NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 *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 (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name JOHN McCARTHY HOUSE

other names/site number 091-1480-0004

2. Location

street & number 19700 SUNFLOWER ROAD ☐ not for publication

city or town EDGERTON ☒ vicinity

state KANSAS code KS county JOHNSON code 091 zip code 66021

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 ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Richard D. Pankratz D-SHPO 5/31/00
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:)

JOHN McCARTHY HOUSE
Name of Property

JO ON COUNTY, KANSAS
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: SINGLE DWELLING

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: SINGLE DWELLING

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID 19TH CENTURY: GOTHIC REVIVAL

OTHER: VERNACULAR

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: LIMESTONE

walls STONE: LIMESTONE

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

JOHN McCARTHY 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.

☒ **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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1860

Significant Dates

1860, 1905, 1923

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibilography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository:

JOHN McCARTHY HOUSE
Name of Property

JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ONE ACRE

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	326080	4293010
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title JOEL RHODES / RICH LIPPINCOTT

organization JOHNSON COUNTY MUSEUMS date

street & number 6305 LACKMAN ROAD telephone

city or town SHAWNEE state KS zip code 66217

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name JOHN AND KATHY KING

street & number 19700 SUNFLOWER ROAD telephone

city or town EDGERTON state KS zip code 66021

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Built circa 1860, the McCarthy House (pronounced McCarty, according to descendants) is a one and one half-story center hall structure. Stylistically, it is a vernacular version of the mid-19th century rural Gothic style. The source of inspiration for farm homes in the rural Gothic style was the literature written by mid-19th century theorist and tastemaker, Andrew Jackson Downing. Gothic revival was characterized as the only suitable architecture for a Christian home. As a result, many mid-19th century farm homes were constructed emulating this example (with varying levels of aesthetic success).

The house is built of native Kansas limestone, most probably quarried on the property. The plan of the house is "L" shaped, consisting of a two-over-two room with center passage front section with an ell extending off the north corner of this section. A wrap around porch in the Queen Anne tradition was constructed in 1905 but removed in 1996. A single story ell was built later (1923) extending the original rear ell. It too, is built of native limestone. The house has the steep gables associated with Gothic architecture and a center front gablet over the main entry. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building appears structurally sound; the only evident areas of deterioration are on the rear porches, a later replacement of the original. The stonework of the house is sound, solid, and has had necessary tuck-pointing at intervals over the life of the structure.

The McCarthy house fronts a county road (Sunflower Road) to the east. The drive enters the property at the north side of the original yard, running along the north side of the house and to the rear. There is some evidence of original planting still existing in the yard: symmetrically planted White pine and cedar trees, some of which remain. While the Red cedars are native trees and could have been transplanted from the surrounding woods, it is believed that White pines were not introduced to the Western Missouri/Kansas frontier until significantly post-Civil War.

The surrounding countryside has retained much of its 19th Century rural character. The property is about one mile northeast of Edgerton, KS. This picturesque town has preserved much of its 19th/early 20th century architecture, and few substantial changes are expected to the environs in the next few years. This town and surrounding area seem to be out of the path of imminent development.

A small gable roofed structure is located near the southwest corner of the house. This appears to have been a storage shed or perhaps a smokehouse. There is a large gambrel roof barn with attached glazed tile silo about 100 yards northwest of the house. This barn dates from around

the turn of the century. There is a machine storage shed, of approximately the same date, near the barn. These properties are not included in the nomination.

EXTERIOR

The front or east facade of the McCarthy house consists of three bays on both the first and second floors. On the first floor, the centered front door has been replaced with a typical Queen Anne, oval glass, door. The other two bays are double hung, four over four windows.

Evidence of the original front porch is non-existent. The most recent porch was a turn-of-the-century replacement. It extended from the north side of the front door, across the south end of the front facade and wraps around the south side of the house. This porch was probably added during a circa 1900 remodeling; it is pictured in a photograph dated 1904. From this photograph one can see the central second floor opening was originally a door, today replaced by a window. The porch was removed because of structural instability in spring 1996. The removal of the porch gives a closer likeness to the original appearance of the house.

Other second floor window openings retain their original configuration. Some are small, square, casement windows, set very low to the floor on the interior. Full size double hung windows are used elsewhere. The small casement windows have four panes of glass that allow them to resemble one sash of the larger, double-hung windows used elsewhere. Most or all windows appear to be early 20th century replacements: style and construction in keeping with the windows in the 1923 rear addition. Nowhere on this structure is evidence of any use of outside shutters as a window covering. Aluminum-framed storm windows cover all window openings on the house.

The limestone construction material is uncoursed, random stone. It is of a relatively uniform gray coloration, however there are variations in color from very dark gray to golden honey color. The front facade and south side of the central portion, which were probably considered the primary facades of the house, have finer stonework than other facades. On the front and south facades some stones have been worked into flat surfaces and square corners. The rear and entire north facades have much rougher and more random stonework, with little evidence of the stones having been worked into shape. One interesting detail about the stonework: all windows, both first and second floor, have straight, square, worked stone lintels except the three first floor double hung windows on the north side. These windows have segmental arched lintels made

up of several stones that are not as finely worked as the other lintels. However, the second floor windows directly above these have the worked stone lintels. Why this variation in construction methods exists, cannot be explained at present. Verbal tradition has it that the stone was quarried somewhere to the north of the house on a part of the original property.

In the 1904 photograph a large brick chimney is visible just to the south of the center front gable on the front facade. This was added during the circa 1900 remodeling to allow for central heat via a furnace in the cellar. The northeast corner of the south front room was enclosed with boards to provide a space for this chimney. A closet, which has undergone significant alterations, was used to disguise this chimney on the second floor.

The south facade has a centered chimney in the gable. Double hung windows similar in size to those on the first floor are positioned each side of this chimney. This chimney appears to have been built for wood burning stoves, as there is no evidence of a fireplace in this wall on either the first or second floor. Due to the very thick stone walls of the house, the chimney is flush on both the exterior and the interior. The north facade has a similar chimney.

In the 1904 photograph a section of the replacement porch appears to have been enclosed with lattice on the west end of the south facade. Its use or function is unknown. Family tradition states that a *Porte cochere* was built on the south side of the porch along the rear ell, so this photograph may document part of such a structure. The south facade of the original rear ell contains a door and window. A centered casement window is located on the second floor. The south facade of the added rear ell (1923) also has a door and window. This window is of a similar type to the casements used elsewhere.

A porch appears to have been original to the south facade of the rear ell. A porch positioned here would also cover the centered window and west door into the south room of the front section. This opening retains its hewn lintel and what is probably the only original door remaining in the house. This is a typical mid-19th century four panel door with an original or very early replacement box lock. A hewn lintel is also obvious on the 1923 rear ell addition. Presently, this area of the south facade contains a circa 1940 poured concrete porch. A roof covers this porch and a small wood floored porch that extends along the later one-story ell addition. The porch roof here is very deteriorated and has been temporarily shored up to prevent collapse. It is difficult to determine just what the original porch form was, but judging by door placement, it is certain to have resembled the present structure in size and orientation.

There are ell additions to the rear or west facade. This facade consists of a section of the back of the front block of the house (where the only original door is located) and the back or west side of the 1923 addition. Prior to the 1923 addition, the west exterior wall ended with the west wall of the original rear ell extension. This facade originally contained a large primitive, cooking fireplace which was the only one in the house. Stoves in the front rooms supplemented heat. Evidence of the original firebox can be seen in the cellar foundation. As well, the extended firebox size and larger chimney are visible in the west interior wall of the original rear ell. When the 1923 addition was constructed, the fireplace was closed off and a doorway cut through the west wall of the ell into the new addition. The rear (west) facade of the added ell has a wood sided gable above the stone first floor level. It appears that this section was always comprised of a single story. There is a small, centered brick chimney in this gable of this ell.

The north facade of the house consists of the north side of the front section, the north wall of the original rear ell, and the north wall of the 1923 addition. This is the longest facade of the house, extending approximately 50 feet from east to west. This facade has five window openings on the first floor. Those in the front section and in the original rear ell have double hung casements that match windows on the front facade. In the 1923 rear ell addition there are two casement windows, matching the door and window on the south side in placement. These windows resemble the casement windows on the second floor of the front section of the house. The entire north facade of the house is covered by a heavy growth of deciduous vines.

On the second floor of the north facade there are three openings. The east window on the north facade of the front section is a double hung window similar to those on the first floor. The west window on this side is a small casement similar to those on the second floor of front facade. The original rear ell also has a centered casement on the second floor. There is evidence of an opening into the cellar, located under the window in the original rear ell, on this facade. This side of the house shows the roughest stone work.

INTERIOR

The interior of the McCarthy is very well preserved. There have been few alterations to the original details. Most of the original woodwork is present. The walnut newel post and stair rail are extant in the central hall. The present flooring is thought to be original construction. It

appears to be yellow pine, tongue and grooved boards, about four inches in width. All flooring is the same width; it has been refinished recently.

Some interior doors have been replaced. However, there is one original door in the south room of the front section. This door is on the west or rear facade. It has a roughly worked wood lintel visible on the interior. All plaster has been removed from this room, exposing the stone. This door and the windows of this room retain their original simply molded woodwork. There is no evidence of any type of corner block or pedimented effect, as in the Greek Revival style, with the McCarthy house woodwork.

The first floor of the front section consists of two rooms separated by the central hall. The north room is smaller than the south as space for the stairs was taken from this room. Both north and south rooms have chimneys built into the outside walls. There is no extension or protrusion of a chimney breast or firebox into the rooms. One can assume that the house was constructed with wood stoves planned as the primary heat source. On the second floor there is one large room on the south and two smaller rooms on the north. The rear room on the north has only a small, floor-level casement window for light. This room is currently used as a bathroom.

The original rear ell, built at the same time as the front section, contains one room on both the first and second floors. This ell extends off the northwest corner of the house. It is flush with the north wall of the front section. Connection between the rear ell and the front section is provided by a door at the rear of the central hall.

The first floor room of the ell is currently used as a kitchen. It is believed this was the historic use for the room, as well. The woodwork in this room is composed simply of boards around the windows. These may be similar to the backband type casing evident in the south front room. Such casing was used to provide a working level for plastering the walls. After plastering, decorative molding, like that present in the south front room, could have been applied over the boards. If this room was used as a kitchen, decorative moldings may have been considered unnecessary for such a utilitarian room. This room is unique in having the only fireplace in the house. It was located on the west wall of the room, centered, and extending about 18 inches into the room. The firebox would have extended into the approximately two foot thick exterior walls of the house. The foundation necessary to support a fireplace can been seen in the cellar under this section.

When the second rear ell was constructed (1923) a door was cut directly through this fireplace construction, connecting the new room to the existing house. Because of the depth of chimney breast and exterior wall, this doorway forms a short hall about three feet in length. The second floor of the original ell consists of a single room, accessed from the rear of the upper central hall. It has ceilings that follow the roof slope and the small casement windows similar to those on the second floor of the front facade.

Significance

The John McCarthy House is eligible for National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C: Architectural Significance. The home is a rare surviving example of early Johnson County, Kansas settlement domestic architecture. Its interpretation of form and usage of vernacular materials represents an unusual but clear interpretation of the American Gothic Revival, made popular in the mid-19th Century by Andrew Jackson Downing. This is the best surviving example of this architectural style from this period in Johnson County, Kansas.

The property demonstrates an outstanding degree of integrity in setting, association and feeling. The property also maintains a high degree of integrity in materials and architectural purity. The setting and usage of materials further adds significance to the property as an outstanding example of rural vernacular Gothic Revival architecture. The recent removal of a turn-of-the-century porch addition allows its c.1860 appearance to be seen clearly.

Built circa 1860, the McCarthy (pronounced McCarty, according to descendants) is a one and one half-story center hall structure. Stylistically, it is a vernacular version of the mid-19th century rural Gothic style. The source of inspiration for farm homes in the rural Gothic style was the literature written by mid 19th century theorist and tastemaker, Andrew Jackson Downing. As a result, many mid-19th century farm homes were constructed emulating this example (with varying levels of aesthetic success). Many, like the McCarthy House, absorb aspects of the style, and therefore are classified as vernacular interpretations rather than high style examples.

The house is built of native Kansas limestone, most probably quarried on the property. The plan of the house is "L" shaped, consisting of a two-over-two room with center passage front section with an ell extending off the north corner of this section. A wrap around porch in the Queen Anne tradition was constructed in 1905, removed in 1996. A single story ell was built later (1923) extending the original rear ell. It too, is built of native limestone. The house has the steep gables associated with Gothic architecture and a center front gable over the main entry. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building appears structurally sound; the only evident areas of deterioration are on the rear porches, a later replacement of the original. The stonework of the house is sound, solid, and has had necessary tuck-pointing at intervals over the life of the structure.

The house's circa 1860 date of construction makes it significant since most early eastern Kansas construction was of frame or log--a stone structure indicated a degree of permanence lacking in other construction materials. An exact date of construction cannot be pinpointed as building permits were not required until the mid 1960s, tax assessments were sporadic, and a large amount of early Johnson County records have been lost. Nevertheless, after examining extant materials, it is reasonable to place the construction date at circa 1860 and not later than 1874. There are four reasons for this estimation.

The strongest case for this date comes from the changes in real estate value between 1857 and 1860. In 1854, when Johnson County was opened for white settlement, the Shawnee had first claim to the 200 acre parcels. The remainder of the land was granted to war veterans for payment of service to the country. An article in the "History of Edgerton, Kansas"states that in 1857, John McCarthy purchased a 200 acre tract for $1.50/acre, from James A. Fellows, Pvt. Michigan Militia (Pvt. Fellows was a Veteran of the 1830s Blackhawk war). Other sources place the value of the land at $1.25/acre, which means that at the time of purchase in 1857 McCarthy's real estate was valued between $200 to $300.

Due to references of the first Catholic masses in Edgerton taking place in the McCarthys' log cabin in 1857, it appears the first McCarthy home on the site was a log structure of undetermined size and type. This is consistent with pioneer families who typically lived in temporary quarters, until a permanent home could be constructed. That construction usually began as soon the temporary dwelling was completed. Accordingly, the 1860 Federal Census of Johnson County, Kansas shows the McCarthy real estate valued at $1,600. This significant increase in value - at least $1,300 - indicates that substantial improvements, such as the construction of a permanent dwelling, had been made since 1857.

Judging from interior space plans, extant woodwork, exterior detailing and building technology, settlement patterns and social history, a Civil War era construction date is reasonable.

Finally, the 1874 Johnson County Atlas shows an occupied house adjacent to an orchard on the property belonging to McCarthy. The outline of the house shows a porch in the same location it is presently.

Regardless of the absence of an exact date of construction, the McCarthy house can be considered of historic interest to both Johnson County and the Kansas City area as well. The

McCarthy family was one of prominence in early Johnson County. They were active in the local Irish and Catholic communities, and eventually helped found a church in the Edgerton area. John McCarthy was a contractor responsible for construction of some of Kansas City's first streets. The family remained prominent, and there are descendants living in the area still.

Furthermore, the McCarthy family is strongly indicative of millions of first generation Americans immigrating across the western frontier; starting towns, settling the land, beginning new lives in virgin territory. The home is located in McCamish Township, very close to the route of the Santa Fe trail in Johnson County. The McCarthy house is also significant because of its relationship to American architectural design. This house is a simplified example of the rural Gothic style popularized by mid-19th century taste-makers such as A.J. Downing and Alexander Davis. In his 1842 book, *Cottage Residences,* Downing illustrated a stone "ornamental farmhouse" that bears a striking resemblance to the McCarthy house. The central front gable is the most prominent feature of the style. The Picturesque movement in architecture and landscape design, of which Downing's designs were a part, was a cultural phenomenon that spanned the nation. It reached from the modest homeowner to the extremely wealthy, and helped shape our cities and suburbs, from the mid-19th century to the present day.

The architectural significance and the home's design derivation from pre-Civil War Gothic Revival is clearly illustrated by several obvious features. Features such as the symmetrical 3 ranked primary facade. The steeply pitched center wall gable above the front door is directly from a Davis pattern book for "An Ornamental Farm House." The steeple pitched center gable, in fact, tends to be the defining detail which identifies a structure as Gothic Revival (or striving to emulate a high style prototype). This architectural feature has been associated with rural domestic architecture in popular culture since its placement in the painting "American Gothic" by American Realist artist, Grant Wood.

Other features on the house which clearly link it with the Gothic Revival style are the eyebrow or frieze windows above roofline, paired windows on the gable ends and masonry construction style. Additionally the center passage floor plan with single flanking rooms and rear kitchen ell is similar to the floor plans addressed by Downing.

McCarthy family history

John McCarthy was born in Ireland in 1812, and immigrated to the United States in 1847 with his wife Mary. Hundreds of thousands of their fellow countrymen did as well because of the great potato famine. The Irish generally came to America seeking fortune or at least the promise of equality of opportunity which the United States represented. John and Mary left their firstborn son, Florence, (b. 1845) in Ireland and did not send for him until 1854, when they were settled in Louisville.

John initially supported his family by laboring for the railroads in Maine, Ohio and Kentucky. In 1857, John, Mary and their children came to southwestern Johnson County and settled in Edgerton.

When Kansas opened for white settlement in 1854, a large number of settlers poured into Johnson County to build new lives. Johnson County sits adjacent to Jackson and Cass Counties in Missouri, which had been settled since the early 1800's. It is believed that many settlers lived in Kansas before it was opened for white settlement, although this cannot be documented. As soon as 1857, cohesive communities were beginning to form. Olathe, the second area settled and present day county seat, was a thriving small community well before statehood. Other small towns, especially those located along migration trails, such as McCamish and Lanesfield were also well documented. Built before the railroad came through the county along these trail roads, the McCarthy house was located near these early communities.

The McCarthys were an early and prominent presence in this part of the county and the name is mentioned frequently, although large descriptions of their life or personal effects do not exist. It is known, however, that shortly after settlement, the McCarthys' helped establish a Roman Catholic parish in Edgerton. In fact, the first Catholic services in McCamish Township were held in the first McCarthy log home. The first church in the township was built shortly after in the village of McCamish, but moved to Edgerton after the new town was platted in 1869. Furthermore, John McCarthy's children were students in the first Lanesfield school (second LF school is listing in NRHP) in the town of Lanesfield. The family's focus eventually moved toward Edgerton after 1869, as Lanesfield was abandoned for growing railroad communities.

John McCarthy lived on the property until his death in 1881, and the property was passed to his son John W. and his wife, Martha. In 1890, the property left the hands of the McCarthy family and was sold to Mr. John Pettyjohn, the sale of which can be found in deed book 65, page 88.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Blair, Edward, *History of Johnson County Kansas*, Standard Publishing Co. Lawrence, Kansas, 1915.

Downing, A.J. *The Architecture of Country Houses*, John Wiley and Son, New York, New York, 1850

Downing, A.J. *Cottage Residences,* John Wiley and Son, New York, New York, 1842.

Johnson County Atlas, 1874

Johnson County Kansas Cemetery Index, Johnson County Genealogical Society and Library, Inc. Shawnee Mission, Kansas, 1983.

Johnson County Census, 1860, 1870.

King, John and Kathy. Documents in owners' possession: deeds, covenants, mortgage records.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Knopf Publishing, New York. 1986.

Oral History, Neil McCarthy, 1996, 1997.

Oral Interview, John and Kathy King, 1997.

Owens, Sharon, *History of Edgerton, Kansas,* Edgerton Historical Society,1983.

Sachs, David, and Erlich, George. A Guide to Kansas Architecture.
University Press of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, 1996.

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property stands on a one acre tract contained in the SE4 of S6, T15, R22, beginning 1223.87' S NE CR, SE 1/4 456.53' 199853' W 850.22' N G 694.50' to PT ON N/L S ½ S ½ NE 1/4 E 199.66' S L 236.82' E 650.17' to POB 10 Acres M/L Ex 4.372 AC EX 5 Acres EX 11.98 ACS EX 6.21.acres Ex 80.225 ACS EX 10 ACS .4803 ACS & EX .36 ACS 37.3727. approximately 1/8 mi Northeast of the town of Edgerton, Kansas (S7,T15,R22) in unincorporated Johnson County, Kansas. The property is bound by Sunflower road to the East, Kansas State Highway 56 to the south, and by farmland to the north and the west.

Boundary Justification

The one acre tract that the house stands on is located on approximately 40 of the original 160 acres. The other 120 acres remains farmland. A variety of non-contributing farm structures which do not detract from the integrity or feeling of the structure and environs stand outside the boundaries of the nomination.

Edgerton Quad
JOHN McCarthy House
UTM Coordinates
15 326080
4293010