NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0

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 OSCAR CARLSON HOUSE

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number RT. 2, BOX 28 ☐ not for publication

city or town BURDICK ☒ vicinity

state KS code KS county MORRIS code 127 zip code 66838

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, April 14, 2000
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:)

OSCAR CARLSON HOUSE
Name of Property

MOR COUNTY, KS
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 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bunglow/ Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone
walls WOOD: Weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other

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

OSCAR CARLSON HOUSE
Name of Property

MORRIS COUNTY, KS
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

1930

Significant Dates

1930

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

JOHNSON, SWEN

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

OSCAR CARLSON HOUSE
Name of Property

MORRIS COUNTY, KS
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property LESS THAN ONE ACRE

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	684660	4267260
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 DR. JAMES HOY- DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

organization EMPORIA STATE UNIVERSITY date

street & number 1200 COMMERCIAL, BOX 19 telephone

city or town EMPORIA state KS zip code 66801

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 MRS. LESTER PETERSON

street & number R. R. BOX 28 telephone

city or town BURDICK state KS zip code 66838

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.

The Oscar Carlson House (c. 1930) is an example of a bungalow. The Carlson family constructed the bungalow as one of the last twentieth elements of their farm. The Carlson bungalow is an example of a smaller, modest interpretation of the type, reflecting the careful planning of the owners. Its front gabled facade is punctuated by a full porch and its gable roof is broken midway on both sides with projecting cross gabled bays, standing very clearly as a representative of the bungalow style.

The one-and-a-half story, gable roofed house is rectangular in form. Wooden weatherboard clads its structure. The building sits a top a native limestone foundation. The house maintains an eastern facade orientation. Gabled bays project from the north and south elevations of the house. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Fenestration is comprised primarily of 4/1 and 3/1 double hung sash grouped in pairs and triplets as well as single units.

A partial ridge hipped roof covers the front porch. It is supported by two wooden posts that stand on brick piers. A plain wooden balustrade outlines the porch, terminating in the brick abutments that mark the center placed entry steps. A simple enclosed rear porch projects off the west elevation of the house.

The main floor of the house contains a front room, a dining room (with built in twin china closets flanking the south window, which is over a window seat with built-in drawers), a kitchen (with built-in cupboards and ironing board cabinet; the original glass knobs on all cabinets and drawers are still in place), three bedrooms, a walk-in (actually, a walk-through) closet, a bathroom, a hall, and a back porch. All the cabinets, drawers, and cupboards were built by hand by Swen Johnson, and all still have their original glass handles. A chain in the living room controlled the damper of the coal furnace, so that temperature could be regulated without going to the basement.

Anna Carlson's influence is pervasive in the interior design of the house, beginning with the basement, which she had made into two major work areas, plus a coal bin. One of the work areas had shelves for canned goods and was also to serve as a tornado shelter, while the other area was the laundry room. A gasoline-powered washing machine was located here, while the wood-burning cook stove, for heating wash water, doubled as a canning kitchen during hot summer months. Mrs. Carlson sometimes baked bread and made soup in the basement as well. A laundry chute emptied into the basement from the upper floors of the house, as did a dust chute and a trash chute. These tin-lined chutes were made mouseproof, and remain so today.

Upstairs (via a closed-in stairway) is a hallway, a small bathroom with stool but no sink (a porcelain

pitcher and basin instead), and two bedrooms. The plastering in much of the house has been covered with wallpaper, but in the closets on the stairwell it is covered only with paint, a single coat applied at the time of building some 65 years ago but without cracks or peels. In fact, the house has no significant problems with cracking, while the original windows with weather stripping were installed so well that the tightness resulted in moisture collecting in the window sills, which in turn caused them to rot and have to be replaced.

The Oscar Carlson House is little changed from the time of its construction (the only major alteration has been ramping added to make the house handicap-accessible). It appears to be, and indeed in many ways is, typical of the small two-story farmhouses often seen in rural Kansas communities. Its exterior, in fact, is quite similar to the house it replaced. Yet closer examination reveals an ingenuity of design and high execution of workmanship that impart a level of distinction to the structure, that make it an exemplar of the renowned carpentering skills that the Swedish immigrants brought with them to Kansas.

The Oscar Carlson House (c. 1930) is being nominated to the National Register under criterion C for its architectural significance as an example of a bungalow. The Carlson family constructed the bungalow as one of the last twentieth elements of their farm. The Carlson bungalow is an example of a smaller, modest interpretation of the type, reflecting the careful planning of the owners. Its front gabled facade is punctuated by a full porch and its gable roof is broken midway on both sides with projecting cross gabled bays, standing very clearly as a representative of the bungalow style.

Between 1905 and the early 1920s, bungalows were the dominant style selected by people who were building smaller houses. Pattern books and popular magazines disseminated the various types of patterns for bungalows throughout the country. Modest interpretations of the Bungaloid style, such as the Oscar Carlson House, may also have been influenced by designs developed through the Kansas State University Agricultural Extension Service. The identifying features of the style include a low-pitched, gable roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang; roof rafters usually exposed; decorative (false) beams or braces commonly added under gables; porches, either full-or partial-width, with roof supported by pattered square columns; columns or pedestals frequently extend to ground level.

The Oscar Carlson House was built in 1930 and is little changed from the time of its construction (the only major alteration has been ramping added to make the house handicap-accessible). It appears to be, and indeed in many ways is, typical of the small two-story farmhouses often seen in rural Kansas communities. Its exterior, in fact, is quite similar to the house it replaced. Yet closer examination reveals an ingenuity of design and high execution of workmanship that impart a level of distinction to the structure, that make it an exemplar of the renowned carpentering skills that the Swedish immigrants brought with them to Kansas.

In 1912, one year after marrying Anna Anderson of Scandia, Kansas, Oscar Carlson bought a farm two miles west and two miles south of Burdick (in southwest Morris County), which was about a mile and a half northwest of the dugout in which he had been born in 1888. In addition to 240 acres of crop and pastureland, the farm also contained an old barn, a chicken house, and a two-story frame house where Anna bore two daughters (Lulu and Myrtle) and a son (Joyce). Myrtle, the middle child, married Lester Peterson in 1943 and in 1970 they moved onto the family farm, where Mrs. Peterson currently makes her home, her husband having died in 1991. Lulu currently lives in Herington, Joyce on his own farm a few miles from where he was reared.

Anna Carlson's influence is pervasive in the interior design of the house, beginning with the basement, which she had made into two major work areas, plus a coal bin. One of the work areas had

shelves for canned goods and was also to serve as a tornado shelter, while the other area was the laundry room. A gasoline-powered washing machine was located here, while the wood-burning cook stove, for heating wash water, doubled as a canning kitchen during hot summer months. Mrs. Carlson sometimes baked bread and made soup in the basement as well. A laundry chute emptied into the basement from the upper floors of the house, as did a dust chute and a trash chute. These tin-lined chutes were made mouseproof, and remain so today.

The house was wired for electricity at the time of construction, although rural electrification did not arrive until 14 years later, in 1944 (at which time the monthly bill ran to $3.06). The Carlsons also managed to have running water, and flush toilets, by having a windmill pump water into a storage tank in the attic, which thus allowed for a gravity-flow water system.

The man responsible for incorporating Anna Carlson's ideas into the new house was Swen Johnson, who lived nearby and had married Oscar's sister Edna. Johnson was well known in the area for his carpentry skills and indeed built the outbuildings (including a new barn and a machine shed) on his brother-in-law's place. He and Oscar planned the outer design on the house. Johnson's two main helpers were Winfred Carlson, Oscar's cousin, and Per Hageberg, a recent immigrant who arrived in Kansas speaking only Swedish. (As of 1995 Hageberg is 97 years old, lives near his children in California, and returns to Burdick each year for the annual Labor Day celebration, where he rides his three-wheeled bicycle in the parade.) Johnson was paid fifty cents per hour for his labor, Hageberg thirty-five cents per hour, and Winfred Carlson, who was only recently out of high school, twenty-five cents per hour. Oscar Carlson's careful bookkeeping records Johnson's total payment as $900.80, which suggests that he spent some 1,801 and a half hours on the project.

Construction began on 19 February 1930 with the digging of the basement and ended in November of that year when the family moved into the new house. They continued to live in the old house while the basement was being dug, fully moving into the chicken house on 23 April, some five days after they had moved the beds and started sleeping there.

Oscar Carlson, Swen Johnson, and their helpers employed two teams of horses and two slips for the digging of the basement. He marked straight edges for the basement walls with a walking plow, which also helped in making square corners. It took a week to excavate the basement, then several more weeks to build the floor and the walls. Materials (rock, sand, and cement, which cost $560.30) were hauled to Burdick by train, then trucked (by Carl Erickson at a cost of $136.72) to the Carlson farm where the concrete was mixed with a cement mixer powered by a gasoline engine. Some of the stone in the walls came

from the foundation of the old barn (which had been replaced by a new one built by Johnsons) and from surface limestone deposits in Carlson's pasture. Julius Swanson, a local stone mason, cut and laid the stone on the new house.

Above-ground construction began on the first of May, once the old house had been vacated so that it could be salvaged for lumber. Additional lumber was purchased from the Burgner-Bowman-Matthews Lumber Company of Burdick, which submitted a final itemized bill (photocopies of this and other records attached) to Carlson on 5 December 1930. This statement lists each piece of lumber and other items used in building the house, along with the date of purchase, from nine #1 fir two-by-tens sixteen feet long (March 21) to a one dollar can of rapid dry enamel on November 28. The total cost of materials bought from Burgner-Bownman-Matthews was $2211.17. Because there was no electricity, all lumber for both the exterior and the interior of the house had to be sawed by hand.

Other expenses included a plumbing bill of $653.10 to W.C. Fritz of Herington, who provided and installed a flush toilet and septic tank, sinks, faucets, a boiler, and a tub. An additional cost of $26.40 is recorded for a cistern pump. Frank Grear was hired to do the plastering, at a cost of $256.25, while notations to a "furnace man" suggest that the new coal-fired furnace in the basement cost $325 installed. there was also a bill from the Burdick Hardware for $200. Total labor costs, not counting the plumber or the furnaceman, are recorded by Carlson as $2583.44.

The main floor of the house contains a front room, a dining room (with built in twin china closets flanking the south window, which is over a window seat with built-in drawers), a kitchen (with built-in cupboards and ironing board cabinet; the original glass knobs on all cabinets and drawers are still in place), three bedrooms, a walk-in (actually, a walk-through) closet, a bathroom, a hall, and a back porch. All the cabinets, drawers, and cupboards were built by hand by Swen Johnson, and all still have their original glass handles. A chain in the living room controlled the damper of the coal furnace, so that temperature could be regulated without going to the basement.

Upstairs (via a closed-in stairway) is a hallway, a small bathroom with stool but no sink (a porcelain pitcher and basin instead), and two bedrooms. The plastering in much of the house has been covered with wallpaper, but in the closets on the stairwell it is covered only with paint, a single coat applied at the time of building some 65 years ago but without cracks or peels. In fact, the house has no significant problems with cracking, while the original windows with weather stripping were installed so well that the tightness resulted in moisture collecting in the window sills, which in turn caused them to rot and have to be replaced. The house is, in other words, very well constructed. According to Mrs Peterson, Swen Johnson "put a lot

of nails in."

The house was as up-to-date as it could be as of 1930, and over the years the Carlsons continued their progressive ways. The wood cook stove, for instance, was replaced by a butane gas stove in 1941, Mrs. Carlson contributing $44 in egg money to help make the purchase. A new washing machine was added in 1947, along with a new electric refrigerator (which was replaced 12 years later when it quit running), while a new electric radio replaced the battery set in 1948. The Carlsons bought a home freezer in 1957 and replaced their coal-fired furnace with a gas-fired model in 1958. They acquired their first television set in 1959.

Myrtle Peterson recalls that she and Lester spent their wedding night in "the new house," although by 1943 it was no longer new. Lulu had been married in the house in June of that year, and Anna Carlson had cooked for 100 guests in her well-designed kitchen. Myrtle, however, who was married in the church with a reception at the house, decided to serve cold food in order to minimize the heat of a Kansas August. Only later did she discover that her new husband didn't really like potato salad. As was the custom then, the newlyweds had to endure the initiation ritual of a chivaree, which occurred on their wedding night which they were spending at the Carlson house. After a variety of good-natured but noisy jests, the newly weds were placed in a buggy (pulled by some of the revelers) and hauled a half a mile away so that they would have to walk back. The bride was still in her wedding dress, but got home without tearing or soiling it.

During the construction of the new house, the Carlson family maintained an active social life while living in the temporarily converted chicken house. Myrtle, in fact, kept a record of every person who came to visit, a list containing 136 names of friends and relatives from as far away as Colorado, Minnesota, Chicago, and Kentucky. She also marked with an x the name of each of the 57 persons who ate with them in the chicken house.

In addition to its superior workmanship and interior design, this house is also noteworthy because of the surviving records documenting its construction and the human interest of the many family stories associated with it. Myrtle Carlson Peterson was born in 1917 ("The year the implement shed was built," she recalls), and was 13 ("and boy crazy--I liked to listen to the harvest hands sing") when her father began construction of what they called "the new house." Because the old house had to be torn down to make way for the new one, Oscar Carlson partitioned the chicken house into two rooms so the family could live there while the new house was being built. One room contained three beds and a piano, while the other, the living area, had a stove, a washstand, a sewing machine, a battery radio, and a tin washtub for baths.

Myrtle recalls that her sister (four years older) had appendicitis during the time they lived in the chicken house and could not return to the new high school building because of the stairs, so one of her teachers sent a typewriter to the Carlson home so that Lulu could practice.

In many ways Oscar Carlson is representative of the farmer-stockmen in his area, the central-western edge of the Flint Hills Upland. He is also representative of his community, rural Burdick, which was settled by immigrants from Sweden in the 1870s. Among records maintained by Carlson are ledger accounts, an examination of which provides an overview of his farming operation.

By at least 1909, when he was twenty-one years old, Carlson had begun his own livestock operation, with purchases of cattle and hogs. By 1911, the year of his marriage and one year before buying his own place, Carlson was farming on rented land. During the early years of the decade he was raising kaffir corn (a grain sorghum now out of fashion, but one eminently suited both to the mixed farming and ranching economy and to the weather patterns of the Flint Hills), cane, corn, and hay. By the mid-teens he was producing an abundance of corn, allowing him in 1914 to both feed out his own steers as well as to sell over 2,500 bushels to neighbors, including some 30 bushels of seed corn.

He was also building up his cattle herd. In 1916, for instance, he sold 41 head of cattle, including 30 three-year-old steers that he had fattened with corn. He also records in that year selling three head of work horses (named Neg, Fanny, and Ned) and a mule that he bought for $147 and sold for an $18 dollar profit. Fattening cattle on locally raised crops was a major factor in agriculture in Carlson's area. While he, like most small farmers, fed out a car load or two of his own steers, two major cattle ranching families in the community, the Andersons and the Atkinsons, brought in Texas steers in large numbers for the summer grazing season, then kept several hundred of them on hand during the winter for feeding. (This practice had been followed in the area since at least the 1880s when the 101 Ranch, near Hymer some dozen miles southeast of Burdick, would bring steers to the Flint Hills from its Texas and New Mexico holdings for summer grazing and winter feeding.) The Atkinsons and Andersons, by the way, were major purchasers of Carlson's corn, as they were of corn raised by other farmers in the area.

In the later teens Carlson began to expand the variety of crops he raised to include oats, millet, and wheat. The first record of wheat occurs in 1919, a time when farmers throughout the plains were being encouraged to increase production of this staple. (As a side note, native grass broken out at this time for wheat on the High Plains would, in the 1930s, contribute greatly to the great dust storms.)

By 1918 Carlson was producing so much corn that he had to hire and board hands to help with the

shucking and shelling, a not inconsiderable expense of nearly $200. He also records, in his Swedish dialect, expenses for "trashing," i.e., a bill for threshing oats and wheat. Income, however, was apparently far greater than expenses, for by the end of the decade Carlson had bought a tractor to supplement the work done by his draft horses, and his growing family could travel to town in a car. He records in 1917, for instance, the building of an "auto shed" for a hundred dollars. the following year he had constructed a milk house (for some $70) and a new granary (for $900). The carpenter for all these buildings, as well as for the house that he would build later, was his brother-in-law, Swen Johnson. In 1919 he erected a concrete stave silo for a cost of $650; one of the frequently repeated notations in the ledger over the next few decades is to filling silo. Carlson obviously believed in the conventional Kansas-farmer wisdom that a good barn will build a good house. In other words, a farmer will prosper if the needs of his crops and livestock come first. By 1930 Carlson had prospered to the point that he and Anna felt that they could afford a new house.

Before turning to the actual house, however, a few more observations drawn from the Carlson records in the decades following the construction of the house will help to illustrate some cultural characteristics of farming in this area. Early in the records, for instance, Carlson notes selling stacks of loose hay, whereas by the 1930s references to baled hay are intermixed with those to loose stacking. Cooperative ventures also show up in the records. In the teens Carlson makes several notations about hiring labor, whereas in later decades there are more references to sharing work: the balance sheet shows how many hours of work he owes other people and how many they owe him. In addition to such farming operations as threshing, haying, and filling silo, they also traded work on sawing firewood for winter heating.

Another instance of cooperation concerns the butchering of beef. When a farmer butchered a hog, he could cure and preserve, by smoke or by salt, all the meat that would not be used up before it would spoil. With a steer, however, particularly in the days before electric refrigeration and home freezers, one family could not use up a whole beef. So several families would share beef: one would butcher and, say, three others would take a quarter each. Then another would butcher and the others would share in that beef, and so on. Notations in Carlson's ledger indicate such trading of beef at butchering time.

Two entries from the mid-1950s reflect the terrible drought that was afflicting Kansas during that decade. One, from 1955, is about the depth of a well in the half-section pasture, while one from a year later notes that in one well it is 67 feet 8 inches to water in a 84-foot well, while the well t the farmstead was also nearly 84 feet deep, but had only a foot of water in it.

No explicit mention is made in the ledger, but the Carlson farm, like most in the region during this

time period, was a self-contained mixed-economy farm. That is, in addition to cash crops and livestock raised for sale, the family also butchered beef and pork, raised a garden for both fresh and canned vegetables, milked cows for selling cream, and raised chickens for both eggs and meat. one page in the ledger, for instance, contains a recipe for a folk medicine to cure lame paralysis in chickens: half a gallon of oats, half a gallon of wheat, a tablespoon of lye, and cook in water for half an hour. The entry lists a dozen dates over a ten-year period when the medicine was administered to both "old hens" and pullets. It is also noted that as of 8 May 1947 Mrs. Carlson had 368 chickens.

Part of the Carlsons' success was undoubtedly due to hard work and good luck, but two other factors were probably the close-knit cooperation of family and friends in this relatively ethnically homogenous community and Carlson's progressive attitude; not only was he willing to try new crops and methods but he also kept up with national agricultural trends by subscribing to "Farm Journal" and "Successful Farming." In short, the Carlson farm was a successful operation, typical in many ways of others in its area.

In 1930 visible evidence of his success took the form of a new house, one that incorporated the innovative interior designs of Anna Carlson.

Bibliography

Carlson, Oscar. Letters, Bills and Specifications associated with the construction of the house. 1930. (Myrtle Peterson, Burdick, Kansas).

Gowans, Alan. The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture 1890- 1930. (Cambridge: MIT, 1986).

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. (New York: Knopf, 1984).

Peterson Family Journals, Letters and Photographs. (Myrtle Peterson, Burdick, Kansas).

Peterson, Myrtle. Personal interviews with Jim Hoy. 1995 and 1996.

Verbal Boundary Description

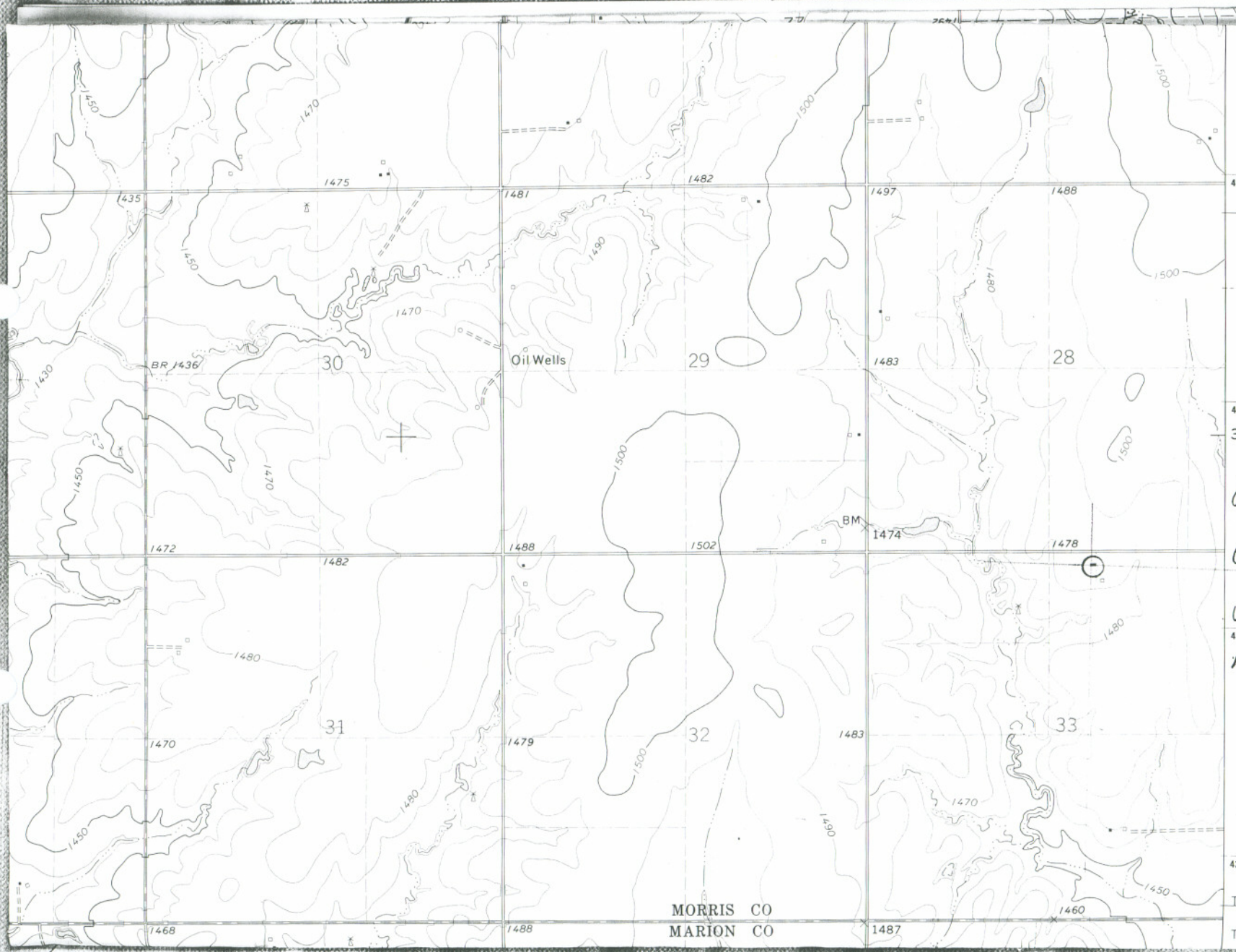
The nominated property stands on the NE4, NW4, NW4, NE4, S33, T17S, R5E in Township 8, Morris County, Kansas. The house is part of a larger property that includes other buildings. The house is bounded to the north, south and west by mature trees and to the east by a driveway.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property serves as the residence for a farm and is part of larger property that includes other buildings. The house is the northern most structure in the complex and is bounded to the north, south and west by mature trees. The house represents the last twentieth century component of the farmstead to be constructed.

Photographs

1. Oscar Carlson House- 11 views
2. Burdick vic., Morris County, Kansas
3. Martha Hagedorn-Krass
4. April 1996
5. Kansas State Historical Society



OSCAR CARLSON HOUSE
LOST SPRINGS QUAD
UTM COORDINATES
14 684660
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