



Register of Historic Kansas Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating individual properties and districts. The format is similar to the National Register of Historic Places form. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Furry Homestead
Other names/site number Little Stone House
Name of related Multiple Property Listing NA

2. Location

street & number N.E. corner of N.E. 20th Street and N.E. 10th Avenue, Kingman not for publication
city or town Kingman vicinity
state Kansas code K.S. county Kingman code K.M. zip code 67068

3-4. Certification

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

Applicable State Register Criteria: X A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO

Date _____

Kansas State Historical Society

State agency

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the State Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th Century Early 20th Century American Movements

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Earth
walls: STONE/sandstone
roof: WOOD/shingle and truss
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the current physical appearance of the property.)

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

The Furry Homestead is a one-story, 22' x 16' stone building near the intersection of N.E. 20th Street and N.W. 10th Avenue in Kingman, Kansas. The surrounding landscape is an open agricultural field. The front (south) side of the building features one door and one window. The building is one room under a side-gabled wood-shingled roof and has no interior features. The building is in poor condition with severely deteriorated mortar joints and missing shingles on the roof. However, the building retains its historic integrity of location, setting, design, association, materials, and feeling.

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

Kingman County is situated in the south-central part of the state of Kansas. In its early history, it was a vast area of treeless, undulating, long stem grass, with patches of buffalo and bunchgrass, depending on the nature of the soil. The Furry Homestead sits in an open field, approximately 300' east and 200' north of the intersection of N.E. 20th Street and N.W. 10th Avenue in the town of Kingman. The road today that borders the Furry Homestead to the south, N.E. 20th Street, was once known as the Old Wichita Road. The building is surrounded by open agricultural land, which is usually planted with hard red winter wheat. There is no distinguishing or specific foliage tied to the building and no plantings around it. There are no other buildings on the property.

The Furry Homestead was constructed in 1878 and is a one-story rectangular stone building with a gable roof. It has a wood truss structure supporting a wood shingle roof. The Furry Homestead is simple, maybe as simple as a structure can be. It is four walls of equal linear length (22') and width (16'). The four sandstone walls sit on earth (not a solid foundation) and vary between approximately 18"-20" thick and held together with a mortar of sand, lime, and water. The stone was quarried locally in Kingman County, from the red bluffs (Quilan Loam USDA Soil Survey) just south and east of the site. The structure has two doors, one on the eastern elevation and one the southern (front) elevation, both a simple wooden frame. There are two windows, one on the west (under the gable end) and the south sides, both with simple wooden frames.

The building is a single room, and there are no interior walls or obstructions within the structure. The rafting is exposed, and no ceiling appears to have ever been in place. The wood truss and shingle roof are supported by the stone walls that extend to the peak in the roofline. The wood trusses sit on the stone walls are spaced every two feet. The structural walls have been plastered and contain both plaster and exposed sandstone. The two doors, one on the south and the east, are standard traditional in size and location (the middle of each wall). The two windows are roughly waist-high with standard opening size.

The Furry Homestead retains its historic integrity as a small native sandstone homestead building. While the condition of the original materials is severely deteriorated, they are still extant. Its historical identity is conveyed through the retention of the original features, and its original location, setting, feeling, design, workmanship, and association. It is a good example of a rural Kansas homestead.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for State 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

c1880

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Franklin Furry

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance dates from the construction of the building in 1878 to 1904 when Franklin Furry died. In 1878, Osage Land Certificate No. 12171 was granted to Franklin Furry by the United States Department of Interior General Land Office. After making the required payments, Franklin Furry was granted a Patent Deed from the United States government on May 10, 1882. Franklin Furry held this land until he sold it to Myer Wheeler on February 3, 1891.¹ Mary Furry moved to town after Franklin's passing and later moved to Wichita to live with her daughter. Based on the information collected, it is unclear if there

¹ Kingman County Register of Deeds Plat Book, Kingman County Courthouse, 130 North Spruce Street. Susan Hubble, Register of Deeds..

is a more appropriate end-date related to when the Furry family occupied the land – more research will be necessary.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph *(Provide a summary paragraph that notes under what criteria the property is nominated.)*

The Furry Homestead, located in Kingman, Kingman County, is eligible for listing in the Register of Historic Kansas Places because it is historically significant as a representation of western growth and settlement in Kingman. The year was 1878; the wild west was still in full swing as statehoods were being granted. Settlement in southern Kansas was difficult. The Furry Homestead, being built of local red sandstone, is a sight of permanence in a transient place. The Furry Homestead stands today as a result of its hardy construction and materials. Very few homesteads in this era still stand in the surrounding region. Some were constructed of sod or timber or have been altered with new materials. To have a homestead that over 140 years old that is still extant is uncommon in the community. The home has been a staple to the community's history and is a good example of a historic homestead. The period of significance dates from the construction of the building in c1880s to 1904 when Franklin Furry died. Mary Furry moved to town after Franklin's passing and later moved to Wichita to live with her daughter. Based on the information collected, it is unclear if there is a more appropriate end-date related to when the Furry family occupied the land – more research will be necessary.

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

Establishment of Kingman County

Captain Nathan Boone, the youngest son of the famous Daniel Boone, was one of the first white men to enter what is now Kingman County.² In 1843 he led three companies of Dragoons from Oklahoma to the area of the great bend of the Arkansas River to keep the east and west trails open. His report and diary say that they left Oklahoma following a northerly course through Harper County, Kansas. At the end of the 21st day, they camped on the headwaters of Grove Creek, a tributary of the Chikaskia River, and red sandstone. The surrounding landscape held expansive views looking for thirty miles in any direction. The next day they started north and crossed the river. The company passed Kingman during the trip and encamped on Smoots Creek east of the Hutchinson Southern Division of the Santa Fe Railroad.³

In territorial days what is now Kingman County was part of Peketon County, created by the Kansas Legislature on February 21, 1860, including about one-fourth of the state of Kansas. On February 26, 1867, Peketon County was dissolved by being attached to Marion County. Reno County and Harper County were created out of Marion County by the Legislature in 1868. In January 1872, three tiers of townships were detached on the south side of Reno County to become the north three-fourths of Kingman County. The southern tier of towns in Kingman County were separated from the north line of Harper County. From February 27, 1874, until 1978, the entire area was Kingman Township, when Governor Thomas A. Osborn issued the proclamation establishing Kingman County. As new townships were organized, there were given new names with just one Kingman Township to remain.⁴

Kingman County and the City of Kingman were named after Samuel A. Kingman. He moved to Kansas in 1858 and was elected Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, serving until 1876, when he resigned due

² Kingman County History – Kingman County Kansas and Its' People, Kingman County Historical Society, 1984, Taylor Publishing Co. Dallas TX, Copy located in the Kingman Carnegie Public Library, 455 North Main Street, Kingman, KS. Page 5.

³ Kingman County History. Page 6.

⁴ Kingman County History Page 6.

to ill health. Subsequently, he was the first president of the Kansas State Historical Society until his death in Topeka on September 9, 1904, at the age of 86.⁷

In 1872, Kingman's first house was moved by J.H. Fical from Reno County to the north bank of the Ninnescah River.⁵ The town was first called Sherman. It was quickly changed to Kingman. In 1873, Fical and his brother took adjoining claims and laid out the initial town plat in 1874. The first hotel was built in 1884, the Sherman House. By July 4, 1878, 800 people had assembled, and by 1888, the population of Kingman reached 2,000 and became a second class city. Kingman also became the county seat of Kingman County before this decade was over.⁸

Industry and Agriculture in Kingman County

After the area was open for homesteading, various industries began. Kingman County industry has always been based on natural resources like salt, ranching, farming, and oil, and then it quickly added transportation: stage lines, railroads, and aviation. Wood being scarce on the prairie, a prospect well was drilled in the summer of 1887, hoping to find oil, coal, or gas. Instead of fuel, a huge vein of quality salt was found. The Kingman Mining Company was formed consisting of R.S. Cates, W.S. Grovesner, W.H. Child, George Craycraft, and E.E. Weir. The City of Kingman contributed \$5,000.⁹

A small shaft was sunk to the depth of 800 feet, one mile south of the Furry Homestead. It was hand dug. In 1890, a Chicago syndicate organized the Crystal Salt Company and created a larger shaft. The salt was mined using the room and pillar method, which extracts materials across a horizontal plane, creating rooms and pillars. At the turn of the century, the mine was producing 300,000 tons of salt annually. It was 99.333 percent pure. In November 1908, a devastating fire occurred, destroying all of the equipment in the mine. Although no miners were killed, only twelve mules and a dog, the mine was not rebuilt.¹⁰

The years between 1875 and 1885 saw tremendous activity and growth in Kingman County in agriculture. The first reported crop was in 1879. That year there were 3,540 acres of winter wheat, 1,322 acres of spring wheat, and 10,918 acres of corn. By 1884 those acres grew to 23,251 of winter wheat and 31,759 of corn. In addition to agriculture, various kinds of livestock were tried. Every farm had chickens and hogs, but it was cattle that became the livestock of choice, and ranching was king.⁶

As the area was settled, the transportation industry began early in the region. Kingman County was effected by those who stayed and those who passed through via roads and trails. What is now U.S. Highway 54, was the vision of two men and perseverance helped develop a trail line into a fine highway by D.R. "Cannonball" Green and a local man, Aaron Greenleaf. Mr. Green came to Kingman from Kentucky in 1876 and built an extensive overland stage and mail-carrying operation from Kingman to Pratt and on to points west, as far as Liberal. The stage served areas not yet served by the railroads. Some rail lines eventually made their way to Kingman, beginning with the Wichita and Western Railroad was chartered on May 17, 1883. It reached Kingman on June 3, 1884, and was followed by the Kingman, Pratt, and Western chartered on September 11, 1885. This line reached Kiowa on July 12, 1887, followed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe line on July 18, 1889.⁷

Aviation has a long history in Kansas, and Clyde Cessna was a Kingman County farm boy with a keen mechanical mind. As time passed, Clyde observed an aerial circus of French aviators and planes. He was fascinated by the French monoplane as it was being taken apart and shipped to the next location. He soon was ready to build a plane, which he completed on a test flight in a few months. He soared in the sky and

⁵ Kingman County History Page 15.

⁶ Kingman County History Page 8.

⁷ Kingman County History Page 8.

successfully landed in 1911. In 1912, on his forty acres in Kingman County, he built his second place, "Silver Wings."⁸

Early Exploration and Settlement in Kingman

Once Kingman County was open for settlement, around one hundred thirty land patents were issued throughout the 1880-90s. A majority of those, just over 100 patents, were issued within the entirety of Kingman County by 1885. Surrounding the Furry Homestead, to the northeast of the City of Kingman, there were approximately 36 land patents established, but homesteading information is limited on these properties. Four patents were established within Township 27S, Range 7W, Section 21, where the Furry's settled. Other patents were issued to Jacob Binker, Frank Leach (who is associated with a local school), and Charles Stewart. Within the City of Kingman, an additional 18 land patents were established by 1890.

It was common for travelers heading west in covered wagons on the Old Wichita Road to stop at the Leach School. Travelers ventured by way of the 'Wichita Highway' or later the 'Old Wichita Road' on their search for land sites in western Kansas and beyond. The Leach School, constructed on Frank Leach's property, was one of 95 rural school buildings in Kingman County from 1875-1889 and was organized on March 15, 1884.⁹ The schoolyard was kitty-corner from the Furry Homestead and was an ideal spot for an overnight stay. Travelers camped in the yard of the Furry Homestead and in the Leach Schoolyard, which was an excellent place for the horses to graze and rest.¹⁰

The Furry family never turned anyone away from their door, and they furnished food and drink and never took a cent. A quote from a traveler, published in the *Kingman Leader-Courier* stated, "the camping opportunity was ideal for travelers passing through, and perhaps the poet had such a house in mind when he wrote - let me live in the house by the side of the road and be a friend to man."¹¹

The historic significance is two-fold through its simplicity, and its use of materials. Franklin Furry used all he had for local building materials in 1878, local stone and lumber that was brought via horse and wagon. It bears to describe further the stone used in the Furry Homestead.

"There is a good strata of red rock east of town (Kingman) a couple of miles and several buildings were made of it, which are still standing, such as the old Coen barn on Sherman Street and the west and south wall of the State Bank (Kanza Bank). The stone in the old Furry red stone house northeast of town a couple of miles was quarried, dried and constructed of red rock by Mr. Furry and his son Henry, in 1878, and the family moved into it the same year. It was long, hard, tedious labor to quarry the rock. A settler's family could freeze to death or some of his family become sick of exposure before he could get the rock quarried. The red rock is very porous and if not thoroughly dried out in the open weather it will gradually crumble."¹²

Another building constructed of the native red rock was the Poland Hotel, which was roughly two blocks west of Main Street in 1878. Main Street in Kingman runs parallel N.E. 10th exactly one mile to the west. The location of the Furry Homestead is 2 miles north of the intersection of Main Street and Sherman Avenue (adjacent to the Ninnescah River), where the first house was built in Kingman by Mr. Fical (that he moved from Reno County).

⁸ Kingman County History Page 9.

⁹ The Leader Courier. (Kingman, KS) 26 December 1889. p. 8.

¹⁰ Kingman County History Page 10.

¹¹ Kingman County History Page 11. Sam Walter Foss

¹² A History of Kingman County, Fred Hurd, copyright 1970, page 44. Library of Congress No. 77-

Franklin F. Furry

Franklin F. Furry was born November 6, 1828, in York County, Pennsylvania. That same year when Franklin was born, he and his parents moved to Ohio. They resided there until 1849 when they moved to Indiana. Eight years later, Franklin F. Furry married Mary Smith in North Grove, Miami County, Indiana, on November 22, 1857.

Mary Smith (Furry) was born on September 29, 1837, at Pickaway County, Ohio. Later, Mary and her parents, Zadoc C. and Hannah Smith, would live in Fairfield County, Ohio. In approximately 1850, the Smith family migrated to Miami County, Ohio. In 1857 at the age of 20, May Smith married Franklin F. Furry.

Following twenty years of living in Ohio and with four of their eventual six children accompanying them, Franklin and Mary Furry and their four children, Laretta, William, Cynthia, and Cedoc, moved to Kansas in 1877. The Furry's lived for one year in Hutchinson, Reno County, Kansas, and then moved to a homestead in White Township, Kingman County. There they homesteaded a farm located three miles northeast of Kingman.

"Land office at Wichita, Kan., February 24, 1880. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice that he will appear with his witnesses to make final proof in support of his claim before George E. Filley, notary public, Kingman, Kingman county, Wednesday, the 7th day of April, 1880: Franklin F. Furry, D. S. No. 15267 for the sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21 township 27 s range 7 west, and names the following as his witness, viz: Milo A. Ball, Charles Rickman, Jacob Binker and W. H. Child, all of Kingman P. O. Kingman Co, Kansas. 25t5 R. L. Walker, Register." ¹³

The General Land Office issued Franklin F. Furry the land patent on May 5, 1882, for the 160 acres he had homesteaded on the S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21; Township 27S; Range 07W. ¹⁴

Franklin Furry would become known in the Kingman County area for his ability to repair and build wagons and carriages. While homesteading his farm northeast of Kingman, Franklin Furry would carry on in the trade of repairing and building wagons and carriages. In as early as May 1880 a local newspaper, *Kingman County Citizen*, reported: "Messrs. Furry and Hudson have purchased a lot close to the bridge, on Bridge street and will commence the erection of a first class wagon shop thereon next week." By the end of May the same newspaper reported: "Messrs. Furry & Hudson have their new wagon shop almost completed and will soon be ready for business. Mr. Furry has the reputation of being an excellent workman, and we have no doubt the new firm will succeed well here. [Bad news would soon accompany the start-up of the new business. The following paragraph appeared in the same paper.] "...During the wind and rains storm last Tuesday night Furry & Hudson's new wagon shop was blown to pieces and part of it went floating down the raging Ninescah. It has been recovered and placed in proper position." ¹⁵

No further mention was found during a search of newspapers regarding the partnership of Furry and Hudson. By 1881 F. F. Furry would continue on solo in his wagon and machinery repair business.

A November 11, 1881 newspaper advertisement offered further evidence that Mr. Furry continued in the trade of repairing farm machinery, wagons, and carriages. The following advertisement appeared regularly in the newspaper until at least November 1881.

¹³ *Kingman County Citizen*. (Kingman, Kansas). 05 March 1880. p. 5.

¹⁴ Land patent information accessed at the Bureau of Land Management's website at: https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=KS3810_084&docClass=STA&sid=t045w04c.kb4

¹⁵ *Kingman County Citizen*. (Kingman, Kansas). 28 May 1880. p. 4.



Kingman County Citizen. (Kingman, Kansas). September 8, 1881.

The 1880 US Federal Census lists Franklin's occupation as "wagon maker." Franklin's son, William Henry Furry, at the age of 20, has an occupation of farming and living with his parents. The 1887 Kingman City Directory on page 18 gives Furry's occupation as "carriage maker, works...at Avenue E between Main and Spruce Streets."

On his homestead, Franklin Furry would raise his own stock of horses and other livestock. Part of the payoff of having the livestock became apparent in a newspaper article describing Furry's gardening abilities and techniques. "Frank Furry brought us a head of lettuce that measured fourteen inches across and resembled a cabbage for size. Frank says he has the best garden he ever had and attributes his success to fertilizing. All of the manure on his farm rots on the garden and field and not in the barn lot. If more of our farmers would adopt such a plan they will produce better vegetables, and ranker fields of grain." ¹⁶

Furry's popularity in the Kingman County area and possibility the rural location of this farmstead may have offered an invitation of an occasional crime to take place. In March of 1883, a reward of ten dollars was offered for the recovery of harness and other tack that had been stolen from Furry's stable: "Sneak Thieves. Burglary items in this county are very rare, but they occasionally occur. Sneak thieves entered the stable of F. F. Furry last Tuesday night, and stole a set of harnesses. They must have been supplied with horses, for there was a fine pair of ponies in the stable that were not molested. It was a new set of 1 ¼ inch slip tug, hook and terret, flat line harness, and a reward of ten dollars is offered to recover it..." ¹⁷

Franklin Furry was also noted as being an early pioneer of Kingman County in 1877. In October 1899, *The Leader Courier* newspaper gave the news of the Old Settlers' Association having adopted their constitution. The article also gave the names of pioneers who settled the county. In 1877 F. F. Furry settled with a post office address of Second Ward City in February.

During his early years in Kingman County, Furry shared with the newspaper how he made a living by "...picking up buffalo bones on the sun-bleached plains and hauling them to Wichita..." He also indicated he could remember when there was only a total of eight votes cast during early Kingman County elections. ¹⁸

¹⁶ *Kingman County Citizen*. (Kingman, Kansas). 28 June 1883. p. 5.

¹⁷ *Kingman County News*. (Kingman, Kansas). 01 March 1883. p. 4.

¹⁸ *Kingman County Democrat*. (Kingman, Kansas). 20 October 1883. p. 3.

Additional description of this early way of making a living can be found in an 1889 article by *The Leader Courier*. "...The few who lived out here, outside of the rich cattle owners, eked out an existence by gathering buffalo bones, with which the prairies were strewn, hauling them to the nearest market, Wichita or Hutchinson, and selling them for a trifle. It sometimes took a week for a man and his team to gather the wagon load of bones, drive them to market, sell them and return home, and for all this he realized from five to seven dollars..."¹⁹ In 1874 buffalo bones were worth \$4.00/ton. Some of the bones would be shipped by rail to St. Louis and eastern markets to be ground up into fertilizer and various other purposes.

Franklin and Mary Furry continued on living at the homestead until Mr. Furry passed away on August 16, 1904, at the age of 75. He is buried in the Walnut Hill Cemetery in Kingman. His wife, Mary Furry, moved into Kingman at the time of her husband's passing. As her health began to fail, Mary moved to Wichita to stay with one of her daughters. Mary Furry passed away on April 29, 1922, at the age of 84. She is buried beside her husband in the Walnut Hill Cemetery.

Furry Homestead

In 1882, Franklin Furry was awarded a land patent for the standard 160 acres of land in Kingman, Kansas in Township 27S, Range 7W, and Section 21.²⁰ The old rock house one-mile N.E. of Kingman was built in the 1880s by Franklin Furry (1828-1904) and his only surviving son, William Henry (1860-1918).²¹ It is located on the old Wichita Road as it was called in the early days, now N.E. 10th Avenue. Franklin and Mary (Smith) Furry (1837-1922) lived there with their son and four daughters until moving into Kingman proper. At this time, his son William Henry and his wife Rosa (1878-unknown) moved into the Homestead (the year is not known).¹⁵

Franklin and Mary Furry had a large family of two sons, William Henry and Cedoc (1874-1888) and four daughters; Viola (1865-1915), Laretta (1859-1936), Ruth (dates unknown), Cynthia (1866-1953), whom all attended Leach School. It has been said that eight people were living in this small one-room house during the winter months. At some point, two framed additions were added for more room but were later torn down. The family lived merely from fruits of their land, made soap, cured meats, and canned foods. A kerosene lamp lit up the rock house, and clothes were cleaned with a washboard in water heated in a boiler on top of a wood stove. The family collected and carried water from the nearby well, which was hand-pumped. There was never running water or electricity in the house.¹⁵

It is not known how much of the surrounding land was owned by the Furry family. There is no record or photos of any other buildings or structures on this Homestead. It appears to be a lone homestead placed on the prairie at a convenient place with a very well constructed building.

Locals have said that there are three graves one-half mile from the house, where Pearl Raye, a neighbor, had placed a marker. One grave is that of a son in law who died in a prairie fire, and one is the brother (Cedoc, 1874-1888) of William Henry who was bitten by a snake, and the third is for a mother and boy who died along the trail.

William Henry remembers how well his father chose the red rock used for the house. It was quarried and hauled from the bluffs east of Kingman with horse and wagon. It is impressive how much Franklin Furry knew about the preservation of the rock to stand time and weather. It is not known if Franklin had any experience with stone or building, but he obviously studied or knew enough to have acquired the knowledge

¹⁹ The Leader Courier (Kingman, Kansas) 26 December 1889 p. 1.

²⁰ Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records. U.S.A. Land Patent to Franklin Furry of Kingman County, Kansas on May 10, 1882.

²¹ There is information that suggests the Furry Homestead building was constructed in 1878; however, the land patent wasn't issued until 1882. It is unclear of the exact build date, so the construction is based on best guess.

to build his home. It has rock walls, with no plaster or stucco, to take away the characteristics of the stone building.

A daughter of William Henry, Ruth, married Ernest Libby of nearby Varner, in the Furry Homestead House. No homesteads still exist in the vicinity (a few miles in any direction) or the area surrounding the city of Kingman, or even the County, and at least none with native red stone. The only known buildings are those mentioned previously or are hidden behind walls that are covered by more recent materials.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

A History of Kingman County, Fred Hurd, copyright 1970, page 44. Library of Congress No. 77-129290

Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records. U.S.A. Land Patent to Franklin Furry of Kingman County, Kansas on May 10, 1882. Accessed spring 2020 via https://glorerecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=KS3810_084&docClass=STA&sid=t045w04c.kb4

Kingman County Register of Deeds Plat Book, Kingman County Courthouse, 130 North Spruce Street. Susan Hubble, Register of Deeds..

Kingman County History – Kingman County Kansas and Its' People, Kingman County Historical Society, 1984, Taylor Publishing Co. Dallas TX, Copy located in the Kingman Carnegie Public Library, 455 North Main Street, Kingman, KS. Page 5.

The Leader Courier. (Kingman, KS) 26 December 1889. p. 8.

Kingman County Citizen. (Kingman, Kansas). 05 March 1880. p. 5.

Kingman County Citizen. (Kingman, Kansas). 28 May 1880. p. 4.

Kingman County Citizen. (Kingman, Kansas). 28 June 1883. p. 5.

Kingman County News. (Kingman, Kansas). 01 March 1883. p. 4.

Kingman County Democrat. (Kingman, Kansas). 20 October 1883. p. 3.

The Leader Courier (Kingman, Kansas) 26 December 1889 p. 1.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property <1 acre

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 37.675802 -98.098287
Latitude: Longitude:

3 _____
Latitude: Longitude:

2 _____
Latitude: Longitude:

4 _____
Latitude: Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundaries are N.E. 20th Street to west approximately 300' and N.E. 10th Avenue to the south approximately 200'. There are no physical boundaries to the north or east, just rolling fields of wheat. So the boundary will extend roughly 30-feet from the building footprint on the north and east sides.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary was selected to denote the property's significance, context, and accessibility today. The boundary does not go further into the open fields.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Scott Mueller	date	September 3, 2019		
organization		telephone	916-215-0127		
street & number	PO Box 301	state	K.S.	zip code	67068
city or town	Kingman				
e-mail	scottmueller61@gmail.com				

Property Owner:

name	Lynn Schwartz	telephone	620-491-0011		
street & number	1837 North Marquette Avenue	state	K.S.	zip code	676068
city or town	Kingman				

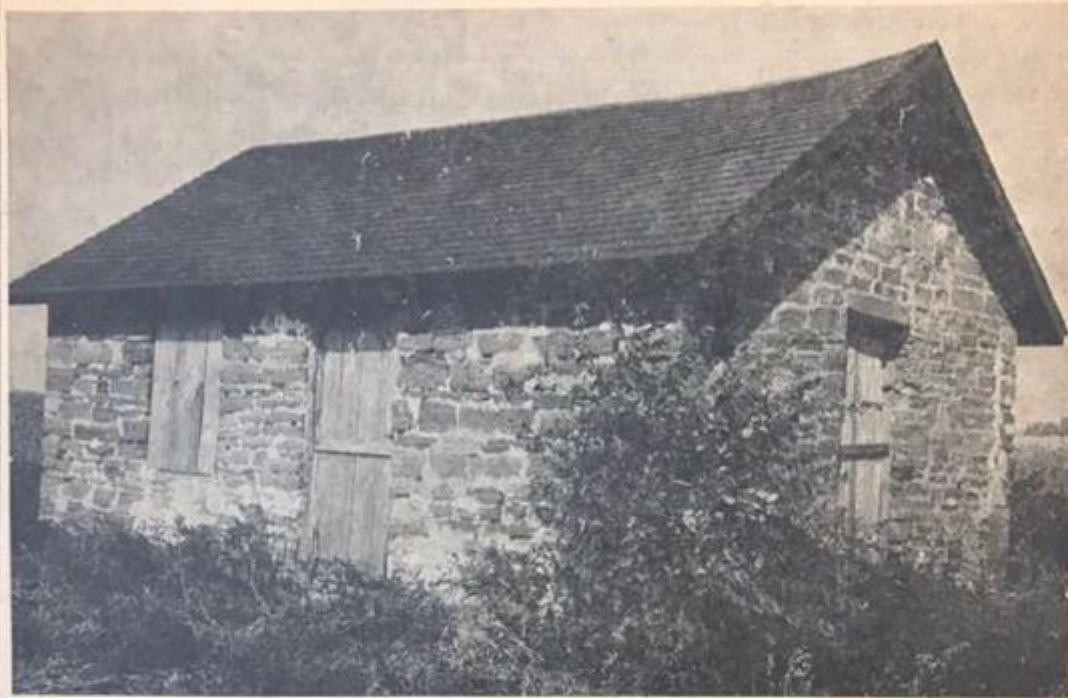
Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Figures

1. Article of the Furry Homestead, in the Kingman County Museum from the Kingman Journal, date unknown, framed article in the Kingman County Museum, 400 North Main Street, Kingman, KS
2. Split views of Furry Homestead from Kingman County Museum, top view looking west, bottom view looking south, photo hung in the Kingman County Museum, 400 North Main Street, Kingman, KS. Date of photo unknown.
3. Split views of Furry Homestead from Kingman County Museum, top view interior looking toward the southwest corner, bottom view looking north through the field, photo hung in the Kingman County Museum, 400 North Main Street, Kingman, KS. Date of photo unknown.
4. Split views of Furry Homestead from Kingman County Museum, top view looking east, bottom view looking northeast, photo hung in the Kingman County Museum, 400 North Main Street, Kingman, KS. Date of photo unknown.
5. Southern view of Furry Homestead from the History of Kingman County Centennial celebration atlas (1983). Photo hung in the Kingman County Museum, 400 North Main Street, Kingman, KS.
6. *Kingman County Citizen*. November 11, 1881 p. 1.
7. Overview aerial map – Google Earth, satellite
8. Boundary map
9. Photo map

Old Stone House Could Tell Many Stories of Pioneer Days



"A lonesome old relic by the side of the road" is a fitting description given by Judge Fred Hurd for the old stone house that stands at the intersection of the cemetery road and the old Wichita highway northeast of Kingman.

The old building was built in 1878 from red rock taken from a quarry three miles east of Kingman. The stones were quarried by Franklin Furry, grandfather of Fred Hurd and Mrs. Bess Thompson of Kingman.

After the house was built, the Furry family, consisting of four daughters and two sons, moved into the house in 1878. One of the daughters married John A. Hurd, and she was the mother of Fred Hurd and Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Thompson was born at the home of her grandmother, the "red stone house by the side of the road."

The lonesome old relic has seen many of the hardships and trials of pioneer days. A son-in-law of Mr. Furry was burned to death in a prairie fire near the old house.

The road south of where the house stands was known in early days as "The Wichita Road." It was the main highway and made an ideal camping spot for travelers passing this way. Perhaps the poet had such houses in mind when he said, "Let me live in the house by the side of the road and be a friend to man."

Grandma Furry fed everyone who came along and many a weary traveler has stopped for food at the Furry home in the red stone house.

The quarter of land on which the house now stands is owned by P. W. Rayl. Mr. Rayl says that there are three graves one-

half mile from the house. One of the graves is that of the son-in-law of the Furrys who was burned to death, another is a son's grave. The son died from the effects of a snake bite. The third grave is that of a mother and her child who were traveling through the county and who had stopped to camp at the site where the Leach School building now stands. Mr. Rayl has placed a marker around the graves.

Mr. Rayl states that he has tried to preserve the old building, but that it is almost impossible. If it were plastered or stuccoed, that might preserve it, but that would take away the original characteristics of the building and that is what should be preserved in order to keep it "the lonesome old relic by the side of the road."

Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Furry House

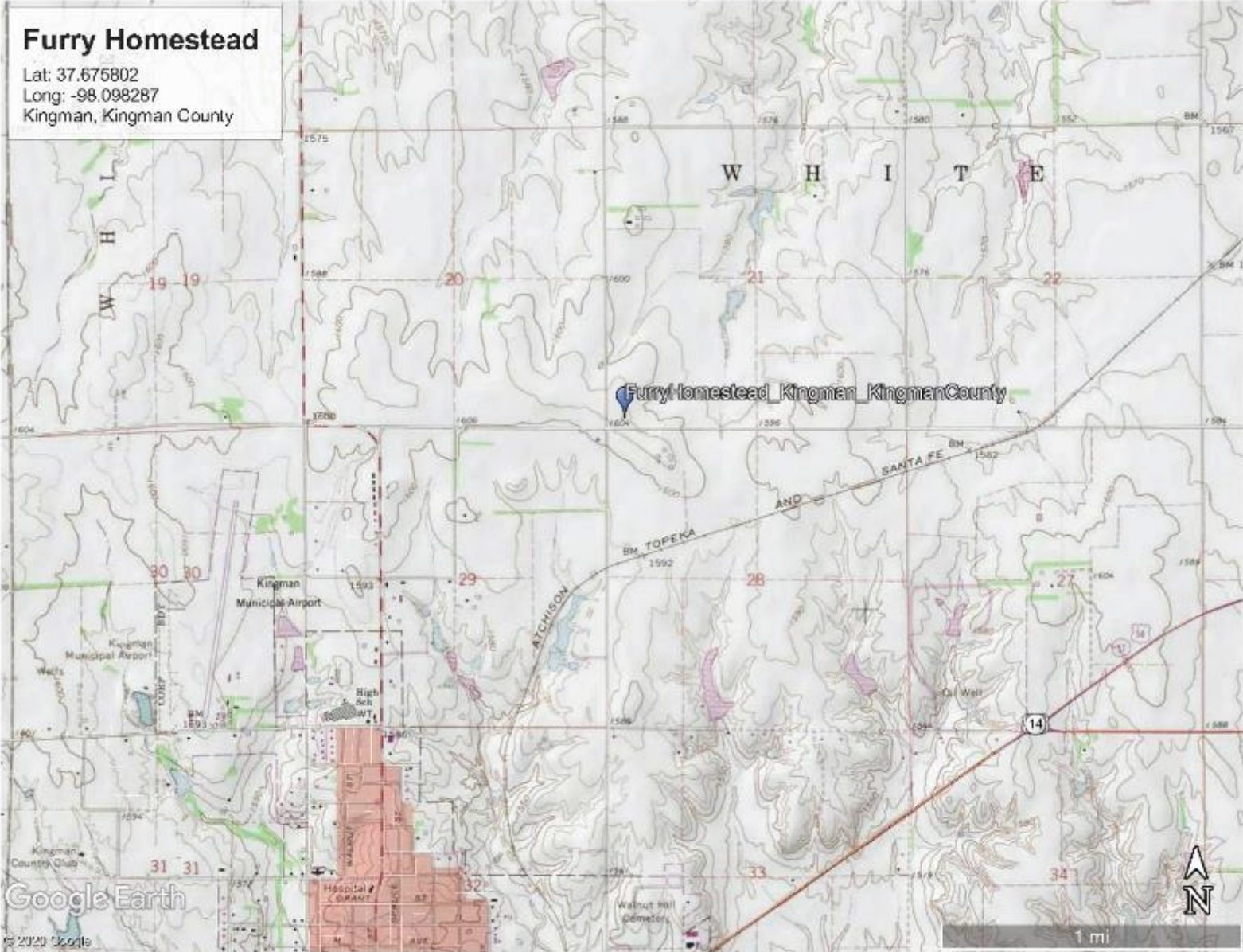
Figure 5

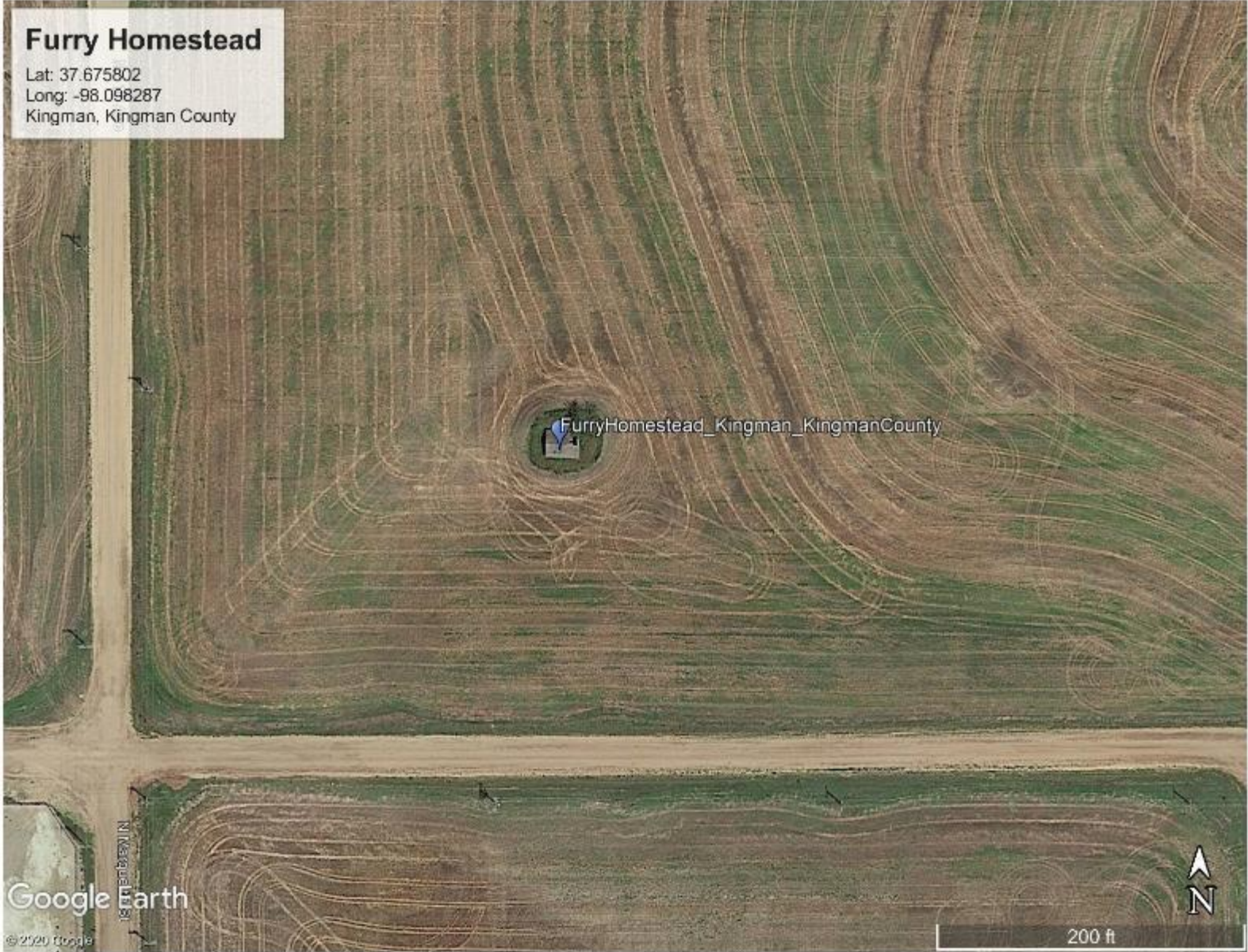
F
Iro
Cit
Lo
Af
Da
lac
wi
\$2
Lo
fir
lal
an

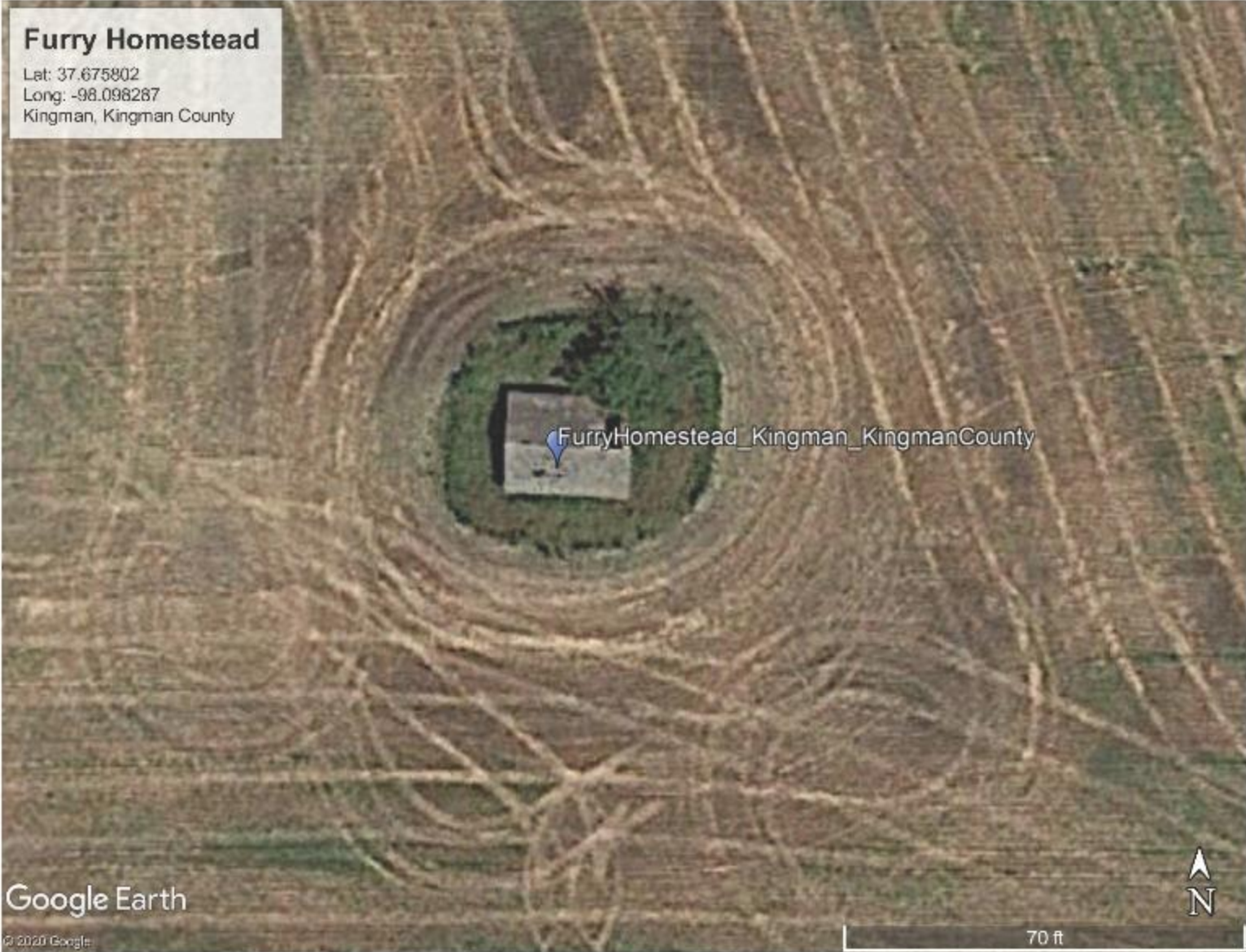
we
ce
W
he
he
or

F. F. FURRY,
WAGON
—and—
Carriage Maker.
—:0:—
Repairing done on short notice, and
charges reasonable.
REPAIRING FARM MACHINERY
A SPECIALTY.
Shop on Main street, next to bridge.
KINGMAN. - - KANSAS.

Figure 6: Kingman County Citizen; November 11, 1881 p. 1.







Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Furry Homestead

City or Vicinity: Kingman

County: Kingman State: Kansas

Photographer: Kansas Historical Society

Date
Photographed: Temporary photos until SHPO staff is able to conduct site visits

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:







