NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

JUL 12 2006

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 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Furney Farm

Other name/site number John Amos Farm/127-0000-0458

2. Location

Street & number 649 East Highway 56 ☐ not for publication

City or town Council Grove ☒ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Morris Code 035 Zip code 66846

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.)

Patrick Zollner DSHPO 5/25/06

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State or 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 commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I herby 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:)

Furney Farm
Name of Property

Morris 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	
2	5	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	5	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling
Agriculture / Subsistence
Agriculture Out-building

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling
Agriculture

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:
Tudor Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Limestone
Walls: Brick, Stucco, Wood Trim

Roof: Asphalt

Other:

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

Furney Farm
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

- ☐ **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 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 it 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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1925

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Walter G. Ware

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(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:

Furney Farm
Name of Property

Morris County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 286.1

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	720670	4282400
2	14	722280	4282680
3	14	722280	4281900
4	14	720680	4281820

☒ 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 J. Max and Ruth Amos

Organization _____ Date August , 2004

Street & number 649 Highway 56 East Telephone 620-767-5339

City or town Council Grove State KS Zip code 66846

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 SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name Sharon J. Amos

Street & number 649 Highway 56 East Telephone 620-767-5339

City or town Council Grove State KS Zip code 66846

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

DESCRIPTION

Summary

The Furney Farm is located on 286 acres in Morris County, Kansas on East Highway 56, and one mile east of Council Grove. The Furney Farm consists of an English Tudor Revival style house, a historic wood-framed gambrel roof barn, and five non-contributing outbuildings. The house is a two story red brick building with stucco and false half-timbered in the dormers and the gable ends. The roof has a side gabled configuration with asphalt shingles. The foundation is constructed out of limestone with a full basement. The interior of the house has three bedrooms and a large bathroom on the second floor. Downstairs is the kitchen, dining room, living room, sun porch, two bedrooms and bathroom. The wooden barn features a gambrel roof with a projecting hay hood. There is a one-story, two-bay wood frame garage, a one-story wooden storage shed, a one-story, front-gabled metal garage that has been painted red, an unpainted metal side-gabled storage shed, and to the southeast of the home is a chicken coop that now serves as a garage. All the structures are located within one hundred yards of the main house. The property also includes the Fremont Spring, which is located one-half miles to the east of the farm complex, and Santa Fe Trail ruts, which are located a half-mile away in a pasture of bluestem grass to the west of the main house.

Elaboration

Façade

The main façade of the house faces north and sits approximately fifty yards south Highway 56. Primarily comprised of a common bond brick with stucco and half-timbered accents, the main façade typifies the Tudor Revival style. The front door is placed at the center of the façade and has a projected portico with a gabled front pediment with verge board. The entryway has a rounded arched porch that extends three feet from the façade. Five brick and concrete steps lead to the entry portico. Two small brick knee-walls with concrete caps flank the entry steps. The first floor has two different types of windows. To the right of the front door is a set six pane casement windows with a fixed transom. There is an eight-light casement window to the left of the door. The Furney House has a typical steeply pitched roof with a slight flared eave. Two large dormers flank the gabled roof of the entryway. Each dormer is covered with stucco and has a single curved half-timbered element that arches toward the center of the house. The gabled dormers have sets of eight paned casement windows.

West Elevation

The west elevation shows the steeply pitched gabled end with stucco and half-timbering. Four concrete steps with a slight brick and concrete capped knee walls lead up to the entry of a sun porch. The one-

story sun porch runs the entire length of the elevation. The sun porch has three sets of folding casement windows to south of the porch door, and a single casement window to the north of the entry. Each one of these windows has brick soldier course lintels and angled header course brick sills. The second story gabled end is covered with tan stucco trimmed with six-inch wood panels every two feet. The stucco was originally trimmed in brown above the first floor brick, as was the trim on the screened back porch. The gabled end has a door that leads to the roof of the sun porch. A folding casement window is placed a few feet to the south of the door and a single casement window sits directly on the north side of the doorframe. A casement window is up in the attic portion of the gabled end. Additionally, on the west side is a brick fireplace chimney rising several feet above the top roofline. A field stone walk runs from the front door to the west side drive which is also native stone and also the walks on the south side are of large flat limestone.

South Elevation

The south elevation is the rear of the house. There are two entrances on this elevation. One goes directly into the kitchen while the other serves as the exterior entrance to the interior stairwell and the basement. Four concrete steps lead to a small entry porch at the west corner of the kitchen entrance. The kitchen section projects out roughly five feet from the rest of the rear elevation and has a gabled roof. The gable end is covered with stucco and detailed with four wooden vertical elements. At the center of the gable is an eight-light casement window. The first floor has four sets of iron casement windows. Each of these windows has angled header-course lintels and soldier-course brick lintels. A wall dormer is located above the second entry door on the eastern side of the south elevation. The dormer is covered with stucco with three vertical wooden elements. The second floor has an additional dormer to the west of the projecting kitchen bay that is covered with stucco and two curved wooden elements. At the center of the dormer is a set of folding casement windows. A brick chimney protrudes from the roof just above the large projecting gabled bay.

East Elevation

The east elevation shows the steeply pitched gabled end of the home. Also, there is a projecting one-and-a-half story gabled section on the south half of the east elevation. Both of the gabled roofs on the east elevation are covered with stucco and half-timbering. The first floor has three folding casement windows and one fixed window. The second floor also has three windows, one in the smaller gable and two on the larger gabled end of the home.

Interior

Entering the front door to the left is a large cedar lined closet; to the right is the living room with a large fireplace. The fireplace has a wood-and-brick mantle, brick hearth, and built-in bookshelves with

beveled glass doors on the right side. Immediately one notices the oak floor laid out in a square coming together in the center. Crown molding at the ceiling of the parlor and dining room with a wide arch leads to the dining room. Large original chandeliers are in both rooms. Off to the right of the living and dining rooms are two sets of glass doors opening to a sunroom with windows on all three sides, common with the English Tudor architectural plan. Entering the hall in the center of the first floor to the right is the kitchen with built-in cabinets to the ceiling along the east wall. There is a built in corner china cabinet in the dining room. A built-in cupboard for an ironing board and a laundry chute to the basement is in the hallway. Straight-ahead is the bathroom; on both sides are two bedrooms. On the right is a stairway leading to the second floor. It has square spindles, a dark finished handrail and square newel post. On entering the second floor there are three bedrooms with a large bath on the right. All rooms have wide windows with small panes black iron frames which were originally fitted with wood framed screens, opening to the inside. Throughout the house are the original walnut stained wood doors.

Adjacent to the stairs leading to the second floor are stairs leading down to a full basement with two-foot wide native limestone walls. The basement consists of four rooms that are divided by limestone walls and a small room with a shower. There are three double windows which open and thirteen smaller stationary windows.

Changes Over Time

During World War II, the house was made into two apartments, one on the first floor and one on the second floor with an outside stairway serving as an entrance. Harley Furney lived downstairs as they had now separated, but not divorced and other people lived in the upstairs apartment. Later he moved to Council Grove and rented the first floor apartment also.

John and Alice Amos purchased the farm in 1960 from Mrs. Harley Furney a few years after Mr. Harley Furney died. One of the first things they did was to remove the outside stair entrance to the upstairs apartment. They replaced the up-stairs door with a window located at the stair landing. They also removed a sink in one bedroom that was used as a kitchen. They also removed the barrier to the upstairs to restore the original floor plan. In 1990 the house was re-wired and new plumbing and heating/cooling system were installed. All asbestos was removed during this time. The oak flooring was all sanded and refinished on both first and second floors. The wood-burning fireplace in the living room is in working order. The sunroom floor was covered with new hard surface flooring and the downstairs bath has new ceramic tile.

The exterior has had some alterations. The wall dormer window on the rear of the building was altered for a door. However, the current owners returned it to its original configuration. The sun-porch originally had a projecting roof that extended out to three brick piers on the western side of the building. It was removed at an unknown date prior to the arrival of the current owners.

Two major ground disturbing construction projects have occurred; first, a high voltage electric line as constructed crossing the Santa Fe Trail ruts, with one set of poles close by and second, the reconstruction of Highway 56 which is fairly close to the house and destroyed the original Fremont Spring. Fortunately, the spring has broken out down below and has withstood several severe droughts during this time.

Barn

Outside is a two-story gambrel-roof barn situated in a north/south direction. Barns with gambrel roofs were very common in the Midwest. The barn measures twenty-eight feet by thirty-eight feet with large sliding doors in the center on both east and west sides. Small doors on the east and west side and extended roof for the hay track on the north side. On entering the barn from the northwest door is a horse stall for two horses. Then cow stalls for four milk cows. A hallway leads to feed bins in the center with four more two-horse stalls all with mangers for hay and grain. A ladder leads to the second floor/hay loft. Looking up is a hayfork in the center roofline to move hay from an outside wagon to the inside hayloft. A hay hook on the tract enables one to hoist the hay through the upper large door.

To the east of the barn are remains of a native stone foundation of the original barn. It appears that the barn was a structure twenty-four feet by forty-eight feet in size.

The barn is in good condition. The barn is in constant use and is well maintained by the owners. There are some structural issues that required the addition of several cables to be installed in the upper story of the building. Running east to west the cables act as stabilizers keeping the building from moving. Beyond the addition of the cables, the barn remains highly unchanged over the years and maintains a high level of integrity.

Other Outbuildings

North of the barn is a wooden chicken house built in the 1930s that was recently converted into a two-car garage. Southwest of the house is a red brick chicken house with windows on the south side and a cement floor, constructed by Mr. Harley Furney before World War II; it is now used for equipment storage. To the south is a metal-clad shop building with framing of native lumber sawed from the farmstead wood lots. This building was constructed after World War II. To the east of the barn is a granary/cattle shed with the granary occupying the north half and a cattle shed on the south side. There are two circular metal grain silos to the south of the barn. All of the outbuildings are non-contributing due to age and alteration.

Santa Fe Trail Ruts

There are trail ruts located in the west pasture, these ruts run along the side of a hill, with indications that as the ruts became deeper, the trail was moved nearby for a new trail resulting in another set of ruts. There are four noticeable trail ruts present today. The ruts are listed as part of the Council Grove Historic District National Historic landmark.

Native Bluestem Grass

On the west side and east side of the property there is well kept native bluestem grass, both pastures are free of weeds and trees as it was in the 1800s, the only distraction is a Western Resources high voltage power line crossing the west pasture. In the east pasture, there are several buffalo holes where buffaloes obtained salt by licking the ground.

The bluestem region of Kansas is recognized as a natural area about 200 miles from tip to tip with Pottawatomie County at the northern end and Osage County, Oklahoma at southern end but only about 50 miles wide. The area is rolling to hilly, with rather narrow valleys, but the most characteristic features of the topical pasture portions are hills or bluffs formed by outcropping of rock of the Permian and Pennsylvania strata. For the most part this rock is limestone. This is typical of the pastures on the west and east side of the Big John Creek. (1)

Fremont Spring

The spring is located on the east side of Big John Creek near the south side of US Highway 56. The construction of Hwy 56, which is fairly close to the house, destroyed the original Fremont Spring. Fortunately, the spring has broken out down below and has withstood several severe droughts during this time.

STATEMENT OF SIGNFICANCE

Summary

The Furney Farm is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** for its depiction of the Tudor Revival style of architecture as executed on a rural farmhouse. Constructed in 1925-26, the Furney House embodies the characteristics associated with the style. The Tudor Revival style was widely used during the 1920s and 30s as the style of choice for many residential structures. However, it is unusual to see the style utilized in a farmhouse.

History

Pre-Farm History of Property

The land on which the Furney Farm sits has a long and storied history going back all the way to the time of the Santa Fe Trail. Between 1821 and 1880, the Santa Fe Trail was the primary commercial highway connecting Missouri and Santa Fe, New Mexico, from 1821 until 1846, it was an international commercial highway used by Mexican and American traders. In 1846, the Mexican-American War began. The Army going west followed the Santa Fe Trail to invade New Mexico. When the Treaty of Guadalupe ended the war in 1848, the Santa Fe Trail became a national road connecting the United States to the southwest territories. Commercial freighting along the trail continued, including considerable military freight hauling to supply the southwestern forts. Stagecoach lines, thousands of gold seekers, adventurers, fur trappers, and emigrants heading to the California and Colorado gold fields, also used the trail. In 1880 the railroad reached Santa Fe and the trail faded into history. (2)

In the west pasture there are ruts made by the wagons heading west along this historic trail. This area is included in the National Register of Historic Places, Council Grove National Historic District.

On June 12, 1827 John Walker discovered a spring near Gravel Creek east of Council Grove on what is now the Furney Farm. Geo Sibley, the government surveyor named it "Big John's spring" and Gravel Creak become know as Big John Creek.

Around July 20, 1844, John Fremont and his 20 men returning from the California expedition left the Smoky Hill River in McPherson County and followed the Santa Fe Trail to Missouri. In route they camped at the Big John Spring, after that it was also known as Fremont Spring.

The following is the typical use of the Fremont Spring "One hot July day in 1928, my uncle and I stopped directly north of the Big John Spring/Fremont Spring to visit with Ted Fones, he was dragging

US 50 North (later US56), after the two men talked a spell, one said lets go to the Spring and get a drink. Ted left his four horses stand in the road, unattended, while we walked 50 yards south to where there was a wooden barrel partially buried in the bank and water running through it. We took a dipper that was hanging on a tree limb and each of us had a refreshing drink form the spring; cold as if it came from a refrigerator". (3)

History of Farm

Carla G. Akin was issued the original patent in 1862 for the nominated property. Herman and his wife Rachel (Hodgson) Page purchased the property from Carlos G. Akin and his wife Kate L. Akin in 1865. The deed was filed on Dec 7th, 1865, and finalized on December 10th of that year—for the sum of $650. Charles Columbia, Justice of the Peace, witnessed the deed. Herman Page farmed the land till 1875. In the ten years that they lived on the farm, Herman and Rachel raised, for the most part, eight kids, four dying at early ages, but four of them surviving to old age. In the spring of 1875 Herman and Rachel Page sold the property to E. C. Elliot and H. W. Gildermeister for $2,000. With four kids, Herman Page and Rachel boarded a covered wagon and traveled west to Washington State, arriving exactly five months later, to a small town called Ellensberg Washington. (4)

During the 1870s, with its drought and grasshoppers, one also had to be conscious of climatic differences. Realizing that corn and small grains may not be suited for this area, in many cases wheat had been practically abandoned as a crop, Herman Page left farming in Kansas behind.

During the decade of the 1880s far-reaching changes came to the area. With drought and economic conditions, Henry Gildermiester farmed till he died in 1905. Still Henry Gildermiester maintained an operation of general farming, emphasizing livestock. A livestock boom dominated the decade; emphasis was upon fine cattle and herd improvement.

The Henry Gildermeister estate sold the land to Henry W. Craven. From 1906 to 1921, Henry W. Craven, W. H. Holaday, and A. G. Alexander were consecutive owners of the farm. All had mortgages on the real estate, each experienced financial problems; however, there were both drought and hard economic times during this period before World War I. A. G. Alexander built the present barn between 1919-1920

In 1921 Grant Furney purchased the farm for his son, Harley and his wife Murle. They soon constructed the present house. Murle had the plans prepared by the K-State Extension Service and Department of Architecture.

During the 1920s and 30s Harley farmed the land with horses, raised cattle and had a rather large poultry operation, having a large laying operation. He also milked a few cows, selling cream. He was

considered a successful farmer. However during the 1940s his health was a problem, later requiring him to rent the land and pastures. (5)

Near the Furney property was the Morris County Farm that housed many county residents unable to support themselves during the turn of century and even until the 1920-30s. Still standing is the Big John Farm Limestone Bank Barn, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1990. Unfortunately, the large two-story house where residents lived was torn down in the 1960s. During the 1930s, a CCC camp was constructed near by on the county farm, and during World War II housed prisoners from Germany. Today, the area is the location of the Morris County Fairgrounds, 4-H building, Recycling Center, County Highway Shop, and Transfer Station.

In the spring of 1960, John and Alice Amos purchased the farm from Murle Furney for $52,000.

John Amos maintained a Hereford cow herd that he had started from a small herd of calves purchased from his father-in–law in 1925. He raised alfalfa, corn, and wheat. He always had part of the cropland in alfalfa, getting four cuttings per year, which provided feed for the cowherd during the winter. He always had a span of mules that he was very proud of and enjoyed working them along with several pairs of horses. He took exceptional care of his horses. John Amos passed away in 1979; in which his son, Max assumed and continues the operation similar to his father practice. John purchased his first tractor in 1934, a IHC Farmall F20, in which is still at the farm today--in running order plus all of his equipment, including his John Deere Model C manure spreader purchased in 1921, the year he was married to Alice Henning. To ensure family ownership of the property, Sharon Amos, granddaughter of John and Alice Amos, is the present owner.

Tudor Revival Architecture

The Tudor Revival style is associated with the building boom Kansas experienced in the mid-1920s. One of the dominant residential movements during this period, Tudor Revival is often used as a composite term to capture a variety of medieval English revival styles. Newly established suburban enclaves featured versions of the English Cotswold Cottage, the edges of college campuses were dotted with Jacobethan Revival sorority houses, buildings from garden apartments to mansions during the 1920s.

Key design features of the Tudor Revival include steeply pitched gable roofs, prominent facade gable, elaborated chimneys, Tudor or round-arched doorways, half-timbering, multiple window groupings, and multi-paned glazing. Brick veneer with stone trim applied over a wooden frame is the most common building construction employed for this group. A much smaller percentage of Tudor Revival houses employed cement based stucco applied over frame construction.

Although noted for its distinctive and unique architect designed buildings, the Tudor Revival style offered design elements that were incorporated into mail order design books. Using an eclectic mix of features, homes could achieve the semblance of the Tudor Revival. Half-timbering, white nogging, diamond mullions, decorated chimney pots, or a simulated thatched roof added decoration and an element of the Tudor Revival style to mail order bungalows and four squares.

The Furney Farmhouse was designed by Walter G. Ward, Department of Architecture and Extension with the Extension Division, Kansas State Agricultural College (now Kansas State University). W. G. died on November 22, 1943 after serving twenty-three years as Professor of Architecture at Kansas State. In notes of his death in the KSU Library, he was editor of numerous bulletins, sponsored radio programs and was influential in improving and designing rural structures throughout the state of Kansas. (6)

Everett Patterson, a local carpenter, constructed the house. He also was a bricklayer and did the masonry. One very noticeable feature of the brickwork is that the mortar was troweled out (deeply raked mortar joints) so the varied colored brick stands out. The mortar has a light tan color; in which colored sand was mixed with the mortar during brick laying. This is not the practice in today's brickwork. Everett Patterson carefully chose the building materials; such as, the local limestone rock for the basement and foundation. Bricks were hauled from a Kansas City brick plant in a Ford Model T truck, which could haul enough brick for the next day. A trip was made each day during construction. (7)

The Furney House is a good example of the Tudor Revival style. The building embodies most of the elements that symbolize the style. The house has a steeply pitched side-gabled roof with decorative stucco and false half-timbering gabled ends. Tall narrow windows, which are seen in many Tudor homes, are prominent across most of the house. Unlike most Tudor Revival homes, the Furney House has a relatively symmetrical main façade. However, the rear and sides of the home are typically asymmetrical. The steeply pitched roof and half timbering offer a sense of verticality that is often seen in Tudor Revival buildings. Another characteristic of Tudor Revival seen in the Furney house is the utilization of different materials. Stucco, brick, and wood all grace the exterior of the Furney home. The arched entryway on the main façade is a common trait as well.

The Furney Farm home is significant at a local level because it is an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style architecture that is rarely seen in farmhouse examples. The majority of farmhouses were constructed prior to the eclectic period in architecture, which spawned the Tudor Revival style. In addition, there are few examples of Tudor Revival homes in neighboring Council Grove. Although the interior has undergone some minor modifications over the years, the exterior itself is largely unchanged and is a wonderful example of Tudor Revival architecture worthy of listing on the National Register of Historic Places

Notes:

1. (Malin, Pages 3-28)
2. National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form-Council Grove National Historic Landmark
3. Interview with Don Cress, Jan 24, 2004
4. Notes from Ned Page, Grandson of former owner of the property Herman Page.
5. Interview with Marion G. Leeds, 1015 Guston St. Council Grove, KS Jan 21, 2005 a neighbor who farmed in the area during 30' and 40's.
6. KSU Library Historical Documents: *The appointment of W. G. Ward as a Rural Architect in the Extension Division as 4/1/1920*(from Board Minutes, 3/12/20).
7. His niece Pauline (Mrs. Larry) Lindgren provided this information together with Ken McClintock a lawyer and Historian in Council Grove, Kansas.)

Bibliography

Barry, L. The Beginning of the West, Pages 143 & 522

Interview with Marion G. Leeds, 1015 Guston St. Council Grove, KS Jan 21, 2005 a neighbor who farmed in the area during 30' and 40's.

Interview with Don Cress, Jan 24, 04

KSU Library Historical Documents: Board Minutes from Rural Architects Extension Division; 3/12/30.

Leffingwell, Randy. The Great American Barn, Stillwater, Minn. Motorbooks, 1997

Malin, James C., An Introduction to the History of the Bluestem-Pasture Region of Kansas, A Study in Adaptation to Geographical Environment, Kansas Collection: Kansas Historical Quarterlies, February 1942 (Vol. II, No 2), Pages 3-28

National Park Service, US Department of the Interior: National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Council Grove Historic District. 1985.

Note from Ed Page, Ellensburg Washington, his Grandfather was Herman Page, April 18, 2005
Sloane, Eric, An Age of Barn, NY, Funk & Wagnalls, 1997

Witney, Eric & Dudly, The Barn: A Vanishing Landmark in North American, Boston: NY Graphic Daily 197

UTM COORDINATE FOR HOUSE: 14/721480/428250

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property includes the N ½ of Section 18 (Garfield TWP), Twp 16, R 9E less road. This property lies south of US Highway 56. The west edge of the property is approximately 1/8 of a mile east of the city limits of Council Grove and run for 1 mile east along Highway 56.

This includes a tract of real estate ½ mile wide and 1 mile long.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This tract of land includes the farmhouse, outbuildings, fields, Fremont Spring, and Santa Fe Trail Ruts. This is the original tract of the farmstead.

Photographic Information

The following information is consistent for all the photographs:
1. Furney Farm
2. Morris Co., Kansas
3. Photograph by Bob Bettis
4. October, 21 2005
5. Digital image on file at KSHS

The following information is specific to each photograph:

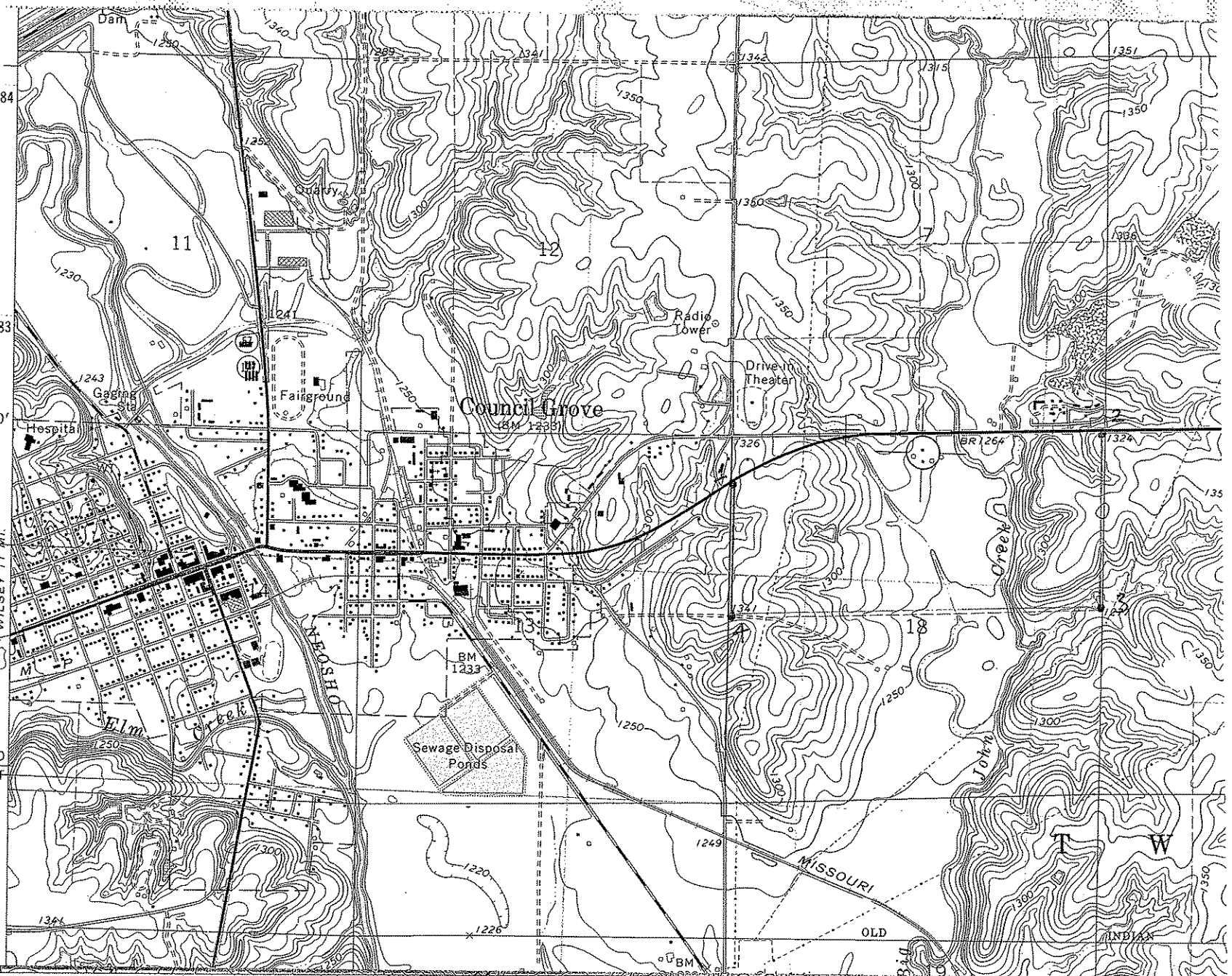
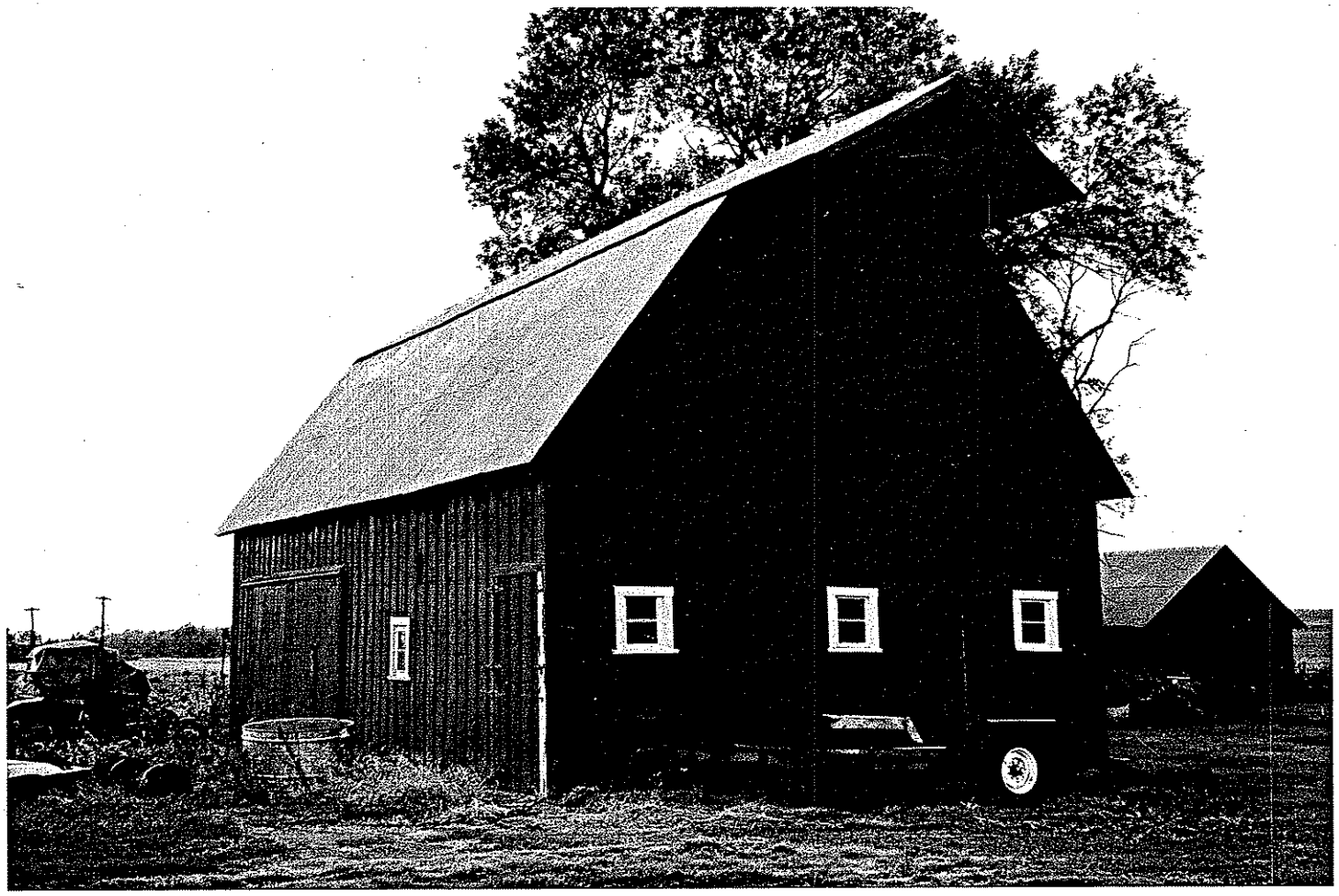
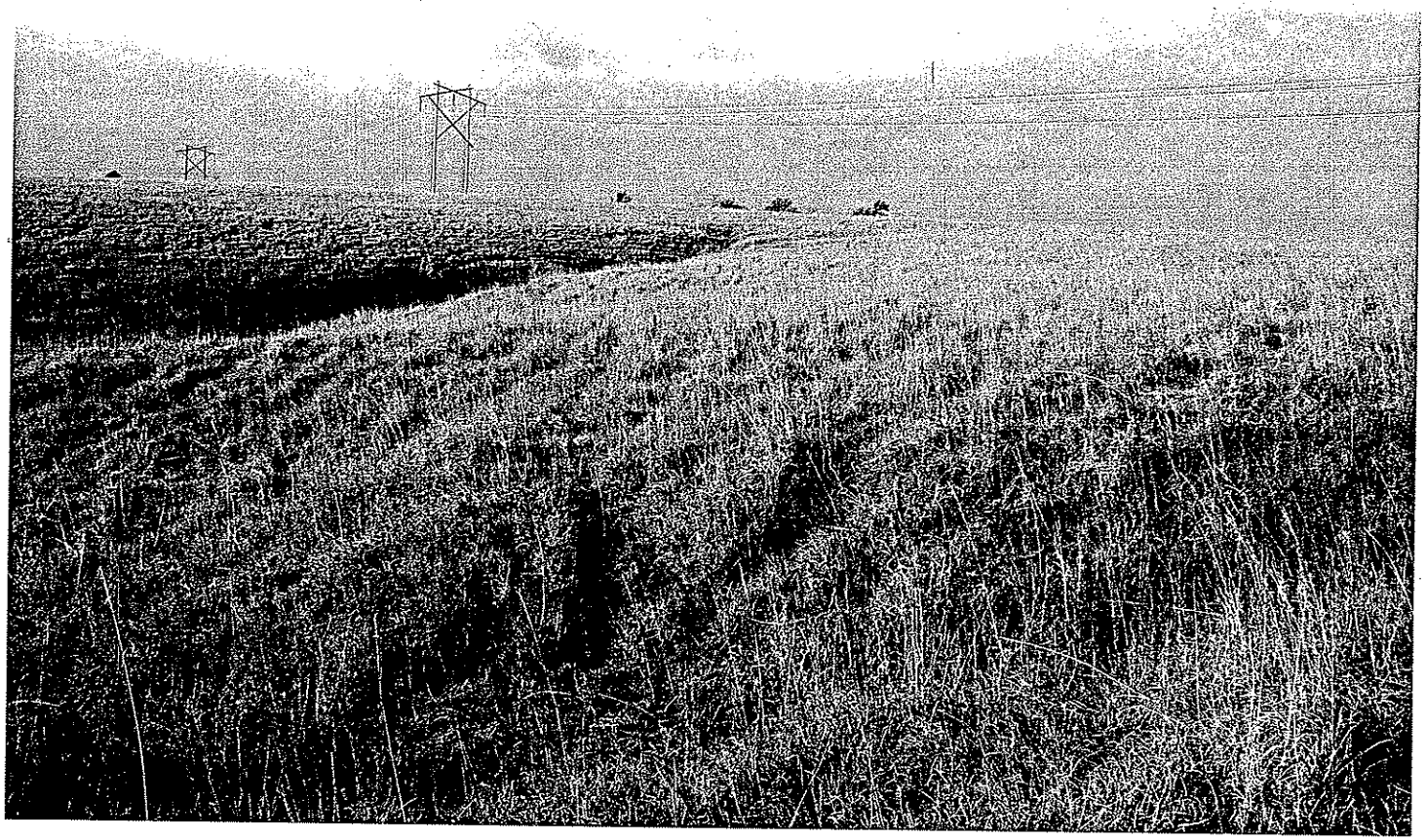
Photo #	Description of View
1.	View of farm facing southeast
2.	View of north elevation facing south
3.	View of west elevation facing east
4.	View of south elevation facing north
5.	View of east elevation facing west
6.	View of first floor interior facing southwest
7.	View of northeast corner of barn facing southwest
8.	View of south elevation of chicken coop facing northwest
9.	View of Fremont Spring facing east

Furney Farm
Morris Co., Kansas
UTM Coordinates:

1.) 14/720670/
4282400

2.) 14/722280/
4282680

3.) 14/722280/
4281900

4.) 14/720680/
4281820

House:
14/721480/
4252580