United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form AUG 2 2 2014

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletharfow to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being excurrence content of formal register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being excurrence content of formal register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being excurrence content of formal register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being excurrence content of formal register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being excurrence content of the property being excurrence and subject to the property being excurrence an

1. Name of Property	
Historic name Martin, Handel T., House	
Other names/site number KHRI # 045-3010-3162	
Name of related Multiple Property Listing Historic Resource	es of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas
2. Location	
Street & number 1709 Louisiana Street	not for publication
City or town Lawrence	Vicinity
State Kansas Code KS County Douglas	Code 045 Zip code 66044
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National Historic Prese	ervation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this <u>x</u> nomination <u>request for detection of the language of the langua</u>	
In my opinion, the property <u>x</u> meets <u>does not meet to the considered significant at the following level(s) of significant</u>	the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property nce:
nationalstatewide <u>x</u> _local Applicable	National Register Criteria: A _x_ B _x_ CD
Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO	Date
Kansas State Historical Society	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Reg	gister criteria.
Signature of commenting official	Date
Title State or	r Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
4. National Park Service Certification	Trederal agency/bureau or moal Government
I hereby certify that this property is:	
entered in the National Register	determined eligible for the National Register
determined not eligible for the National Register	removed from the National Register
other (explain:) Out Elizar No. Beall	10-8-14
Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action

Martin, Handel T.,	House
Name of Property	

Douglas County, Kansas County and State

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me of Property	Cou

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)	Category of Property (Check only one box.)		urces within Prope usly listed resources in the	
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
X private public - Local public - State public - Federal	X building(s) District Site Structure	1	1	buildings Sites structures Objects
	Object	1	1	Total
		Number of contr listed in the Nati	ibuting resources ponal Register	oreviously
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)		Current Function (Enter categories from		
Domestic (single dwelling)		Domestic (single	dwelling)	
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)		Materials (Enter categories from	n instructions.)	
Late 19 th & Early Twentieth Ce	entury American			
Movements: Craftsman		foundation: Cor	ncrete	
		walls: Weatherb	ooard	
Late 19 th & Early Twentieth Ce	entury American			
Movements: Colonial Revival		roof: Composit	ion shingle	

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary

The Handel T. Martin House is an example of the American Foursquare house type. Although quite common in Lawrence and elsewhere in the Midwest, this form has not been clearly defined by the National Register Guidelines for Architectural Classification. However, according to the property types outlined in "Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas," the Martin House represents the Foursquare sub-type of the "Comfortable House," a term popularized by architectural historian Alan Gowans. He used this term to refer to "the profusion of styles and types built in suburban settings from 1890-1930."

The Martin house has very good architectural integrity. Its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and association reflect the period of construction (1916). These aspects of integrity, the residential use, the neighborhood context, and the association with the Martin family during the early twentieth century all contribute to the distinctive sense of time and place. A rear two-story bay with low sloping roof extends from the main block; this appears to be an enclosed porch surmounted by an enclosed sleeping porch. The date of this alteration is unknown; it may have been constructed in the late 1940s. During this period, there was strong demand for additional housing near the University of Kansas to accommodate the influx of former soldiers who became students. The one-story addition to the northwest was constructed in 1957.

Elaboration

Setting

The Martin House is located on two lots on the west side of the street in a residential neighborhood consisting mainly of houses constructed in the early twentieth century. Most are single-family residences with a uniform setback facing sidewalks and the street. Alleys provide access to detached garages in the rear. Louisiana Street is gently sloping from north to south in this location. The site is two blocks south of the University of Kansas. University Place subdivision was platted on a south-facing slope of Mount Oread, a prominent ridge where the historic campus is situated.

Exterior

This is a rectangular two-story house with a main gable roof oriented east-west. Both east and west gable ends are accentuated with enclosing pent gable roofs and cornice returns. This enclosed pent gable feature is repeated in the front entrance porch roof and the southwest bay window. There are gable roof dormers to the north and south. A rear two-story bay with low sloping roof extends from the main block; this appears to be an enclosed porch surmounted by an enclosed sleeping porch. The bay is slightly recessed from the southwest corner of the main block. A square one-story bay window with a gable roof projects from the southwest. There is a one-story rear entrance addition with a low sloping roof extending to the northwest. To the north, there is a side entrance sheltered by a projecting gable stoop with flared eaves.

The house is wood frame construction on a concrete foundation. It is sheathed with narrow wood lap siding and wood shingles in the gable ends and roof dormers. The roof is covered with composition shingle roofing. There is a central interior brick chimney. The unfinished basement has a concrete floor.

¹ Deon Wolfenbarger, "Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas," National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (1997), citing Gowans, *The Comfortable House* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1987), F-8.

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The full length wood entrance porch is supported on three stuccoed masonry piers. It has tongue-and-groove flooring, three square posts, and a railing with square spindles and a molded railing enclosing the porch. There is a flight of wood entrance steps to the north.

The east front elevation has a primary entrance to the north with an 8-light wooden storm door and a paneled wooden entrance door surmounted by three vertical lights. South of the entrance, there is a row of three windows. The second floor has three window bays surmounted by paired windows in the central roof dormer. Windows in the main block are 3/1 wooden double-hung sash with vertical muntins. The north side elevation has two 3-light basement wood awning windows flanking the basement entrance with a gable stoop. There is a small fixed window illuminating the entrance hall and a pair of 3/1 double-hung windows. On the second floor, there are single 3/1 windows and a lower 3/1 window illuminating the stair. This north elevation is surmounted by a roof dormer with paired 3/1 windows and a gable roof with flared eaves and a pent roof enclosing the gable. The one-story addition projects to the north and west from the block. It has 1/1 wooden double-hung windows.

The south elevation has two bays with a single window to the east and the projecting bay window to the west. The bay has paired windows surmounted by a slightly projecting gable roof with an pent roof enclosing the gable end. There are two windows on the second floor. The rear west elevation has 1/1 wood double-hung windows. There are paired windows to the south and a row of three windows to the west. On the second floor, there are smaller paired windows to the south and north as well as two groups of three windows to the west. The one-story addition has a wooden entrance door to the south with an aluminum storm door, a window to the west, and a small window to the north.

Exterior decorative elements reflect the influence of both the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The molded wood water table, corner boards, and an ornamental molding accentuating the broad overhanging eave all suggest the Colonial Revival style. Craftsman elements include 3/1 wooden double-hung windows in the main block, flared roof eaves, and shingle sheathing on the gable ends and dormers. Also, there is a wide wooden molding defining the first and second floors of the rear bay.

Interior

Basically, the house has a four-room plan on both floors. The primary entrance leads into a stair hall along the north wall with a front parlor to the south. There are paired twelve-light doors in the opening between the entrance hall and front parlor. There is a wide finished opening to the dining room on the south and a doorway to the kitchen on the north. A wood ten-light door leads from the dining room to the sunroom in the first floor rear bay. A first floor bathroom and a rear entrance are located in the addition to the northwest. On the second floor, the stair hall along the north wall leads to a bathroom on the north wall and three bedrooms to the east and south. There is a second floor enclosed sleeping porch to the south. Also, a finished stairway leads from the stair hall to the finished attic.

In the main block, the original tongue and grooved flooring on the first and second floors has been refinished. Historic baseboards surmounted with a crown molding, rectangular base blocks, door and window moldings remain. The original interior doors have two recessed panels with a larger upper panel. There are original projecting label moldings in the kitchen and on the second floor. Also, there is a hood molding in the second floor stair hall. This woodwork has been painted. The wood entrance door has a single recessed panel surmounted by three upper lights. Paired 10-light doors lead from the front stair hall to the front parlor. There is a recessed panel door to the kitchen from the dining room and a 10-light glazed door to the rear sunroom. The balustrade on the second floor has an unornamented dark stained railing.

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Garage (1993, non-contributing)

An original rear garage recorded in 1959 had been demolished by the time the present owner purchased the property in 1989. The present owner had a large detached wood frame garage oriented north-south constructed in 1993 on the rear of the tract. The garage was designed to reflect features of the house. It is a rectangular structure with a gable roof oriented N-S. Both gable ends are enclosed with a pent roof which is similar to the gable ends of the house. The garage is wood frame construction on a concrete foundation. The garage is sheathed with narrow wooden lap siding and shingles on the gable ends and roof dormers. There are paired 1/1 double-hung windows in the gable ends. There are two paneled glazed overhead doors to the south. There are two windows and a side entrance with glazed door to the east.

Alterations

Generally, the Martin House is well preserved. The major alterations are the rear two-story bay and the one-story rear addition. Probably, the original rear porches were enclosed to create a sun room on the first floor and a sleeping porch on the second floor. This change may have occurred after 1945. Unfortunately, the University Place subdivision is not covered in the 1927 Sanborn Insurance Company map. The one-story addition to the northwest provided a bathroom and a rear entrance facing the south. The flooring and windows in the addition are different from the materials in the main part of the house. Construction of the one-story addition was documented by a 1957 building permit for a "bedroom/bath." Also, it appears that the kitchen was remodeled in the 1950s. It has cabinets and square vinyl tile flooring from the period.

Since then in 1993, the present owner had asbestos siding removed from the exterior of the house to expose the original wooden weatherboard. The present owner replaced the original north concrete foundation wall in 1993 because hydraulic pressure had cracked the wall and created water leaks into the basement. All windows now have aluminum storm windows. The front entrance porch was rehabilitated in 1993. The proportion of original material is unknown. Since the porch appears to occupy the original footprint, this rehabilitation does not compromise the architectural integrity of the house.

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8. Statement of Significance	

	cable National Register Criteria ' in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National listing.)	Areas of Significance Architecture
A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	Social history
ХВ	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	
X C	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or	Period of Significance
represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.		1917- 1931
D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	Significant Dates
	ia Considerations " in all the boxes that apply.) rty is:	Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.		Handel T. Martin
В	removed from its original location.	Cultural Affiliation
с	a birthplace or grave.	
L D	a cemetery.	Architect/Builder
E	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	Unknown
F	a commemorative property.	
G	less than 50 years old or achieving significance	

Period of Significance (justification)

within the past 50 years.

The period of significance (1917-1931) begins with the construction of the house and includes the occupation by the family of Handel T. Martin.

Criteria Considerations (justification) N/A

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Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary

The Handel T. Martin House is architecturally significant under Criterion C as a well-preserved and typical example of the early twentieth century American Foursquare type. Its exterior and interior appearance represents the period of original construction. In the Lawrence city directory, no house was listed at this address in 1916 and the Martin family was recorded at 1709 Louisiana Street in the 1917 directory. The Martin House is locally significant and the period of significance (1917-1931) is defined by the residency of Handel T. Martin. Although guite common in Lawrence and elsewhere in the Midwest, the American Foursquare is not clearly defined by the National Register Guidelines for Architectural Classification. However, the Martin House represents the Foursquare sub-type of the "Comfortable House," a term popularized by architectural historian Alan Gowans. This refers to "the profusion of styles and types built in suburban settings from 1890-1930."² These buildings are "the predominant housing type in neighborhoods south of downtown Lawrence." As Handel T. Martin, the original owner, advanced in his career, he moved his family from a house in an older residential neighborhood west of downtown Lawrence to a new home in the developing subdivision of University Place located just south of the University of Kansas campus.

The Martin House also may be significant under Criterion B in the area of social history for its association with the life and career of Handel T. Martin (1862-1931), an early fossil collector and contributor to the developing field of vertebrate paleontology. Although lacking an academic degree, Martin served as a field and laboratory worker, an instructor and assistant curator of the Natural History collections at the University of Kansas in the early twentieth century. Martin has been recognized by the Vertebrate Paleontology program at the University of Kansas for his significant contribution to the fossil collections and for training numerous students who went on to distinguished careers in the field during the twentieth century.

Elaboration

Architectural history

The Martin house shows how, on narrow urban lots, builders frequently constructed a front-gabled roof instead of the more typical hipped roof on the Foursquare house form. According to Virginia and Lee McAlester, this form was "adapted from the simple four-square folk plan with a pyramidal roof." In its ornamentation and features, builders of the so-called "Comfortable houses" freely combined forms and ornament, making distinct classifications based on architectural style difficult." The Foursquare is one of the main subtypes identified in Lawrence. Generally, this is a two-story building, two rooms wide and two rooms deep. Features and details may be borrowed from the Prairie and Craftsman styles. Typical features present in the Martin House include a horizontal band of windows in the front façade, a projecting bay window to the southwest, wide overhanging eaves, roof dormers, and a full-length front porch supported on square posts.⁶

² Wolfenbarger, "Historic Resources of Lawrence," (1997), citing Gowans, *The Comfortable House* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. 1987). F-8.

³ Wolfenbarger, "Historic Resources of Lawrence," F-8.

⁴ Virgina and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986), 329.

⁵ Wolfenbarger, "Historic Resources of Lawrence," (1997), F-8.

⁶ Wolfenbarger, "Historic Resources of Lawrence," (1997), F-9.

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Architectural historian Gordon Bock pointed out "that the Foursquare is actually a house type—like the saltbox or bungalow—to which the trappings of any number of styles or idioms can be applied." Bock concluded that the source of the Foursquare may have been "social and technological changes—in particular, new construction methods and materials (balloon-framing, mail-order materials, and later, concrete block), a need for affordable housing, and a waning public interest in the fussy house styles of the late 19th century." By the 1890s, several models clearly recognizable as Foursquares appeared in architectural publications. One of the earliest examples was a 1891 house designed by Frank E. Kidder, a prolific construction authority and architect. By 1915 building catalogs presented drawings that illustrated how to build "A Practical Square House." The widespread popularity of the Foursquare type was suggested by an advertisement noting that "the square house with low roof is probably the most common type of residence building today." In Lawrence the form and details of the Martin House express this popular choice for housing in Kansas.

Chronology—1709 Louisiana

By the turn of the century, the population and economy of Lawrence depended on its position as a country market town and, increasingly, as the home of the University of Kansas which became "one of the city's major industries" by 1939. ¹⁰ As the Lawrence *Journal-World* boasted in 1910, "Lawrence is conceded on all hands to be the most beautiful residence city in Kansas. Its homes present a uniformity in good architecture, a tasteful construction and in delightful surroundings." ¹¹ The development of new residential districts south of Fifteenth Street was a significant trend in the development of Lawrence south and west of downtown.

South of the University of Kansas, the University Place sub-division was platted in 1887 when a streetcar route was proposed on Louisiana, Illinois, 17th and 18th streets. However, the addition was not actually developed until after 1910. By 1914, local realtor E. W. Sellards promoted University Place as a neighborhood offering "a beautiful view, fresh air, near the University—an Ideal spot for a home." This kind of promotion and the location which was convenient to the University may have convinced Handel T. Martin to move his family from a house at 745 Arkansas Street in what was then known as the West Lawrence neighborhood to their new home at 1709 Louisiana Street. Several other houses in the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles constructed in University Place from ca. 1910 to the 1930s were the homes of University professors. By 1930 17% of the town's population was distributed south of 12th Street, west of Massachusetts Street. Planners Hare and Hare reported that there was "no direct or convenient approach to the University of Kansas from the growing district on the south side." Following a recommendation in the 1930 city plan, a street was opened along the southern route of the street car line. This new access route further stimulated the development of University Place and other residential additions south of the University.

According to the 1916 Lawrence City directory of 1916, Handel T. Martin, assistant curator, University of Kansas, and his wife Jennie M. Martin resided at 745 Arkansas Street. In 1917 they had moved to their new home at 1709 Louisiana Street. Three other residents, Hazel, assistant librarian at the university, Hattie, nurse, and Harry, all boarded at 1709 Louisiana. Handel & Jennie Martin were listed as the residents (and owner) of 1709 Louisiana in 1923, 1925, 1928, and 1930. Generally, Handel Martin's occupation was listed as

⁷ Bock, "The American Foursquare (1890-1935)," *Old-House Journal* (September/October 2001), 67.

⁸ Bock, "The American Foursquare (1890-1935), 69.

⁹ Bock, "The American Foursquare (1890-1935)," 69.

¹⁰ David Dary, *Lawrence: An Informal History* (Lawrence, KS: Allen Press, 1982), quote from Lawrence *Journal-World*, 334.

¹¹ Lawrence *Daily Journal* "Live Lawrence," (November, 1910), 1.

¹² Advertisement in Lawrence *Daily Journal World* May 16, 1914. Cited in "University Place Homes Tour," brochure (1992). Kansas Collection, Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas,

¹³ "University Place Homes Tour," brochure (1992). Kansas Collection, Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas. ¹⁴ A City Plan for Lawrence, Kansas: Report of the City Planning Commission (Kansas City, MO: Hare and Hare, 1930), 10, 18, 38.

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curator except in 1928 when he was described as a KU instructor. According to Martin's obituary published January 16, 1931, he was described as assistant curator of paleontology. Martin was survived by his wife and a son, Harry Martin, a daughter, Mrs. Clarence Grubb, and two grandsons, Clarence and Richard Grubb. 16

Because of the convenient location, the house at 1709 Louisiana had other notable residents after Handel and Jennie Martin. Charles Bradford Black, Jr (1921-1992), an outstanding American basketball player, lived there in 1961 and was listed as the owner in the 1963 city directory. Black is the only four-time All-American in KU history. He was the first Jayhawk to be named all-conference four times and the first to score 1,000 points in his career. Known as "The Hawk" for his defensive play, Black played two seasons for legendary head coach Phog Allen (1941-1943) before enlisting in the Army Air Corps during World War II. He flew 51 missions as a reconnaissance pilot and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. After the war, Charlie Black returned to KU and played two more all-conference and All-American seasons (1945-1947). At the end of his collegiate career, he was called the greatest player in KU history. Black then played professional basketball for five seasons—one year with the Anderson Packers, National Basketball League and four seasons with the Fort Wayne Pistons, Indianapolis Jets, and Milwaukee Hawks of the National Basketball Association.¹⁷

In the 1970s and 1980s, Joel Gold, an English professor at the University of Kansas, owned and lived in the house. Dr. Warren Frick, the present owner, purchased the house at 1709 Louisiana, in 1989. Since then, the Martin House has remained as a residence that contributes to the historic sense of time and place in the neighborhood of relatively well preserved early twentieth century homes.

Handel T. Martin

Although his formal education was limited, Handel T. Martin demonstrated a singular curiosity and a deep interest in the developing field of vertebrate paleontology. As an assistant curator, Martin attracted undergraduate students to the study of living and fossil animals. He helped prepare many KU students for graduate programs and, in time, distinguished careers in scientific research. Martin's specimens contributed to the University's reputation as one of the outstanding natural history museums in the United States.¹⁸

According to a biographical sketch reported by Loreine Collins on January 8, 1924, Martin had "a country school education" that ended at age 13. He became acquainted with fossils through his father and collected invertebrates in Wales along with a friend, a graduate in geology at the Aberystwith College. Martin came to America in 1886 and settled on a homestead in Logan County, Kansas, "in the very midst of the richest Cretaceous fossil field of the world." In the spring of 1888, he began to collect fossils for Professor O.C. Marsh of Yale, who was then director of the U.S. Geological Survey. Martin also collected independently and shipped fossils to all the leading museums in the country and Europe. In 1894, he made his first collecting trip for the Kansas University Museum under the direction of Professor Samuel Williston. Martin went to New York City in the winter of 1894 to work at the American Museum of Natural History in the laboratory of paleontology. There he studied the "modern methods and technique [sic] of mounting museum specimens." On this trip, Martin called to see Dr. Williston at KU and promised to come back to Kansas and work as his assistant. Martin returned to Lawrence in 1896 and remained at the University of Kansas. "He continued to collect fossils in the Niobrara Chalk and other more recent formations in western Kansas. Martin's largest collection was derived from Miocene deposits at Rhinoceros Hill in western Kansas. He served as curator of fossil

¹⁵ Lawrence City Directories, Lawrence Public Library (1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1923, 1925, 1927-28, 1929-30).

¹⁶ "Handel T. Martin Dies at Age of 69," Lawrence *Journal World* 16 January 1931.

¹⁷ Charlie Black, Inducted 2004 Kansas Sports Hall of Fame. See at http://www.kshof.org/inductees/2-kansas-sports-hall-of-fame/inductees/82-black-charlie.html Accessed 5/12/2014.

¹⁸ Judith Galas, "Alumni Provide \$45,470 for Natural History Museum," (June 30, 1998). Archive.news.ku.edu/1998/98N/JuneNews/June30/hall.html. Accessed 5/14/2014.

¹⁹ Loreine Collins, "An Autobiography: Martin, H. T., Assistant Curator of Paleontology at the Univ. of Kans. Mss.January 8, 1924. Handel T. Martin, Biographical File, University Archives, Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas.

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vertebrates at the Natural History Museum from 1912 to 1931.²⁰ During a year's leave of absence in 1903, Martin traveled in Patagonia, collecting fossils, which he sold to museums in Europe, American museums, and the University of Kansas collections.²¹

Martin also investigated archeological sites. He and T.R. Overton of the University of Kansas excavated a significant prehistoric site at Twelve Mile Creek, Logan County, Kansas in 1895. This is considered to be the first systematically excavated Paleoindian site. Later radiocarbon techniques dated that American Indians killed bison there about 10,300 years ago. According to the Kansas State Historical Society, "the Twelve Mile Creek site is now recognized as one of the most important to North American archeology. It shows that American Indians lived in the North American continent much earlier than originally believed." In 1898 Professor Williston and Martin investigated the ruins of the pueblo at El Cuartelejo in Scott County, Kansas. Martin published his observations in 1909. After commenting that much of the stone had been taken away from the archeological site, he suggested "would it not be well for the state to preserve at this late day our only known pueblo from further destruction."

When Handel Martin died, University of Kansas Chancellor E. H. Lindley recognized his achievements in a statement. "Mr. Martin was a notable figure in the scientific development of the University. With boundless energy and rare constructive imagination he explored pre-historic western Kansas... With the advantage of a college education he won his way to recognition among paleontologists everywhere. Many of us who knew him well mourn the loss of a devoted co-worker and a valued friend."²⁴

²⁰ John D. Chom, and Cathy M. Dwigans, "Rhino Hill: Museum Celebrates One Hundred Years of Vertebrate Fossil Collecting," Originally published in *Panorama* 19:2 (Fall, 1990), 4-5, University of Kansas Natural History Museum, Lawrence, Kansas. Accessed at http://vertebratepaleontology.biodiversity.ku.edu/rhino-hill 5/12/2014.

²¹ "Handel T. Martin Dies at Age 69," Lawrence Journal World 16 January 1931.

²² "Twelve Mile Creek Site," *Kansaspedia* (2014) http://www.kshs.org/kansapedia/twelve-mile-creek-site/12224 Accessed 5/12/2014. See also Marlin F. Hawley, "T.R. Overton of 12 Mile Creek," in *Kansas Anthropologist* 30 (2009),1-10 and Hawley, "The Gilded Age 'Bone Wars' and the Birth of Paleoindian Archeology: Williston, Martin, Overton, and the 12 Mile Creek Site," in *North American Archaeologist* 30:2 (2009), 105-140.

²³ Martin, H.T. "Further Notes on the Pueblo Ruins of Scott County," *University of Kansas Science Bulletin* 5:2 (1909),22. ²⁴ "Handel T. Martin Dies at Age of 69," Lawrence *Journal World* 16 January 1931.

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OMB No. 1024-0018	

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Wolfenbarger, Deon and Dale Nimz. "Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas," National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form," Prepared for Lawrence Douglas County Planning Department (Lawrence, KS: 1997).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)previously listed in the National Registerpreviously determined eligible by the National Registerdesignated a National Historic Landmarkrecorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	X State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	Name of repository: Kansas Historic Preservation Office
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):N/A	

2

Latitude:

Handel T. Martin H	House		Douglas County,	Kansas
Name of Property			County and State	9
10. Geographical	Data			
Acreage of Prope	rty Less than 1 acre			
	ongitude coordinates Coordinates Coordinates on a continua		ates.	
Latitude/Longitud Datum if other thar (enter coordinates				
1 <u>38.952541</u> Latitude:	-95.242048 Longitude:	3	ude: Longitude:	

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Longitude:

The boundaries of the nominated property (approximately 100 X 132 feet) include Lots 2 and 3, Block 10, University Place Subdivison, Lawrence, Kansas.

Latitude:

Longitude:

4

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

This is the property historically associated with the Handel T. Martin House.

11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Dale E. Nimz, consultant	
organization For Warren Frick, property owner	date May 19, 2014
street & number P. O. Box 1046	telephone 785-856-1299
city or town Lawrence	state KS zip code 66044
e-mail <u>dnimz@sunflower.com</u>	
Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)	
name Warren Frick	
street & number1709 Louisiana Street	telephone 785-550-0040 (c)
city or town Lawrence	state KS zip code 66044

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior	or
NPS Form 10-900	

Handel T. Martin House

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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:	Handel T. Martin House
City or Vicinity:	Lawrence, Kansas
County: Douglas	State: Kansas
Photographer:	Dale Nimz, Warren Frick
Date Photographed:	26 February 2014, July, 2011

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

- 1 of 11. Martin House, view from ENE
- 2 of 11. Martin House, view from NE
- 3 of 11. Martin House, view from ESE
- 4 of 11. Martin House, view from WSW
- 5 of 11. Martin House, view from SW
- 6 of 11. Garage, view from SW
- 7 of 11. Martin House, First floor stair, view from E
- 8 of 11. Martin House, Kitchen, view from SW
- 9 of 11. Martin House, Front parlor, view from SW
- 10 of 11. Martin House, Dining room, view from E
- 11 of 11. Martin House, Attic stair, view from W

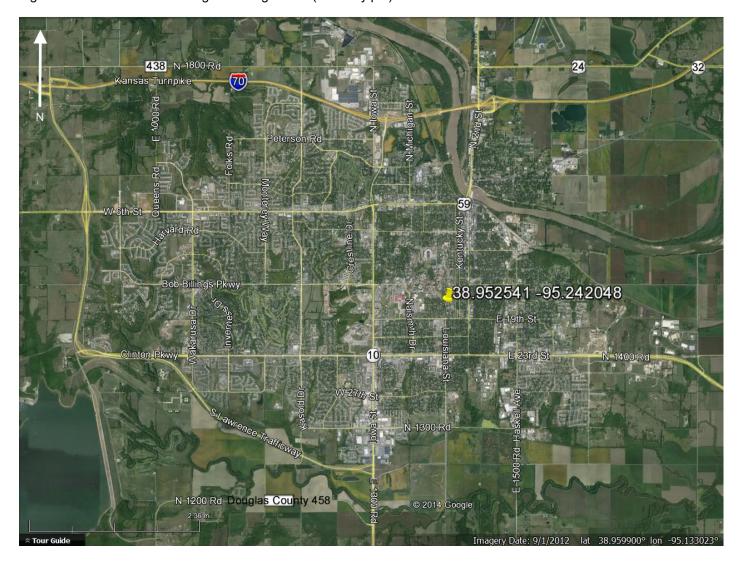
Handel T. Martin House

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas

County and State

Figure 1: Contextual Aerial Image showing house (noted by pin) in east-central Lawrence.

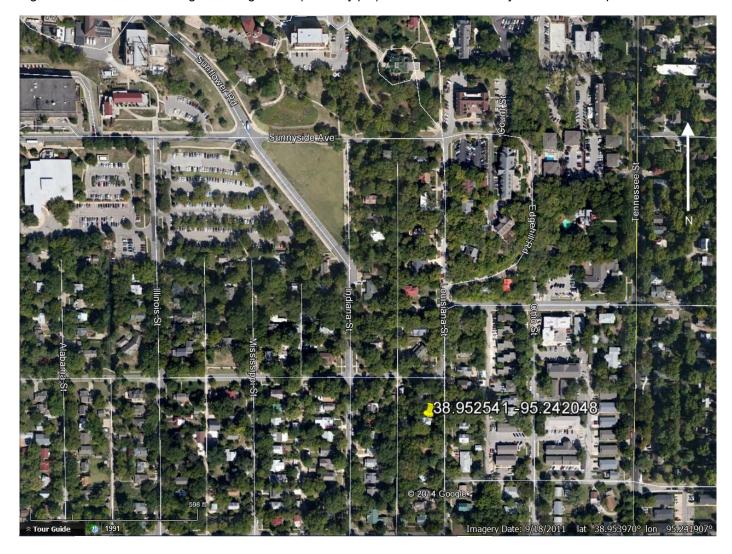


Handel T. Martin House

Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

Figure 2: Close-in aerial image showing house (noted by pin) south of the University of Kansas campus.

























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION			
PROPERTY Martin, Handel T., House NAME:			
MULTIPLE Lawrence, Kansas MPS NAME:			
STATE & COUNTY: KANSAS, Douglas			
- 1986 - 1987 -	DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/23/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/08/14		
REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000830			
REASONS FOR REVIEW:			
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD	APE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N : N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N AFT: N NATIONAL: N		
COMMENT WAIVER: N			
RETURNREJECT	OCT - 8 2014 DATE		
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:			
Entered in The National Register			
of Historic Places			
RECOM./CRITERIA			
REVIEWERDI	SCIPLINE		
TELEPHONE DA	TE		
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments	Y/N see attached SLR Y/N		
If a nomination is returned to the nomination is no longer under consi			



phone: 785-272-8681 fax: 785-272-8682 cultural_resources@kshs.org

Kansas Historical Society

Sam Brownback, Governor
Jennie Chinn, Executive Director
RECEIVED 2280

AUG 2 2 2014

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

August 18, 2014

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, N. W.
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Re:

National Register Nominations - new submissions

Dear Ms. Shull:

We are pleased to submit for your consideration the following National Register documents:

- Schwartz, Alexander & Anna, Farm Lane County (new nomination)
 - Enclosed: Signed copy of nomination and 3 disks (with nomination, GIS, and photo files)
 - o The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.
- First Congregational Church Montgomery County (new nomination)
 - Enclosed: Signed copy of nomination and 2 disks (with nomination, GIS, and photo files)
 - o The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.
- Whitewater Falls Stock Farm Butler County (new nomination)
 - Enclosed: Signed copy of nomination and 3 disks (with nomination, GIS, and photo files)
 - o The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.
- Martin, Handel T., House Douglas County (new nomination)
 - Enclosed: Signed copy of nomination and 2 disks (with nomination, GIS, and photo files)
 - o The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.
- Derby Public School District 6 Sedgwick County (new nomination)
 - Enclosed: Signed copy of nomination and 2 disks (with nomination, GIS, and photo files)
 - o The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.

• Masonic Grand Lodge Building - Shawnee County (new nomination)

- Enclosed: Signed copy of nomination and 2 disks (with nomination, GIS, and photo files)
- o The enclosed disk #1 contains the true and correct copy of the nomination.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. I may be reached at 785-272-8681 ext. 216 or smartin@kshs.org.

Sincerely yours,

Sarah J. Martin

National Register Coordinator

Saul Marti

Enclosures