
LAWRENCE HISTORIC RESOURCES COMMISSION
ITEM NO. 7: L-16-00537
STAFF REPORT

A. SUMMARY

L-16-00537 Public hearing for consideration of placing the property located at 645 Mississippi Street, Robert E. House Residence, on the Lawrence Register of Historic Places. Submitted by Lawrence Preservation Alliance on behalf of John Frydman & Laurie Martin-Frydman, property owners of record. Adopt Resolution 2017-03, if appropriate.

B. HISTORIC REGISTER STATUS

645 Mississippi Street is not listed in any historic register.

C. REVIEW CONSIDERATIONS

(Information in the below summaries includes information from the application that was written by Dale Nimz.)

1) History Summary

The Robert E. House Residence is located on the west side of Mississippi Street at the corner of 7th Street and Mississippi Street. The property encompasses two lots platted in Lane's First Addition to the city and one small lot remaining from the Original Townsite. (LANE'S FIRST ADD BLK 3 LTS 1 & 2; ALSO MISSISSIPPI STREET LT 165).

Architect Henry McAliss is reported to have designed the house located at 645 Mississippi Street for local merchant Robert E. House in 1918. (The Douglas County Appraiser's Office dates the structure to 1917.) The house shows on the 1918 Sanborn Fire Insurance map for this area. Robert and his wife, Irma, were listed as residing at 643 (sic) Mississippi Street in the 1919 Lawrence city directory. Robert House had a store at 729 Massachusetts Street that sold men's clothing and accessories. Robert was the son of Jacob House, who was known as the oldest clothing merchant in the state of Kansas. Jacob House established the "St. Louis Clothing Store" in 1862. By the time Jacob House died in 1913, Robert had already bought into the "J. House & Son" clothing business. Robert House died in 1921 and his wife Irma inherited both the downtown store building (The Miller Block) and the residence on Mississippi Street. Corlett Cotton owned 645 Mississippi Street from 1943 to 1986. David and Pam Wagner owned the property from 1986 until 2001 when the current owners, John Frydman and Laurie Martin-Frydman, purchased the property.

2) Architectural Integrity Summary

The structure located at 645 Mississippi Street is a detached, single-family residence on a prominent corner lot in an established residential neighborhood. The two-story house is rectangular in form with a projecting rear bay to the northwest. It has a symmetrical two-bay front with a side entrance

to the north. The house sits on a rough-cut coursed stone block foundation. The house is likely wood frame construction. The first floor exterior is smooth stucco and the second floor has a contrasting gridded block stucco pattern. The low hipped roof is covered with composition shingle roofing.

There is a partial-length front porch to the southeast. It has a rough-cut coursed stone block foundation, a concrete floor, two square end posts, and a wooden railing. The porch posts are ornamented with a raised wooden grid, circular plaques, and a molded projecting eave cornice. The porch is accentuated by stepped end piers ornamented with a projecting molding. There are concrete steps flanked by a coursed stone pier leading to the front entrance. The entrance has a glazed wooden door surmounted by a heavy arched molding on brackets. There is a large front window in the front east façade, 8/1 double-hung windows, and 1/1 windows in the other openings. An octagonal bay with 6/6 double-hung windows projects from the south façade. There are two stuccoed chimneys on either side of the main roof ridge.

A rectangular one-car garage with a hipped roof oriented north-south is located on the alley southwest of the house. There is a garage entrance to the south with a paneled overhead door. It has a concrete foundation and stuccoed walls and composition shingle roofing. A side entrance in the southeast corner has a wood-paneled entrance door.

3) Context Description

While the form of 645 Mississippi Street is a good example of the housing that was constructed in Lawrence during the "Quiet University Town (1900-1945)" context as defined by the Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), the Prairie style architecture is not typical for Lawrence.

The area surrounding 645 Mississippi Street is residential. The property is surrounded on all sides by residential structures and single family zoning. The Old West Lawrence National Register of Historic Places District is ½ block to the east of the property. The 600 block of Mississippi Street contains structures that were built between 1883 and 1969. There is only one house that was built before 1900. The 600 block of Illinois Street to the west has structures that date from 1884 to 1975. One of these structures was built in 1884 and two were constructed in 1900. The area has cohesive streetscapes that create a distinct sense of neighborhood and a strong residential character. The setbacks for the structures in this area vary.

4) Planning and Zoning Considerations

645 Mississippi Street is zoned RS5, Single-Dwelling Residential District. The primary purpose of the RS5 district is to accommodate predominately single detached dwelling units on individual lots. The district is intended to create, maintain and promote housing opportunities for individual households, although they do permit nonresidential uses that are compatible with residential neighborhoods. Research indicates that the 600 block of Mississippi has historically and continues to be residential in use with the exception of a residential structure that has been converted to a funeral home with an associated parking lot on the northeast corner of the 600 block of Mississippi Street.

5) Fiscal Comments

There are no monetary benefits directly associated with nomination of a structure to the Lawrence Register of Historic Places.

However, listing on the local Register does help preserve built resources important to Lawrence's history and helps to maintain streetscapes in older neighborhoods through environs reviews.

The original information submitted with nominations for properties to the Lawrence Register is kept on file in the City Planning office for public review and consultation with regard to development projects within the notification area. It is the intent of the city to place the nomination material on the city's website in the near future.

6) Positive/Negative Effects of the Designation

The positive effect of designation is the creation of a permanent record of the historical significance of an individual property, for its architectural quality or its association with a significant local individual or event. This provides the local Historic Resources Commission, an advisory board, with pertinent historical data which can help to provide an 'historic' perspective to property owners when they desire to improve, add on, or redevelop a property within an older section of the City.

The public accessibility of this information is also a resource as it can be used by realtors, builders/developers, and others in the community prior to a property's resale, redevelopment or rehabilitation. In a more general sense, this information can be used by the Chamber of Commerce and existing businesses and industries to 'identify' one of the facets that makes up Lawrence's *Quality of Living*.

Additional effects of designation are the creation of an arbitrary, 250' environs notification and review area. Within this 250' circle, projects which require city permits, e.g., demolition, redevelopment, renovation or modification, require review by Historic Resources staff or the Commission. These environs reviews permit analysis of proposed development/redevelopment by individuals sensitive to historic preservation.

A *Certificate of Appropriateness* or a *Certificate of Economic Hardship* is required to be issued by the Historic Resources Commission before a City permit can be issued for the proposed project. If the Historic Resources Commission denies a *Certificate of Appropriateness* or a *Certificate of Economic Hardship*, the property owner can appeal to the City Commission for a new hearing. The City Commission can uphold the decision of the HRC or it can grant the proposed development.

Examples of projects which would require review and approval are: projects involving the exterior building which are considered 'structural' changes, demolitions or partial demolitions, rezonings, replats, site plans, variance requests or other items which require a city permit or are the direct result of an action of the City Commission. Minor changes which require a city permit can be administratively approved by the Historic Resources Administrator.

7) Summary of Applicable Designation Criteria

Chapter 22, of the City Code is the *Conservation of Historic Resources Code* for the City of Lawrence. Section 22-403 of this code establishes criteria for the evaluation of an application for nomination to the Local Register of Historic Places.

D. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION AND DESIGNATION - Section 22-403

Nine criteria are provided within this section for review and determination of qualification as a Landmark or Historic District. These criteria are set forth below with staff's recommendations as to which this application qualifies for:

- (1) Its character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the community, county, state, or nation;*
- (2) Its location as a site of a significant local, county, state, or national event;*
- (3) Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the community, county, state, or nation;*
- (4) Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, type, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials;*
- (5) Its identification as a work of a master builder, designer, architect, or landscape architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the community, county, state or nation;*
- (6) Its embodiment of elements of design, detailing, materials, or craftsmanship that render it architecturally significant;***

The Robert E. House Residence is an excellent example of the Prairie style of architecture which is relatively uncommon in Lawrence.

- (7) Its embodiment of design elements that make it structurally or architecturally innovative;*
 - (8) Its unique location or singular physical characteristics that make it an established or familiar visual feature;*
 - (9) Its character as a particularly fine or unique example of a utilitarian structure; including, but not limited to farmhouses, gas stations, or other commercial structures, with a high level of integrity or architectural significance.*
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The HISTORIC RESOURCES CODE establishes a procedure to follow in the forwarding of a recommendation to the City Commission on applications for listing on the local register.

"Following the hearing the commission shall adopt by resolution a recommendation to be submitted to the city commission for either (a) designation as a landmark or historic district; (b) not to designate as a landmark or historic district; or, (c) not to make a recommendation. The resolution shall be accompanied by a report to the city commission containing the following information:

The Historic Resources Commission needs to formulate its recommendation in response to the following subsections section 22-404.2 (b):

- (1) Explanation of the significance or lack of significance of the nominated landmark or historic district as it relates to the criteria for designation as set forth in section 22-403;*
- (2) Explanation of the integrity or lack of integrity of the nominated landmark or historic district;*
- (3) In the case of a nominated landmark found to meet the criteria for designation:
(A) The significant exterior architectural features of the nominated landmark that should be protected; and,
(B) The types of construction, alteration, demolition, and removal, other than those requiring a building or demolition permit, that cannot be undertaken without obtaining a certificate of appropriateness.*
- (4) In the case of a nominated historic district found to meet the criteria for designation:
(A) The types of significant exterior architectural features of the structures within the nominated historic district that should be protected;
(B) The types of construction, alteration, demolition, and removal, other than those requiring a building or demolition permit, that cannot be undertaken without obtaining a certificate of appropriateness.
(C) A list of all key contributing, contributing and noncontributing sites, structures and objects within the historic district.*
- (5) Proposed design guidelines for applying the criteria for review of certificates of appropriateness to the nominated landmark or historic district.*
- (6) The relationship of the nominated landmark or historic district to the on-going effort of the commission to identify and nominate all potential areas and structures that meet the criteria for designation.*
- (7) A map showing the location of the nominated landmark or the boundaries of the nominated historic district.*

E. RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends the Robert E. House Residence, located at 645 Mississippi Street, for designation as a Landmark on the Lawrence Register of Historic Places pursuant to Criterion #6 as described in Section 22-403.

If the Historic Resources Commission recommends this property for local nomination, the Commission should adopt a resolution for recommendation to be submitted to the City Commission for designation as a landmark. In addition to the resolution, the Commission should direct staff to prepare a report to accompany the resolution including the information set forth in Section 22-404.2(1)-(7) and the environs definition.

Staff recommends the following for the report to the City Commission:

- (1) *Explanation of the significance or lack of significance of the nominated landmark or historic district as it relates to the criteria for designation as set forth in section 22-403;*

The House Residence is significant for its Prairie style architecture which is relatively uncommon in Lawrence. The house embodies popular elements of design, detailing, materials and craftsmanship that render it architecturally significant.

- (2) *Explanation of the integrity or lack of integrity of the nominated landmark or historic district;*

The structure maintains sufficient integrity of location and design that make it worthy of preservation.

- (3) *In the case of a nominated landmark found to meet the criteria for designation:*
 - (A) *The significant exterior architectural features of the nominated landmark that should be protected; and,*

Form, roof shape and form including large overhanging eaves with decorative rafter tails, stone foundation, fenestration, historic wood windows, primary porch on the east elevation including size, shape, decorative details and materials, exterior smooth and patterned stucco, wood front door with arched molding on brackets, bay projection including decorative details on the south elevation, and chimneys.

- (B) *The types of construction, alteration, demolition, and removal, other than those requiring a building or demolition permit that cannot be undertaken without obtaining a certificate of appropriateness.*

Alterations to the structure form, roof shape and form including large overhanging eaves with decorative rafter tails, stone foundation,

fenestration, historic wood windows, primary porch on the east elevation including size, shape, decorative details and materials, exterior smooth and patterned stucco, wood front door with arched molding on brackets, bay projection including decorative details on the south elevation, and chimneys should require a Certificate of Appropriateness.

- (5) *Proposed design guidelines for applying the criteria for review of certificates of appropriateness to the nominated landmark or historic district.*

U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, published in 1990, and any future amendments, in addition to any criteria specified by Chapter 22 of the Code of the City of Lawrence, Kansas.

The HRC may also adopt ***An Analysis of the Environs for 645 Mississippi Street*** and delineate how environs review will be conducted in relation to the listed property.

- (6) *The relationship of the nominated landmark or historic district to the on-going effort of the commission to identify and nominate all potential areas and structures that meet the criteria for designation.*

A primary goal of the HRC is to build a Register of properties which show the diversity and growth of Lawrence since its inception. The nomination of this property is another step toward registering a wide variety of historic properties which together present a visual history of Lawrence's past. The goal of the Lawrence Register of Historic Places is to represent all socioeconomic strata; residences, businesses, and industries which illustrate the diversity that has been prevalent in Lawrence since its inception.

- (7) *A map showing the location of the nominated landmark. (Attached)*



LANDMARK APPLICATION

Pre-Application Meeting **Required**
Planner _____
Date _____

PLEASE BE ADVISED: THIS APPLICATION WILL NOT BE SCHEDULED FOR A PUBLIC HEARING UNTIL THE HISTORIC RESOURCES ADMINISTRATOR HAS DETERMINED THAT THE APPLICATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED. (City Code 22-105(Y))

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Name of Historic Property Robert E. House Residence
Address of Property 645 Mississippi Street
Legal Description of Property Lane's First Addition, Block 3, Lots 1 & 2, also Mississippi Street, Lot 165

OWNER INFORMATION

Name(s) John Frydman & Laurie Martin-Frydman
Contact John Frydman & Laurie Martin-Frydman
Address 645 Mississippi Street
City Lawrence State Kansas ZIP 66044
Phone (____) _____ E-mail john.frydman@gmail.com

Is this an owner initiated nomination? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If not, has the owner been notified of this nomination? ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPLICANT/AGENT INFORMATION

Contact Dennis Brown, Lawrence Preservation Alliance
Company _____
Address P. O. Box 1073
City Lawrence State KS ZIP 66044
Phone (785) 841-2460 E-mail djbrown806@gmail.com



DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Number of structures, objects, or landscape features located on the property 2

Historic Use(s) Residence

Present Use(s) Residence

Date of Original Construction 1918

Architect and/or Builder (if known) Attributed to architect Henry McAliss, builder unknown

Date(s) of Known Alterations _____

Describe any known alterations including additions to the property. (Add additional sheets if needed)

REGISTER STATUS

- ☐ Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places
- ☐ Property is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

Why do you think this property is significant? Please check all that apply.

- ☐ Location of a significant event
Event _____
- ☐ Association with a significant person
Person _____
- ☒ Architectural significance (Please attach an architectural description of the property)
- ☐ Other _____

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY (Add additional sheets if needed)

See attached appendix.

DESCRIBE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA SURROUNDING THE PROPERTY AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

What year was the property platted? September 12, 1870

What is the name of the subdivision? Lane's First Addition

What was the zoning? Not zoned

What were the land uses? Residential

What size and types of buildings existed in the area? Residential neighborhood

Did the area have paved streets, sidewalks, gas service or electrical service? Please describe.

At the time of construction, this area did not have paved streets, sidewalks, gas or electrical service. These were introduced in Lawrence during the early twentieth century.

ATTACH COPIES OF ANY HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS OR DOCUMENTATION INCLUDING CITATIONS FOR THIS PROPERTY.



**City of Lawrence
Douglas County**
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

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www.lawrenceks.org/pds

Phone 785-832-3150
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**REQUIRED INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED WITH AN APPLICATION FOR NOMINATION
TO THE LAWRENCE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

- ☐ Completed Application Form (If the property is nominated for architectural significance, include an architectural description of the structure.)
- ☐ Certified property owner list from the Douglas County Clerk's office for properties within 250' of the nominated property.
- ☐ At least one photograph of each elevation of the structure(s) and streetscape views.
- ☐ Legal description of nominated property.
- ☐ If the property is listed on the State and/or National Registers of Historic Places, copies of the resource materials submitted with the application.
- ☐ Any additional documentation you believe is relevant to this nomination which you would like considered in the review process.
- ☐ The fee for application processing is \$10.00 for landmark nominations and \$50.00 for district nominations.

Research Resources

- Lawrence Public Library (707 Vermont Street, Lawrence)
<http://www.lawrence.lib.ks.us/research-resources/genealogy-and-local-history/>
- Watkins Museum of History (1047 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence)
<http://www.watkinsmuseum.org/index.php>
- Kenneth Spencer Research Library at the University of Kansas (1450 Poplar Lane, Lawrence)
<https://spencer.lib.ku.edu/>
- Kansas State Historical Society (6425 SW 6th Ave., Topeka, Kansas)
<http://www.kshs.org/>
- City of Lawrence Interactive map
<http://gis.lawrenceks.org/flexviewers/lawrence/>

PLEASE BE ADVISED: This application will not be scheduled for a Public hearing until the Historic Resources Administrator has determined that the application has been completed. (City Code 22-105(Y))



We are committed to providing excellent city services that enhance the quality of life for the Lawrence Community

Appendix – Robert E. House Residence, Local Landmark

Architectural significance of the property

The Robert E. House residence is a well-preserved example of the Prairie style which is relatively uncommon in Lawrence. The Prairie style originated in Chicago and, according to the Field Guide to American Houses, “vernacular examples were spread widely by pattern books and popular magazines.”¹ While the style was popular from about 1900 to 1920, most examples were built between 1905 and 1915. After World War I, the public lost interest in the style and attention shifted to Period Revival and Modernistic styles.

Typical of the style, this two-story house has a low-pitched hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves. The one-story porch has square porch columns ornamented with Oriental motifs. The House residence is an example of a Prairie style sub-type sometimes called the American Foursquare. This form has a simple square or rectangular plan and a symmetrical façade.² Overall, the residence has excellent architectural integrity and fully meets the criteria for listing in the Lawrence Register of Historic Places.

Description

This is a detached, single-family residence on a prominent corner lot in an established residential neighborhood. The two-story house is rectangular in form with a projecting rear bay to the northwest. It has a symmetrical two-bay front with a side entrance to the north. The house sits on a rough-cut coursed stone block foundation. Probably, the house is wood frame construction. The first floor exterior is smooth stucco and the second floor has a contrasting gridded block stucco pattern. The low hipped roof is covered with composition shingle roofing.

There is a partial-length front porch to the southeast. It has a rough-cut coursed stone block foundation, a concrete floor, two square end posts, and a wooden railing. The porch posts are ornamented with a raised wooden grid, circular plaques, and a molded projecting eave cornice. The porch is accentuated by stepped end piers ornamented with a projecting molding. There are concrete steps flanked by a coursed stone pier leading to the front entrance. The entrance has a glazed wooden door surmounted by a heavy arched molding on brackets. There is a large front window in the front east façade, 8/1 double-hung windows, and 1/1 windows in the other openings. An octagonal bay with 6/6 double-hung windows projects from the south façade. There are two stuccoed chimneys on either side of the main roof ridge.

A rectangular one-car garage with a hipped roof oriented north-south is located on the alley southwest of the house. There is an garage entrance to the south with a paneled overhead door. It has a concrete foundation and stuccoed walls and composition shingle roofing. A side entrance in the southeast corner has a wood-paneled entrance door.

Historic significance of the property

The Robert E. House Residence is eligible for listing as a local landmark under Criteria 1 because of its character and value as part of the development and heritage of Lawrence and Douglas County, Kansas. Also, the house is eligible for listing under Criteria 6 for its embodiment of popular elements of design, detailing, materials, and craftsmanship that render it architecturally significant.

Chronology

Reportedly, architect Henry McAliss designed this house for local merchant Robert E. House in 1918.³ Robert and his wife, Irma, was listed as residing at 643 (sic) Mississippi Street in the 1919 Lawrence city directory. His business was clothing--men's furnishings and hats--with a store at 729 Massachusetts Street. Robert was the son of Jacob House, who was known as the oldest clothing merchant in the state of Kansas. Jacob House established the “St. Louis

¹ Virginia S. McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses revised ed. (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015), 551-552.

² McAlester, Field Guide, 551.

³ “Tour Features Historic Homes,” Lawrence Journal-World 1 December 1991, 2C, in vertical file, 645 Mississippi, Watkins Community Museum, Lawrence, Kansas.

Clothing Store” in 1862.⁴ By the time Jacob House died in 1913, Robert had already bought into the “J. House & Son” clothing business.⁵ Robert House died in 1921 and his wife Irma inherited both the downtown store building (The Miller Block) and the residence on Mississippi Street. Irma House then remodeled the commercial building façade and interior.⁶ Corlett Cotton owned the property from 1943 to 1986. David and Pam Wagner owned the property after 1986. The current owners are John Frydman and Laurie Martin-Frydman.

History of the area

The historic context for this property is outlined in the National Register multiple property listing “Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas,” (1998). By the turn of the century, Lawrence had matured as a community; its commercial and industrial interests had stabilized. In 1910 a promotional issue of the Lawrence Daily Journal boasted that the town was “the trading metropolis for a rich and populous agricultural county.”⁷ This described the market area for the J. House & Son clothing store. During this period, the town’s population grew at a slow gradual rate. There were 12,374 Lawrence residents in 1910, only 12,456 in 1920, and 13,726 in 1930.⁸

Early in the twentieth century, city leaders made some long overdue improvements in the urban infrastructure. Local publisher E.F. Caldwell boasted in 1898 that, “a complete system of water works has been put in, uniform street grades have been established, a number of streets have been macadamized, a great mileage of curbing and guttering, and stone and brick sidewalks laid.”⁹ A major improvement in 1909 was the organization of the Lawrence Light and Railway Company to build an electric trolley system for Lawrence. Besides the main route from the Union Pacific depot in North Lawrence to the southern end of Massachusetts Street, there were branches on Indiana and Mississippi Streets to the University of Kansas. The streetcar system reached its maximum extent during the years from 1922 to 1927.¹⁰

Development of the area surrounding the proposed landmark

When the Robert House residence was constructed, this area of West Lawrence was a well established residential district with contemporary infrastructure.

References

Caldwell, E.F. comp. A Souvenir History of Lawrence, Kansas, 1898 (Lawrence, KS: E.F. Caldwell, 1898).
Lawrence Today and Yesterday Supplement to Lawrence Daily Journal-World 23 December 1913.
 McAlester, Virginia S. A Field Guide to American Houses revised edition (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015).
 Wolfenbarger, Deon and Dale Nimz, “Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas,” National Register Multiple Property Document (1998).

“A Long Time With Us,” Lawrence Journal-World 26 August 1913.

“Jacob House, A Pioneer Is Dead,” Lawrence Journal-World 25 August 1913, 4.

“Tour Features Historic Homes,” Lawrence Journal-World 1 December 1991, 2C, Vertical file, 645 Mississippi, Watkins Community Museum, Lawrence, Kansas.

“Was A Pioneer,” Lawrence Journal-World 25 August 1913.

Other related items – Watkins Community Museum, Collections

1982.244.000 – interior photo of J. House & Son’s store at 729 Mass.

1991.126.12d –note issued to Robert House by Grant township C.P.A.

⁴ “Was A Pioneer,” Lawrence Journal-World 25 August 1913; “A Long Time With Us,” Lawrence Journal-World 26 August 1913.

⁵ “Jacob House, A Pioneer Is Dead,” Lawrence Journal-World 25 August 1913, 4.

⁶ Articles about Jacob House and the Miller Block cited in “The House Building,” 729-731 Massachusetts, Register of Historic Kansas Places nomination, 9 December 2000.

⁷ “Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas,” National Register Multiple Property Document, E-20.

⁸ “Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas,” National Register Multiple Property Document, E-21

⁹ E.F. Caldwell, Souvenir History (1898, n.p).

¹⁰ “Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas,” National Register Multiple Property Document, E-21; Carl Thor, “Chronology of Public Transit in Lawrence, Kansas, (May 1980), 1.

1983.036.100 – photo of Jacob House

12.F31 9C – financial loss by Jacob House from Quantrill's Raid

1976.189, 1976.191, 1976.193, and 1976.304 – business cards