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 Johnson House

other names/site number 113-3210-0015

2. Location

street & number 226 West Lincoln ☐ not for publication

city or town Lindsborg ☐ vicinity

state Kansas code KS county McPherson code 113 zip code 67456

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 2-12-98
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:) _____

Johnson House
Name of Property

McPherson County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [X] 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)

Late Victorian: Second Empire

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: limestone
walls Brick
roof Other: composition
other

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

Johnson House
Name of Property

McPherson 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

Commercial

Period of Significance

1887-1911

Significant Dates

1887

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Daniel D. Johnson

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:

Kansas State Historical Society

Johnson House
Name of Property

McPherson County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	615100	4270880
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 Sigrid "Susie" V. Ruggels

organization _____ date April 21, 1997

street & number 226 West Lincoln telephone 913-227-2398

city or town Lindsborg state KS zip code 67456

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.)

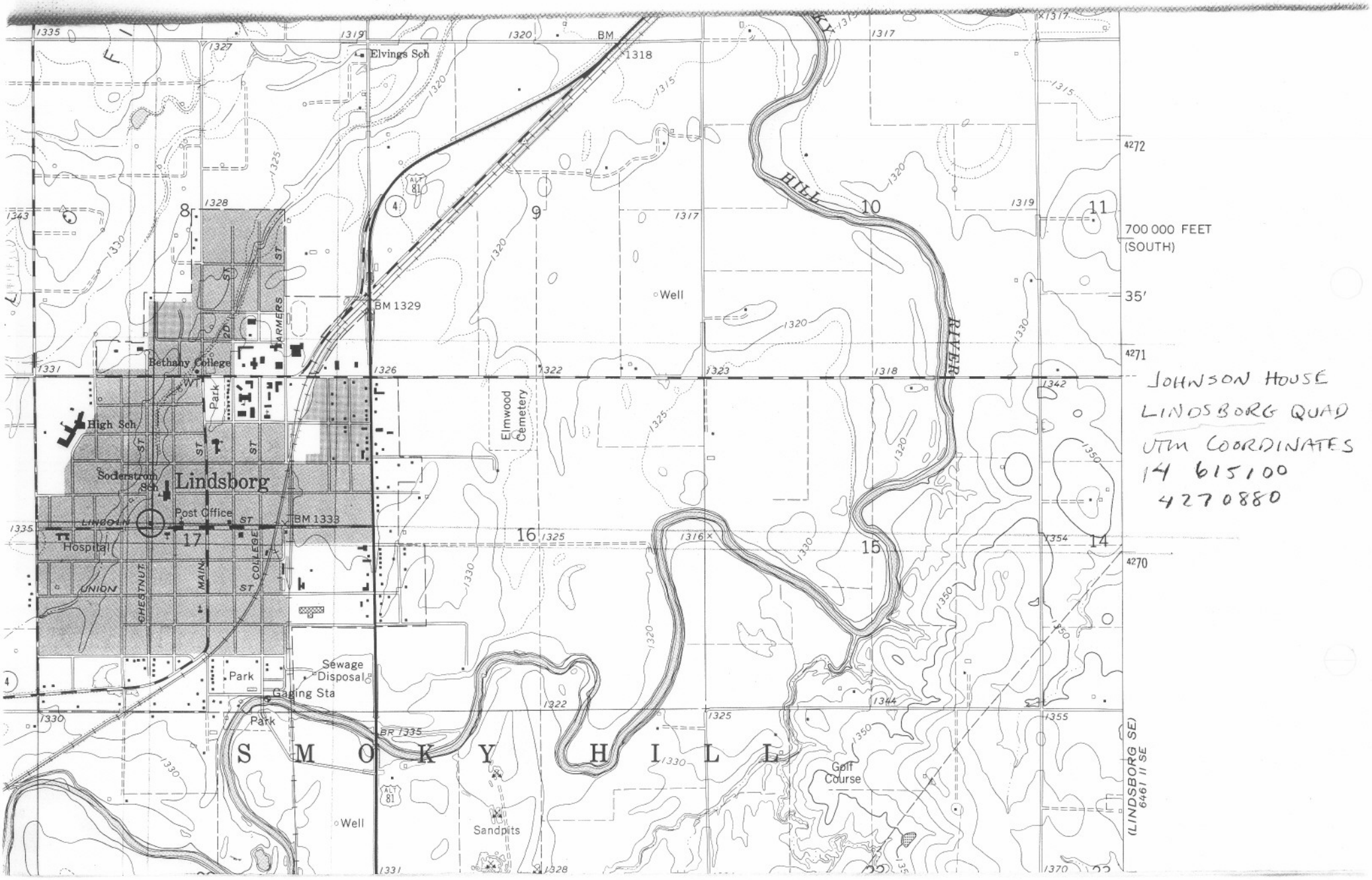
name William Lee & Sigrid V. Ruggels

street & number 226 West Lincoln telephone 913-227-2398

city or town Lindsborg state KS zip code 67456

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.



JOHNSON HOUSE
LINDSBORG QUAD
UTM COORDINATES
14 615100
4270880

The D. Johnson House is a 2-story, brick structure built in the Second Empire style located at 226 West Lincoln Street, Lindsborg, McPherson County, Kansas. It sits on a large southwest corner lot, fronting south on Lincoln Street. The design is ell-shaped with the main section a square on the west and the ell a rectangle joined to the main section on the northeast. A single-story porch wraps completely around the east and south walls of the ell adding visual balance to the design. Cut limestone blocks face a native stone foundation that raises the first floor above ground level. Two brick chimneys penetrate the roof. Much of the roof is flat, becoming nearly vertical in the characteristic Mansard style when it approaches the eaves. The plunging roof, however, terminates in a broad, horizontal overhang supported by decorative brackets. Double entrance doors are located near the eastern edge of the main section beneath a single transom across both doorways. Each door has an arched upper pane of glass as does a second story door directly above that opens out on to the overhanging entry-way porch. A polygonal bay rises from the ground to the roof just west of the entrance doorways. It is continued upward by a wood cupola rising above the flat portion of the roof. Wide, south-facing bay windows on each floor in the bay are flanked by narrow side widows. All windows in this bay tower have curved tops. A rectangular bay on the west has paired, narrow windows on each floor facing west, flanked by narrow side windows. A dormer opens into the attic above this bay, and a similar dormer provides light from the east. All windows on the main floors are double hung. All are above exterior molded aggregate sills and are topped by molded aggregate crowns most likely made in Lindsborg by Ed Freeman who manufactured similar sills and crowns for the adjacent Carlson house under construction at the same time. The interior of the house has high ceilings, elongated windows, and elaborately decorated doors and milled moldings. The house is in fair condition and has had very little permanent alteration since its construction.

Construction of the D. Johnson House began in April 1887 according to contemporary newspaper reports. It is located on a rectangular corner lot, 162.5' (east-west) by 100', in a residential section on the western fringe of downtown at 226 West Lincoln Street in Lindsborg, McPherson County, Kansas (pop. 3,800). The west boundary of the property is Third Street and until 1996, its street address was 104 North Third even though its orientation is south toward Lincoln. The north boundary is a private residence and the east boundary is an alley. The house is situated approximately 90 feet from Lincoln and 75 feet from Third street. A half-circle, aged sidewalk serves the front entrance from both the southwest and southeast. Several mature trees fill the front yard, and the grounds have had minimal landscaping in recent years. A non-contributing two-car garage sits near the southeast corner of the lot.

The main section of the house is approximately 36' by 36' and the ell is 14' (east-west) by 20'. The ell joins the main section about one foot south of the main north wall. The first-story porch is approximately 8' deep. The porch has suffered considerable water damage at its most westerly part on both the roof and floor, and requires foundation work, new supporting posts, and structural work on its floor and roof frame. Virtually all the original floor and ceiling wood can be salvaged. The roof is covered with aging rolled roofing. A complete, decorative one-half of an original support post remains, providing an accurate pattern for reproduction of entire posts. The remaining posts appear to be about 50 years old and contain considerable dry rot. The wooden railing that once edged the porch roof is gone, and the original first floor railing has been replaced. Both originals are clearly shown in circa 1900 photographs of the house in the possession of its present owners. The north-east corner of the porch has been enclosed with sliding glass doors, providing an entry way to the kitchen. This is the only evident major structural change to the house. The original kitchen door is gone, and the kitchen-door transom is blocked from the inside, although the transom opening remains on the outside.

The native-stone foundation rises about 2'6" above the ground, where it is faced with cut-limestone blocks crowned with a decorative band that matches the exterior window-sills. Three original limestone blocks serve as front steps onto an 8' x 6' x 7" limestone slab making up the front porch. Some shaling has occurred, but steps and slabs are quite serviceable and some traces of the original carved edges remain. The front porch railing is gone and the replacement iron banisters are barely usable. The original pair of large, metal brackets partially supporting the overhanging front porch remain in place and the original decorative porch roof railing and posts, in need of some repair, are those shown in early photographs of the house.

Exterior walls are brick, now painted white, with about a quarter in need of repointing. Some poorly repaired vertical cracking due to settling has occurred in the walls. Decorative barge board, evident in early photographs, that covered the spaces between the 70 brackets supporting the Mansard roof overhang has been covered with exterior vinyl siding. The siding is cut out to expose the brackets and is attached at a 45 degree angle, disguising the width of the overhang. Originally, the overhang trapped rainwater runoff and directed it to down spouts hugging the brick walls. This feature was defeated in the most recent (circa 1990) re-roofing (with asphalt shingles). The flat portion of the roof, approximately 37' above ground, is covered with aging rolled roofing. The original ornate

ironwork is gone, however original photographs and about 100 broken pieces of the ironwork found on the premises, provide a pattern for possible restoration.

There are 36 windows in the two main floors of the house. Most are covered with modern storm windows, framed with vinyl siding that covers, but does not replace the original wooden frames. Two windows have been totally bricked in and one is partially bricked. A fourth is blocked from the inside, but the sashes remain in place. The glass in the upper half of the original double entry way doors is old but not original. About the bottom two-thirds of one of the original etched doorway windows is stored in the attic, its etching matching that of early photographs.

The front doors open into a 7' by 20' front hallway. The front stairs rise on the right straight to the second floor. A carved balcony on the left curves sharply back along a second floor hallway parallel to the stairs. The original ceilings in both main floors are approximately 10' in height as is the unfinished attic. A variety of "modernizing" affects most ceilings. In the entrance hallway, ceiling tile furring strips were nailed directly through the plaster which caused enough damage that the plaster could not be salvaged. In the front parlor, dining room, and what is now the downstairs bathroom, a false ceiling has been constructed about 18" below the original. The two west rooms downstairs have original ceilings. The first-floor kitchen and all but two small rooms on the second floor have removable ceiling panels in a metal grid work about 12" below the original ceiling. All floors are carpeted over the original finished wood floors, reported to be quarter-sawn pine on the first floor and oak on the second.

There are two interior doors in the front hallway, The first opens left near the front entrance into the living room and the second opens diagonally at the far end into the dining room. The living room opens north into the dining room through an 6' arched opening that can be closed by a pair of pocket doors. The living room opens west into the ladies' parlor through a similar door arrangement. The two west rooms are connected by an arched passage that never had doors. A small 7' by 12' room in the northwest corner of the first floor is now a bathroom. Two east doors open from the dining room into a pass-through pantry and a hallway to the kitchen, which occupies the first floor ell. South of these two passages is a small butler's pantry with a pass-through to the dining room, now blocked on the dining room side. A back stairway leads upward from the northeast corner of the kitchen. Beneath these stairs is the interior basement stairway, opening from the kitchen.

Throughout the house, walls are covered by several layers of wallpaper. Elaborate millwork used to frame doorways and windows, diminishes in complexity as the rooms move from public to private space. Except for the dining and living rooms, the millwork, made in Lindsborg by C. V. Rosberg, is virtually intact throughout the house. Plain, vertical moldings were removed above doorways in those rooms during the modernization when transoms were blocked (but not removed) as the ceilings were lowered. At one time, a renter painted all the doors, door frames and window frames on the first floor and part of the second using an oil-based, rather ugly shade of off pink. All woodwork in the house was later painted white. While the original varnish shade and style can be determined by careful stripping, it is most likely impossible to successfully completely uncover the original finish intact.

Most of the original walls in the house are in good shape or can be repaired. Most of the first floor ceilings, insofar as can be observed, are in reparable shape except for some water damage in the south bay. Walls on the second floor are also repairable, but there are several areas in the ceiling that have suffered water damage from roof leaks and may need to be replaced.

The second story floor plan resembles that of the first floor. The three west rooms are identical except that a single door joins the two southwest rooms. The small room at the northwest above the first floor bathroom, most likely originally a nursery, was converted to a kitchen during a rental period. A small area above the downstairs entrance hall opens into the second floor living room.

The stairway opens onto the top of a t-shaped hallway. To the north are doors on the right to a bedroom in the ell and to the back stairway. The attic stairs are accessible across from the back stairway door. To the south, the hall passes along a banister to open into the upstairs living room. The bottom of the T opens on the right to what was probably a maid's room or small bedroom and is now the upstairs bathroom. The end opens into the west bay room. On the left of this hallway are two small high windows that open into a pair of closets serving the upstairs living room.

The main section of the attic is floored but otherwise unfinished and is completely open except for roof supports. A nearly vertical stairway leads to a trap door in the roof. The attic ell was walled at some early period and a doorway connects the two rooms.

The full basement is similarly divided into two rooms. The main section floor is about four feet below ground level with a low unfinished ceiling that has less than 6' clearance in some areas. About 4 inches of concrete were added at some period. The old boiler, now in disrepair, is located near the west wall. Cellar stairs exit to the north. Two chimneys rise from the basement. The first, about 15' from the west wall, served the original boiler, a fireplace in the living room, since blocked, and stoves on the second floor. It is now in use by a forced air furnace, which also air conditions the first floor. The second chimney is in the ell immediately east of the main section. It originally served the kitchen and second floor ell and is now in use by a newer low-pressure hot water system providing heat to the first floor and the south and west rooms on the second floor. A forced air furnace in the attic provides heat for the south rooms on the second floor.

The D. Johnson House (1887) is being nominated to the National Register under criteria B for its historical association with Daniel (D.) Johnson (1843-1911), a Lindsborg merchant, and under criteria C for its architectural significance as a Second Empire house. D. Johnson was a Lindsborg pioneer, a member of the first city council after Lindsborg was incorporated, an organizer of Lindsborg's Mission Church, and at the time of his death, a highly respected and very successful merchant and landowner. The *Lindsborg News* reporting D. Johnson's funeral in April 19, 1911 said the Mission church "was crowded to its utmost capacity to accommodate the friends in attendance and hundreds were unable to get in."

Swedish emigrants settled in the Smoky River Valley in central Kansas during the 1860s and '70s, founding several towns including Lindsborg, currently the largest. The original pioneers spent their first efforts on constructing small dwellings and breaking prairie for their farms. As their industry and thrift were rewarded, they built churches, schools and businesses in town. By the 1880s they were affluent enough to construct large commercial buildings along Main Street and to begin to have multi-storied houses. The home of Daniel Johnson was one of the first "show" homes constructed in Lindsborg and remains one of its largest.

D. Johnson was born in Täfvelsås, Kronoborgslän, Sweden, September 27, 1843. His father died when he was young, leaving a widow and 12 children. He left school after only a few months of education to seek work to help support the family. Later, as a young adult, he went to Stockholm, becoming a carpenter and stone cutter. In the spring of 1868 he emigrated to America, made a short stay in Chicago, and moved to Marquette County, Michigan, to work as a carpenter. He moved to Kansas in December 1871 at age 28, staying with a friend, Carl Lindberg whom he had met in Michigan, and filed a homestead claim on a quarter section north of present-day Lindsborg.

D. Johnson's life in Lindsborg is closely associated with that of Carl R. Carlson, ten years his elder, whom Johnson met on his arrival. Carlson was then living with Johnson's friend Lindberg. In the spring of 1872 Johnson formed a partnership with Carlson for the purpose of conducting a general merchandise store, a continuation of Lindsborg's first business, which Carlson had taken over a few months earlier on condition that he pay its debts. The store was the Swedish Trading Company, incorporated on January 4, 1870 by the First Swedish Agricultural Company and dissolved on August 24, 1871. After purchasing a share of the store from Carlson, Johnson worked as a bridge contractor for the Santa Fe railroad until the latter part of 1873 when he joined Carlson full time in the

store. Carlson & Johnson became a highly successful regional enterprise for the partners and continued to grow and prosper under D. Johnson's ownership after Carlson retired in failing health in 1891. The store was managed by Johnson and his sons at the time of his sudden death from heart failure in his home on April 13, 1911. A newspaper account of his life described the store as "one of the largest department stores in central Kansas," and added," Besides his mercantile business, he owned several valuable farms and considerable city property."

D. Johnson joined the Bethany Lutheran Church in 1872, a few months after his arrival. C.R. Carlson was a charter member of that church, founded on August 19, 1869, and had recruited an intimate Swedish friend and pastor, Olof Olsson to head the church. In 1874, church and town were bitterly divided over the issue of the proper interpretation of the Atonement of Christ and the partners found themselves on the opposite side from Pastor Olsson. Johnson left the church in 1874. Carlson and a number of other members left or were dropped from church rolls soon after. Johnson and Carlson helped organize Lindsborg's Mission Covenant Church in 1874, and Johnson was a trustee of the church until his death. While constantly active in church affairs, he was the sole support of two missionaries sent to China. He also served as a member of the Board of Directors of Mission Covenant of America.

A petition to incorporate Lindsborg was prepared and filed July 8, 1879. On July 31, 1879, citizens of Lindsborg held its first election and D. Johnson was one of the five councilmen elected. In addition to his city service, he was a member of the board of education.

On August 13, 1875, D. Johnson married Anna Kristina Nelson. Five of their eight children survived to adulthood and each graduated from Bethany college in Lindsborg, prodded in part by their father's remembrance of his lack of formal education. Mr. Johnson also showed his esteem for education with his ardent financial support of Bethany College. In 1880, the couple and their eldest son were living in a single residence on Main street. By 1885 they had moved into an apartment above the Carlson & Johnson store where the Carlson family and several store employees also had apartments. Mrs. D. Johnson died May 8, 1947.

Johnson and Carlson began construction of imposing homes on adjacent lots on Lincoln Street just weeks apart in the spring of 1887. This was a time when Lindsborg's citizens were aggressively seeking newcomers and were proudly boasting of the growth of their community and its increasing regional influence. As described in the *Smoky Valley News*,

the D. Johnson house was a source of community pride and its construction seemed at times to be viewed almost as an obligation of the merchant to his community. The following excerpts from contemporary accounts suggest the impact of these homes on Lindsborg.

> "Dan Johnson has commenced the erection of a large two story residence, on his lots on west Lincoln street, it is said that Mr. Carlson will soon do likewise." April 22, 1887

> The new residences just being completed by Messrs. Carlson & Johnson on west Lincoln street are among the finest in the city, a few more of like nature will add much to the already attractive picture Lindsborg presents." June 3, 1887

> "The brick work on the residence of Dan Johnson, west Lincoln street, is fast nearing completion. It will, indeed, be a splendid home, surrounded as it is by ample shade and shrubbery. His partner, Mr. Carlson, is also erecting, on adjoining lots, a residence that will be equally as handsome. In fact, all the residences being built in Lindsborg at present and those to follow are and will be models of architecture and substantiality." June 17, 1887

> "Those fine residences that C.R. Carlson and Dan Johnson are constructing on Lincoln street are rapidly approaching completion" June 24, 1887

> "The handsome residences of Messrs. D. Johnson and C.R. Carlson are nearing completion very fast. They will add materially to the attractions of beautiful Lindsborg." July 29, 1887

The D. Johnson House was appraised at $2,000 in 1888. By comparison, the Carlson & Johnson store, stretching almost one-half block along both Main and Lincoln streets was appraised at $5,000 the same year. A 1891 description of the partners in the *Historical and Descriptive Review of Kansas, Volume III* noted that the pair "live side by side and the comfortable houses, well kept lawns, vineyards and arbors, fish ponds and playing fountains, show people not only able to earn a competence, but who know how to live." Five live-in servants helped maintain the grounds and stable as well as cook, wash clothes, clean, and assist in caring for the Johnson children.

Today, the fish ponds, playing fountains, and outbuildings are gone. But, the still imposing D. Johnson house retains a high degree of exterior and interior architectural integrity.

The D. Johnson House is a 2-story, brick structure built in the Second Empire style. It sits on a large southwest corner lot, fronting south on Lincoln Street. The design is ell-shaped with the main section a square on the west and the ell a rectangle joined to the main section on the northeast. A single-story porch wraps completely around the east and south walls of the ell adding visual balance to the design. Cut limestone blocks face a native stone foundation that raises the first floor above ground level. Two brick chimneys penetrate the roof. Much of the roof is flat, becoming nearly vertical in the characteristic Mansard style when it approaches the eaves. The plunging roof, however, terminates in a broad, horizontal overhang supported by decorative brackets. Double entrance doors are located near the eastern edge of the main section beneath a single transom across both doorways. Each door has an upper panel of glass as does a second story door directly above that opens out on to the overhanging entry-way porch. A polygonal bay rises from the ground to the roof just west of the entrance doorways. It is continued upward by a wood cupola rising above the flat portion of the roof. Wide, south-facing bay windows on each floor in the bay are flanked by narrow side widows. All windows in this bay tower have curved tops. A rectangular bay on the west has paired, narrow windows on each floor facing west, flanked by narrow side windows. A dormer opens into the attic above this bay, and a similar dormer provides light from the east. All windows on the main floors are double hung. All are above exterior molded sills and are topped by molded crowns. The interior of the house has high ceilings, elongated windows, and elaborately decorated doors and milled moldings. The house is in fair condition and has had very little permanent alteration since its construction.

Johnson willed the house to his widow, Anna C. Johnson and five living children. Mrs. Johnson continued to live there until 1926 when she moved to a daughter's home. The house remained vacant until about 1930 when a son, G. Daniel Johnson took over its repair and maintenance "because of the run-down condition," began to pay taxes and insurance, and rented it as two apartments. The two daughters and their spouses and Mrs. Johnson deeded their shares of the house to G. Daniel on May 2, 1932. After paying taxes in 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934, he petitioned the court to divide or sell the property, then owned by G. Daniel, his elder brother, and the estate of his second brother. This was ordered May 16, 1935. G. Daniel then purchased the premises for its appraised value of $2,000 receiving a credit for his expenses of $1371.41 less rents collected of

$550.07. The property remained in the D. Johnson family until it was sold to Douglas M. Hale on October 15, 1946.

After the death of Douglas M. Hale on May 28, 1954, the house became again a rental property. The last renters from the Hale heirs, Leroy and Virginia Henry, purchased the house on September 16, 1959. They lived in the house until about 1965, rented it for several years and then returned to live there. The house was purchased by Lee and Susie Ruggels on July 12, 1995 for use as a private residence.

Lindsborg Record, April 19, 1911

Lindsborg News, April 21, 1911

Lindsborg Posten, April 21, 1911

Lindsborg New-Record, May 15, 1947

Smoky Valley News, Lindsborg, April 22, 1887, June 3, 1877, June 17, 1887, June 24, 1887, July 29, 1887, September 9, 1887

Census of the United States, 1880, shows Johnson living on Main Street in Lindsborg (census taker entered streets in the margin), microfilm copy is not legible.

Census of Kansas, 1885, shows Johnson living in an apartment complex, apparently above the store.

Property assessment, McPherson county, McPherson county museum, Lindsborg, selected lots and years from 1876 through 1888 copied from originals (microfilm copies are available from Kansas Historical Society)

Personal Communication from Donna Johnson Washburn, March 29, 1997

Personal Communication from Mrs. Gilbert Hale, March 25, 1997

Personal Communication from Robert Lundgren, April 10, 1997

Personal Communication from Jane Lindgren, September 23, 1997

Billdt, Ruth, translation of "Bergin, Alfred, Lindsborg, Bidrag Till Svenskarnas och Den Lutherska Kyrkans Historia i Smoky Hill River Dalen, Bethany Lutheran Church, Lindsborg, KS 1909" translated as *Pioneer Swedish-American Culture in Central Kansas*, Lindsborg News-Record, Printers, Lindsborg 1965 p 30, 34, 65, 75-76, 79, 149, 154, Plate XXXVI, LXXVII

Lindquist, Emory K., *Smoky Valley People*, Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas 1953, p 26, 40-41, 152-153

How Old is This House? Hugh Howard for Home Renovation Associates, The Noonday Press, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, New York, 1989m p 115-116

Historical and Descriptive Review of Kansas, Volume III, Jno. Lethem, Topeka, 1891, p 122

Abstract of Title, McPherson County Abstract Company, September 12, 1959, No. 11339, covering the period from beginning of records in McPherson county to December 12, 1959 (Property history included in text)