas State Historical Society

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  Felcman, Frank & Anna Homestead

   Other names/site number  KHRI # 105-263

   Name of related Multiple Property Listing  n/a

2. Location

   street & number  282 N 60th Rd.

   city or town  Sylvan Grove

   state  Kansas code  KS county  Lincoln code  105 zip code  67481-9310

3-4. Certification

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

   Applicable State Register Criteria:  X A B X C D

   Signature of certifying official/Title  Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO

   Date

   Kansas State Historical Society
   State agency
### 5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)</th>
<th>Category of Property (Check only one box)</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X private</td>
<td>X building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing Noncontributing buildings 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>public - Local</td>
<td></td>
<td>district</td>
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<td>public - State</td>
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<td>site</td>
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<td>public - Federal</td>
<td></td>
<td>structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>object</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>1 Total</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the State Register

0

### 6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)</th>
<th>Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling – Homestead</td>
<td>VACANT – NOT IN USE</td>
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### 7. Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)</th>
<th>Materials (Enter categories from instructions)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Late 19th/Early 20th Century Movement: Post Rock</td>
<td>foundation: STONE/Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>walls: STONE/Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roof: WOOD/Shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other: BRICK</td>
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</table>
Felcman, Frank & Anna, Homestead
Sylvan Grove, Lincoln Co.
Name of Property City, County Name

Narrative Description
(Describe the current physical appearance of the property.)

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

The Frank and Anna Felcman Homestead is located in rural southern Lincoln County, Kansas, an area noted for rolling hills, grassy pastures and post rock-limestone. The property borders an area often referred to as the Wilson Flats, northeast of Wilson, Kansas, known for its flat geography, in direct contrast to the rolling hills found all around it. Deer and other wildlife are attracted to the natural food sources and two running springs that feed a small stream running near the south side of the property.

The homestead is located about 300 feet west of Sixth Road and faces south. The nominated structure consists of a 1-1/2 story limestone farmhouse that includes an attached dwelling on its west end with a separate entry. The floorplan is one room deep with an outside entry into each of the four downstairs rooms. An arched-roof cellar is visible from the outside on the north side and is only accessible from the inside of the home. At one time, a covered porch ran the full length of the south side of the home, according to an early photo.

Evidence of other structures is obvious through the remaining limestone foundations and walls on the property. These out-buildings appear to have been a barn, corral, chicken coop, and possibly a smokehouse. Although the clothesline is gone, the limestone posts that anchored it, along with the hardware, remain on the 9.2-acre property, which is partially surrounded by historic limestone fence posts, characteristic of the region. A windmill sits atop a hand-dug water well. Overall, the property remains in a state of deterioration; however, the solid limestone structure remains in great condition due to the nature of the materials and is important for its construction.

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

EXTERIOR: The nominated structure consists of the original 32' x 20' x 25' limestone/masonry vernacular homestead, plus a 25' addition also constructed of limestone with a wood frame upper story, possibly constructed in 1899. The main structure and addition are double-wall construction, each with a hip and valley roof. A shed roof extends down from the upper story roofline of the addition and has been partially destroyed by wind and weather.

The foundation is also limestone rock, and there is no basement or crawl space. A unique architectural characteristic is the presence of an outside entry door into each of the four main floor rooms. Of the two brick chimneys, one is still in good condition, and the other is no longer visible at the roofline. The house had wood shingles, but they are missing in some places and are mostly in a deteriorated state. The walls remain straight with only minor damage to some stones on the outside southwest corner near the foundation where the Main Room and Guest House/Kitchen join. Most of the original mortar is intact.

The original entry door frames are intact; however, none of the doors remain. Some wooden window frames remain; however, the window sashes and glass are missing in most windows. Stone lintels are located above each doorway and above and below each window on the main floor. The upper story windows on the long sides (north and south elevations) of the building have only lower lintels. Stone lintels are located above each doorway, and above and below each window on the main floor. Each of the upper lintels is etched with an identical graphic design.

The south (main) elevation features five window openings and four door openings on the lower level (west-east W D D W W D W D W); the upper level features four windows openings (one in the wooden addition). The east elevation features, four windows, two on each level and evenly spaced on the elevation. The west elevation features two shortened and square window openings.

1 Sylvan Grove News, October 15, 1899
INTERIOR:

First Floor

The main floor interior consists of four rooms: the West Room, Guest House/Kitchen, Main Room, East Room, and a Cellar.

The interior limestone walls are finished with lathe and plaster. The areas around the sides of each window are rounded and also finished with plaster over limestone. The wooden windowsills are cut to accommodate the molded sides. Much of the original interior plaster and lathe remains intact. The flooring is wood plank, with only a trace of linoleum flooring still visible. The visible roof rafters in the Guest House/Kitchen are also remarkably straight and have very little weather damage.

The West Room is 12' 10" x 20' x 8'. The sloping roof has been partially destroyed by wind and weather, revealing an attic space above it. A small (21" x 6') doorway leads into the Guest House/Kitchen. An 80" x 32" doorway and 24" x 58" window face to the south. Two windows measuring 24" x 43" face to the west.

According to verbal accounts, the Guest House/Kitchen was originally used as overnight accommodations for travelers through the area. In later years it was used as a kitchen. This section is 1.5 stories tall or approximately 16' tall at its peak and the room measures 19' 9" x 11' 7" x 8'. No evidence of a staircase to the upper floor remains. The room contains two openings, one providing access to the West Room (21" x 60"), an outside entry door (6' x 32"), and one window measuring 43" x 24".

The Main Room measures 16' 7" x 14' x 8'. Two large 24" x 58" windows flank the 80" x 32" doorway. On the north side of the room is a closet built under the staircase, a small 24" x 43" window and an entry door into the cellar. A four-shelf cabinet is built-in under the chimney structure on the east wall.

The cellar is accessed from the north side of the Main Room by walking through a 6.5' x 32" doorway and walking down three stone steps. Its sides and ceiling are constructed of limestone. The cellar is 14' 6" wide x 16' 2" long with a dirt floor. It features an arched 8' ceiling with a 6' square air vent to the outside. There is a 24" x 15" window on the south end. A rock ledge is built into the south end next to the doorway.

Second Floor (Starting with East Room):

A 34" x 12'4" stairway on the north side of the Main Room leads to the upper floor hallway, which measures 42" x 16' 8" x 8'. A small window (24" x 33") is located on the north side of the hallway, and a large window (24" x 43") is located on the south wall. All of the ceilings in the hallway and three primary bedrooms have a 2' slope at the north and south sides. The walls are lathe and plaster, and the floors are wood plank.

Bedroom #1, located in the southeast corner of the upper floor, measures 14'5" x 8'6" x 8' with a 6'5 1/2" x 32" doorway. A closet is located in the southwest corner of the room that measures 46" x 38" x 8". A small window (24" x 33") faces south, and a large window (24" x 43") faces east.

Bedroom #2, in the northeast corner of the upper floor, measures 15' 7" x 7" 10" x 8'. Its closet is in the northeast corner of the room and measures 32' x 52' x 8'. A small window (24" x 33") is located on the north wall, and a large window (24" x 43") is located on the east wall.: The doorway is 6'7" x 30"

Bedroom #3 is entered from the west side of the hallway and measures 17' x 13'8" x 8'. The closet is on the north side of the room and measures 41" x 82" x 8' with three 28" x 18" shelves. There is one small (24" x 33") window on the south wall. A door on the west side opens into the upper floor of the Guest House/Kitchen section.

Conclusion
The Felcman Homestead is in poor condition, though it retains good historic integrity and character defining features. It sits in its original location with generally the same historic setting from its construction. The overall materials are very deteriorated, but the design, materials, and workmanship are still present. In general, the property remains in its historic setting with an open landscape, rough topography, and some remaining historic landscape elements like fences.
8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable Criteria

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

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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.</td>
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### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

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**ARCHITECTURE**

**EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT**

### Period of Significance

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**c1885 – c1925**

### Significant Dates

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**1890**

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

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### Cultural Affiliation

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### Architect/Builder

Frank Felcman

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### Criteria Considerations

(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>removed from its original location.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>a birthplace or grave.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>a cemetery.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>a reconstructed building, object, or structure.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>a commemorative property.</td>
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<td>less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.</td>
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**Period of Significance (justification)**

Frank and Anna Felcman came to the United States from Bohemia as a married couple in 1883\(^2\) and staked their claim on the nominated property. The period of significance begins when Frank built the house, a time when many immigrants from Europe were settling in central Kansas to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the Homestead Act and continues until 1925 after Frank and Anna passed away.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary):** n/a

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\(^2\) *Wilson (KS) World*, December 18, 1924
Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that notes under what criteria the property is nominated.)

The Felcman Homestead property is both architecturally and historically significant. The home is representative of limestone homes built in the late 19th century in rural north-central Kansas. The Felcman property is in the middle of Post Rock-Limestone-Country, a band of easily accessible Greenhorn limestone deposits in central Kansas about 200 miles long from southwest to northeast and ranging from less than 10 miles to nearly 60 miles wide. Enterprising settlers, who had very little timber with which to build, quarried the stone for the construction of homes, barns, outbuildings, stores, schools, fence posts and even clothesline poles. The home's historical value is enhanced because the structure has never been modernized with electricity, plumbing or other modern conveniences.

The Felcman's immigrated to America in 1883 from Bohemia, now known as the Czech Republic. They homesteaded this property and joined with other Czechs from Bohemia in settling the area around Wilson, Kansas, which is recognized as the Czech Capital of Kansas. The term "Czech" denotes the inhabitants of historic Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia.

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

Post Rock-Limestone Region and Czech Settlement
The settlement of north-central Kansas included many European immigrants seeking a better life in a new country. After Kansas became a state in 1861, Native Americans were forcibly displaced to other areas, and the railroads began to inch their way west across America. To encourage expansion into America's frontier, The Homestead Act of 1862 was signed by President Abraham Lincoln. It presented the opportunity for Americans and immigrants alike to obtain 160 acres of land free and clear, if he or she was willing to work the land for five years, pay a small filing fee and become a U.S. citizen.

Free land was especially appealing to many, especially European nationalities who were leaving their homelands to escape mandatory military service or political or religious persecution. "The biggest boost for immigration from Bohemia and Moravia was due to the Homestead Act of 1862...This act attracted Czech and German farmers who migrated in masses to the region from Texas to Nebraska, Dakota and Kansas."

Immigrants tended to band together by nationality as they settled the West, both out of necessity due to language barriers and to retain a sense of community. Neighbors in Bohemia might continue to be neighbors in America. Extended families made the trip together. "These immigrant groups tended to establish homes together and rely upon one another for various tasks. Many did not speak English, and several areas across the state contained pockets of foreign language-speaking groups. There was a large concentration of German-Russians around Hays, Czechoslovakians around Wilson, and Italians around Pittsburg to name just a few."

"Perhaps the best known of the Czech settlements in Kansas is in Ellsworth County. The first Bohemian settler in Wilson was Francis J. Swehla who arrived on May 16, 1874, with Ceska' Osada (meaning Czech Settlement) painted on the side of his wagon. He wrote to various Bohemian newspapers in the United States advertising his Czech settlement. He praised the climate, good soil, plentiful water, building stone, and the fact that land was inexpensive. Organizations and interested individuals responded, and from 1875 to 1910 Czech immigrants settled in and around Wilson."

In his paper entitled “Bohemians in Central Kansas,” circa 1915, Swehla described the long and meandering route sometimes taken by the early Bohemian settlers as they searched for a permanent home. Large numbers of Bohemian

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3 Geokansas.ku.edu/post-rock-country, University of Kansas Geological Survey, 27 September 2021
5 www.archives.gov, National Archives, The Homestead Act of 1862, 5 August 2021
7 Pray, B, Times and Remembrance – A Kansas Legacy (Turn of the Century Press, Lawrence, Kansas, 1990), p. x of Introduction
8 Kansas Historical Society, Kansapedia, Czechs in Kansas,
and Moravian immigrants began life in America in large cities such as Chicago and New York, then ventured west to Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas to claim land. Drought, grasshoppers, extreme weather conditions and poverty drove many pioneers out, including Swehla, who lived in several different states before arriving in Bosland (later known as Wilson, Kansas). Swehla sought to bring more people from his native country to this area, which he believed offered better weather, excellent farming conditions, business opportunities, and comradery with other Bohemians. His public relations campaign largely consisted of writing letters to organized groups of his peers living in large eastern U.S. cities whom he encouraged to move to Wilson.9

Swehla’s efforts were successful. The movement of Czech settlers into Kansas was highest from 1869 and 1886, and included the Felcman’s, who were married in 1873 in Bohemia and arrived in the United States in June 1883.10 Through the Homestead Act, Frank and Anna staked their initial claim in Highland Township, Lincoln, County, the northeast Quarter of Section 26. Their new home was about nine miles northeast of Wilson in an area bordering fertile farm ground known as the Wilson Flats. Their neighbors eventually included other ex-patriots from the Old Country with surnames such as Peterka, Kroboth, Vopat, and Hanzlicek. The 1885 Kansas census lists the Felcman’s as living on the nominated property with two children and Mrs. Felcman’s sister, Fanny.11 By 1900, Kansas had more than 3,000 Bohemians within its borders.12

Post Rock Limestone13
This section references the pending MPDF “Post Rock Limestone Properties in Kansas.”

There were few trees on the western Great Plains, complicating the settlement process after 1865. New arrivals could not build log cabins as had been done in eastern Kansas. Instead, they built houses of sod and constructed dugouts in the sides of small hills. This worked for the initial years of proving up a homestead. However, there was a demand for more permanent building materials. Although western Kansas lacked trees, it was blessed with significant deposits of limestone which were soon used on homesteads. One specific type of limestone was the post rock limestone from the Greenhorn Formation, readily available just below the surface and easily quarried because of its uniform thickness of eight-to-twelve inches.14

Because the stone was heavy, quarries tended to be located close to the location of the intended use. Quarries would be opened in the vicinity of large buildings such as Fort Riley, hence the name Fort Riley Limestone. On farms and homesteads, residents would locate a source of building material and use it over a long span of time. Once cut from the quarry, the stone was transported by horse and wagon, or pulled with the use of a skid made from tree branches. With the advent of the twentieth century and mechanical transportation, automobiles replaced the horse and washing machine motors replaced hand operated drills.15

After establishing a land claim, settlers constructed post rock houses. These were similar in form and function to the sod houses of earlier homesteaders, however, post rock was a sturdy and permanent replacement. The early houses were simple in form, using a one-room functional design. Doors and windows were few. Often blankets were hung from the ceiling to serve as makeshift walls to separate sleeping quarters from the rest of the house. After fences and houses, settlers moved on to construct outbuildings made of post rock limestone. Outbuildings such as barns, cooling houses, and was houses were constructed. ... 16

The Felcman Homestead
The exact year the homestead was built is not known, however, under the terms of The Homestead Act, a dwelling had to be constructed on the land during the five years the land was being “proved up,” or improved upon through farming and construction of a permanent dwelling. Their five-year obligation to settle and improve the land was completed on July 3, 1890.17 That would put the date of construction of the house sometime between 1885 and 1890.

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9 Swehla. Bohemians in Central Kansas, Kansas Historical Collections, Topeka, KS; Kansas State Printer, 1915.
10 Wilson (KS) World, 18 December 1924
11 Ancestry.com, Kansas Census 1885, U.S. State Census Collection 1855-1925
14 Post Rock Limestone Properties in Kansas: Post Rock Limestone Geology and Quarrying, Section E, p. 4.
15 Post Rock Limestone Properties in Kansas: Post Rock Limestone Geology and Quarrying, Section E, p. 6.
16 Post Rock Limestone Properties in Kansas: Early Agricultural Years to the 1880s, Section E, p. 9.
17 U.S. Patent Record, 3 July 1890
The reason for the historic addition to the Felcman’s home is unclear. One theory is that perhaps the freight wagon traffic near their home had something to do with it. Their land bordered a well-traveled wagon road and was strategically located about halfway between Wilson nine miles to the southwest and Sylvan Grove eight miles to the north. Freight haulers met the trains in Wilson and Sylvan Grove and came by the Felcman’s property regularly, especially after the railroads arrived in 1887, hauling supplies, farming equipment and other necessities, just as modern-day truckers do today. With the heavy traffic near their doorstep, the Felcman’s could reason that an addition to their home for overnight lodging could be quite lucrative for them. So, an addition constructed in 1899 may have been built to take advantage of that opportunity.\textsuperscript{18}

The design of the home, with entry doors into each room of the main floor and an inside-access cellar, is unique, but most notable is the fact that the building is in such great condition for its age. The limestone blocks remain intact and sturdy, a testament to the talents and forward thinking of the Felcman’s, who built the house to withstand the elements of weather and time.

Frank and Anna raised a family of four on the farm. Joseph and Anna were born in Bohemia, and Sophie and Josie were born at the homestead. After the death of Anna in 1924 and Frank in 1925, daughter Anna and her husband Frank Rezabek inherited the home and there they raised their family. Daughter Gladys, who never married, and son Glenn, a widower, remained in the home until they passed away in 2006 and 2007, respectively, thus ending 122 years of continuous family ownership. The Felcman Homestead is a reminder of both the struggles and the triumphs of an immigrant family that sought a better life in America.

\textsuperscript{18} Sylvan Grove (KS) News, 5 October 1899
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Sylvan Grove (KS) News, 15 October 1899, reference to construction of addition to home
U.S. Patent Record, 3 July 1890, transferring NE Quarter of Section 26, Highland Township to Frank Felcman, Registrar of Deeds, Lincoln County, Kansas
*Sylvan Grove News*, (Sylvan Grove, KS).

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.2

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)

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<th>38.895491</th>
<th>-98.394792</th>
<th>2</th>
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<tr>
<td>Latitude:</td>
<td>Longitude:</td>
<td>Latitude:</td>
<td>Longitude:</td>
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</table>

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The Felcman Homestead building is extant and located at NE ¼ of SE ¼ of NE ¼ of Section 26, Township 13S, Range 10W, Lincoln County, Kansas.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected).

The nominated boundary includes the footprint of the building and a 10-foot buffer around the structure.
11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Terry Lilak
organization
street & number  211 N. Kentucky Ave.
city or town  Sylvan Grove
state  Kansas
zip code  67481
e-mail  terrylilak@gmail.com

date  September 30, 2021
telephone  785 524-6034

Property Owner:

name  Richard & Helen Reeves Trust, c/o Lori Reeves
street & number  250 S. 60th Rd
city or town  Sylvan Grove
state  Kansas
zip code  67481

date
telephone

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Figure 1: Property Map
Figure 2: Overview Map
Figure 3: Topographic Map
Felcman, Frank & Anna, Homestead
Name of Property
Felcman Homestead
Latitude: 38.895491 Longitude: -96.394792
Sylvan Grove, Lincoln County
City, County Name