NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 1002-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

APR 18 2007

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name House, Edward, House

Other name/site number

2. Location

Street & number 1646 Massachusetts St. ☐ not for publication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 Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zollner DSHPO 3/2/07

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I herby certify that the property is — Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain:)

House, Edward, House
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic Resources of Lawrence

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: STONE: Limestone
Walls: WOOD

Roof: ASPHALT

Other:

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

House, Edward, House
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from it original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1894

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

House, Edward, House
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	306290	4313815
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Christy Davis

Organization Davis Preservation Date 9/30/2006

Street & number 2416 SW Sunset Ct Telephone 785-213-1369

City or town Topeka State KS Zip code 66604

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name Matt and Judy Veatch

Street & number 1646 Massachusetts St. Telephone 785-865-4252

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

Narrative Description

The House House, built 1894, is located in Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas (pop. 80,098). The home is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an example of Queen Anne Architecture under the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) entitled "Historic Resources of Lawrence."

Setting

The House House is located in Block 13 of Babcock's Enlarged Addition in Lawrence. The house faces Massachusetts Street, the community's main commercial thoroughfare. It lies south of downtown, south of South Park, which separates the downtown commercial district from the residential district. The property is on the northeast corner of 17th and Massachusetts. The parcel currently includes Lot 7 and the south 25 feet of Lot 6. Historically, however, the home was one of a very few homes facing Massachusetts on this block. Even as late as 1918, there were only two other homes on the block that faced Massachusetts – 1602 and 1630 Massachusetts. By 1927, the parcel on which the House home sits had been reduced and the block had been further subdivided, with five homes, including the bungalow to the north, facing Massachusetts. The nomination includes two buildings – the Queen Anne house and associated garage – and two structures, an underground cistern and a sub-grade root cellar, both located north of the house.

Exterior

Overall

The House House is a compound square plan with pedimented gabled projecting bays. Typical of Queen Anne houses constructed in the late nineteenth century, the house features a steep hipped roof with lower cross gables. The front elevation of the hipped roof features a gable-on-hip design. The home's principal material is wood. The walls are clad with wood clapboard. A wood band delineates the first and second stories on the home's exterior. A cornice below the eave line doubles as lintels for the upper-story windows. The roof features wide eaves supported by decorative eave brackets. The foundation is limestone and the two chimneys, which pierce the composition roof, are brick.

Most of the home's fenestration is double-hung 1/1 wood with cylinder glass. However, some windows, particularly those in the stair and dining room, are glazed with leaded glass. The majority of windows are tall and narrow and generally appear alone, as opposed to in pairs or triplets. The window exteriors have decorative projecting corner blocks, which are painted in colors that contrast with the color of the clapboard. The home's exterior retains a high degree of integrity.

West (Front) Elevation

The west elevation is divided into two bays. The northernmost bay, which houses the home's main entrance, lies on the plane of the building's main (cube) mass. From the front, the shingled gable of the gable-on-hip roof is visible. The small gable has a triangular window. The wall of the northernmost bay includes a double-door entry on the first floor and single 1/1 window on the second level. The southernmost bay has a large picture window on the main level and two single windows on the second level. A pedimented gable, pierced with square windows, tops this bay. The bays are tied together with a porch that projects from the area between the first and second floors. The porch has a small decorative gabled pediment that punctuates the entrance. Round simple columns support the porch roof. Simple balustrades delineate the perimeter of the porch.

North (Side) Elevation

The north elevation has three bays (left to right), divided by a gabled projecting bay in the center. The first bay has a lean-to addition that fills the L created by the projecting bay. This lean-to has multi-pane double-hung windows that appear to date the addition to the 1920s. It has a single door and small window on the north elevation. The second floor of the first bay has a single 1/1 double-hung window. The north elevation of the projecting (2nd) bay has two single windows on the first floor and matching single windows on the second floor. A double window pierces the shingled gabled pediment that outlines the roofline of the projecting bay. Four windows pierce the third bay. Among them is a single 1/1 window on the second floor. In addition, there are three fixed windows with leaded glass that light the interior main stair.

East (Rear) Elevation

The first bay on the rear elevation is a two-story sleeping porch, which was remodeled in 1988. The second bay has single 1/1 windows on each of the floors. A double window pierces the pedimented shingled gable. North of the projecting center bay is the east elevation of the 1920s lean-to with a small single window. Also visible from this view is the east elevation of the north-projecting bay. From the exterior, a 1/1 window on the second floor of the bay is visible.

South (Side) Elevation

The south elevation is on the plane of the home's principle cubed mass and the west-projecting bay. The first bay has two single windows on each of its two stories. The third bay is a projecting two-story cutaway bay with single windows on each of the bay's wall planes on both levels. A half-round window pierces the pedimented gable that outlines the roofline of the bay. To the east of the projecting cutaway bay is the south elevation of the two-story sleeping porch, remodeled in 1988.

Garage
The ca. 1920s garage lies to the east of the House House and opens to a north-south driveway on the east end of the property. The building is a 1 ½ story side-gabled wood clapboard-clad structure with multi-pane double-hung windows. The lower story has two garage door openings on the south elevation and a lean-to addition on the west. The second floor has been remodeled as a workshop.

Cistern
The cistern is located underground north of the footprint of the house, under a non-historic wood deck constructed in 1988.

Root Cellar
The root cellar, accessible from wood doors in the home's basement, is located directly north of the home.

Interior

Overall
The home's interior, like its exterior, maintains a high degree of integrity. Hard wood floors are exposed both downstairs and upstairs. Rooms feature deep, square baseboards. Door surrounds and window trim are highly decorative with beveled edges. Crown molding – some with an acorn pattern – adorns many of the home's ceilings. Doors have five panels – a horizontal panel separating the two vertical top panels from the two vertical bottom panels. The door trim is beveled with decorative corner blocks. Second-floor doors that provide access to the rooms off the hall, have transoms. Interior woodwork on the first floor, which is executed in oak, maple and walnut, has never been painted. Second-floor interior woodwork is painted. The home's complex form, with projecting gables, maximizes interior natural light from two to three directions in each room. The third floor, historically unfinished, was finished in 1990 with salvaged and new materials. Part of the basement was remodeled in 1993 to house office space.

First Floor
One enters the home's main entrance hall from the double-door main entrance on the north side of the west elevation. The principal architectural feature of the entrance hall is a decorative oak spindlework stair. The stair run south to north to the first landing, west to east to the second landing, and north to south to the second floor. The north wall of the entrance hall and stair has three fixed windows with decorative corner blocks and corner block crowns. The windows follow a stepped pattern that follows the second rise of the stair from west to east. The south wall of the entrance hall

has a large double pocket door, which opens to the front parlor. The east wall of the entrance hall has two doors, a small door leading to the dining room and a larger door leading to the rear parlor. Under the main stair is a door that opens to the basement stair.

South of the entrance hall, through the double pocket door, is the front parlor. The front parlor has windows on its west and south walls. On the east wall is a double door leading to the rear parlor. The dining room is located east of the entrance hall. The west wall of the dining room, in one of the home's projecting bays, has a decorative fixed-in-place leaded glass window. The north wall of the dining room has two double-hung windows. The east wall has a built-in china cabinet in the center. The wood of the china cabinet features an oak Eastlake design. The cabinet doors have leaded glass. South of the china cabinet is a door that provides access from the dining room to the kitchen. The kitchen, remodeled in 1996, has an opening on the north to the 1920s lean-to addition and on the south that leads to the first floor of the sleeping porch, also remodeled in 1996. From the kitchen rises a stair that accesses the second-floor servants' quarters.

The rear parlor is located west of the sleeping porch and east of the front parlor. There is a fireplace in the northeast corner of the rear parlor. The south elevation has three double-hung windows in a chamfered bay. The west elevation has a double-door that provides access to the front parlor.

Second Floor

One may access the second floor via the main stair or a servants' stair off the kitchen. There are four transomed doors from the main second-floor hall and an opening that provides access to the stair leading to the third floor. The first door leads to a bedroom on the home's northeast corner. This room is nestled on the second floor of the two-story north-projecting bay. The west wall has one double-hung window. The north wall has two double-hung windows. The east wall has a double-hung window and a door opening that provides access to the maid's stair.

The second door off the second-floor hall opens to a large bathroom. The bathroom has a window in its southeast corner. The window, originally an exterior window, was historically glazed with Florentine glass and opens to the sleeping porch.

The third door off the second-floor hall accesses a second bedroom. The bedroom occupies the space above the rear parlor and, thus, features the three bay windows on the second floor of the south-projecting two-story window bay. The west wall has a door that accesses a closet, which occupies the space below the stair to the third floor. The east wall has a door that leads to the

second-floor sleeping porch. The sleeping porch opens to the servants' quarters, which opens to the maid's stair.

The fourth door opening off the second-floor hall leads to a stair that rises to the third floor. A fifth and final door opens to a third second-floor bedroom. This room occupies the space above the home's front parlor, in the front-projecting bay. The room has two double-hung windows on the west and two double-hung windows on the south. There is a closet off the east wall. A door on the north wall opens to a bathroom, which occupies the space west of the main stair.

Third Floor

As noted above, the third floor, historically unfinished, was finished in 1990 using new and salvaged materials. The shape and massing of the steep hipped roof is intact. However, the structure is covered with wainscoting. Interior spaces are framed inside the roof plane, allowing natural light to penetrate through interior windows. The walls are wainscoted.

Changes Over Time

The lean-to addition on the northeast corner and two-story addition on the southeast corner date to the 1910s or 1920s. Below is a timeline of more recent improvements:

1988 Wood deck
Central air installed on first floor
Workshop constructed in garage
First and second floor sun porches enclosed
Fence erected

1989 Third floor bedrooms/baths added

1990 Bath added on second floor west bedroom
Copper plumbing installed
Central air installed on third floor
Entire home rewired

1991 Roof removed and rebuilt with plywood base

1993 Basement remodeled
75-gallon water heater installed

1995 Updated first floor ½ bath
Installed new furnace

1996 Kitchen/sun porch remodeled

Summary

The House House retains the exterior and interior features that interpret its character as a late nineteenth-century Queen Anne residence.

Statement of Significance

Summary

The House House is being nominated for the National Register of Historic Places under the "Historic Resources of Lawrence" Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) under Criterion C. The property is an excellent example of Queen Anne Architecture as summarized in the MPDF in the context entitled "Late Victorian Residences." The property meets the registration requirements identified in the MPDF for properties eligible under Criterion C. The registration requirements state that such residences "must be good examples of their period and style of construction in order to be eligible under Criterion C." The requirements state that the properties must maintain their character-defining features, which include fenestration patterns, façade symmetry (or asymmetry), and exterior finishes. Queen Anne Architecture is discussed below. Historical context related to the growth and development of Lawrence is detailed in the MPDF.

The home, built in 1894 by the House family, has been occupied by a number of prominent Lawrence residents through the years.

Queen Anne Architecture

The House House is a significant example balloon-frame Free Classic Queen Anne residential architecture. The Queen Anne style became the dominant residential style in America from 1880 until 1910. Known for its asymmetry and rich surface textures, the style provided an opportunity for both high-style designers and vernacular builders to incorporate some or all elements of the Queen Anne in residential architecture. Defined by large turrets, front porches and large decorated gables, Queen Anne became the first uniquely American style.

Introduced to this country at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, the Queen Anne Style had its roots in the designs of English architect Norman Shaw. Shaw blended Classical and medieval ideas, using tile, half-timbering, stucco and brick to create manor houses and urban dwellings. Shaw was a leader in the search for a new architectural expression that would capture picturesque qualities of Gothic style and compete with the romantic Italianate style.

Eminent American architect Henry Hobson Richardson translated Shaw's interpretation, substituting shingles for tiles as facing on the upper walls and stone for brick on the ground story. Richardson designed the Watts-Sherman House (c. 1874- 1876) at Newport, Rhode Island in 1874, regarded as the first American Queen Anne house. As the style evolved in America, only a small percentage of English style masonry and half-timbered designs were built.

Like the House House, the vast majority of American Queen Anne houses were built of wood around a balloon frame. Balloon frame examples relied upon inexpensive applied ornament to create architectural interest. Fishscale shingles, sunburst panels, spindlework, window frames, porches, and stairs from architectural supply companies or ordered from catalogues. On the interiors, Queen Anne Homes generally featured manufactured stock woodwork on doors and door frames.

The style lent itself to an eclectic mix of highly decorated surfaces and asymmetrical proportions. Plain wall surfaces were avoided through such devices as towers, turrets, tall ribbed and molded chimneys, projecting pavilions, porches, balconies, jettied second floors, and chamfered or canted bays. Clapboarding integrated with fishscale shingling, pebble dash, spindlework and sunburst panels were widely used to break up the horizontal wall plane. Steeply pitched hipped roofs with cross gables and bracketed eaves defined most house types. Like most Queen Anne Houses, the House House features a steep hipped roof with lower cross gables, multiple projecting bays, a variety of wall planes and details from fishscale shingles to eave brackets.

Fenestration added an important element to the Queen Anne style's vocabulary. In addition to frequent bay windows that might contain curved glass, swinging casement windows with small, diamond-shaped panes; stained, leaded and etched glass windows; colored glass panels; and sash windows decorated with small colored glass panes provided typical fenestration options for house designers. Like many features associated with the Queen Anne style, the latter window treatment was introduced to the American public through a popular building catalogue of the day, the 1876 edition of Palliser's. Like most Queen Anne Houses, the Edward House House as a series of window sizes and designs, including stained glass windows on the front elevation, portal windows in gables, and narrow windows in the various bays.

Pattern book and builder's catalogues provided an opportunity for vast dissemination of Queen Anne designs. These were inexpensive publications that reached thousands of people. George Barber's first pattern book, *Cottage Souvenir*, was published in 1887. The publication included twenty-five designs and cost $.85. Intended for the public at large, these publications encouraged the mixing and integration of various stylistic elements.

Approximately 35% of Queen Anne houses nationwide fall into the subcategory called "Free Classic." The term applies to the use of classical columns in lieu of the spindlework/turned columns

used on the spindlework subtype. With its simple Tuscan columns, the House House is an example of the Free Classic subtype of the Queen Anne Style.[1]

Property History

The House House has been home to a number of prominent Lawrence residents since its construction 1894. Below is a timeline of dates of occupation of home's owners:

1894-1903	Edward House
1903-1909	T. B. Robinson
1909-1926	Carl Friend
1926-1927	Adam Given
1927-1936	Tom Sweeney
1939-1942	Gwinn Henry
1943-1979	Helen S. Belt
1983-1995	Terry Riordan
1996	Stemel
1997 to present	Veatch

Edward House (1846- unknown) and Florence House

Edward House and his wife Florence commissioned the home in ca. 1894 and lived in it until 1903. In the 1894 City Directory, residents were listed as only Edwin (rather than Edward – Edwin was one of Edward's sons) and Frances House (Edward's other son – sometimes spelled "Francis"). In the 1898 City Directory, Edward's occupation was listed as "salesman." It is unclear where Edward worked as a salesman. It is known that Jacob House, owned a clothing store in the House Building at 729-731 Massachusetts.[2] No familial connection between Jacob and Edward could be documented. According to census records, Edward House was born in New York in approximately 1846. Before living in Lawrence, the Houses had lived in Minnesota, where at least three children were born. In 1900, he (age 54), his wife (age 43) and his three children, Frances (26), Edith (24) and Edwin (23) were all living in the house. By that time, Edward was in the livestock business. Frances was an attorney, and Edwin was in school.

[1] Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998), 262-287.
[2] Carol Francis, The House Building: My Search for its Foundations, (Lawrence: Transom Works Press, 1990).

Thomas B. Robinson and Frances Robinson
T. B. Robinson and his wife Frances owned the House House from 1903 to 1909. Very little historical information exists about the Robinsons. According to census records, they were not living in Lawrence in 1900 or 1910. Historic documents suggest they only lived in Lawrence during the years in which they occupied the House House. In 1909 (City Directory), Thomas, his wife Frances (Fannie) and three daughters – Lizanna, Hope and Jennie – were living in the home.

Carl E. Friend (1869-unknown) and Norah Friend
Carl Friend, a Lawrence lumberman, banker and politician, owned the home between 1903 and 1909. Friend was born in St. Joseph, Missouri in 1869. After graduating from Kansas State College in 1888, Friend worked as a civil engineer for the Union Pacific Railway. In 1889, he entered the lumber business in Jackson County, Kansas. Friend was appointed to the State Board of Regents in 1902. In 1909, he purchased the House House and moved to Lawrence. While in Lawrence, he continued in the lumber business and also owned a farm. He was a member of the Advisory Council of Alumni Association of Kansas State College and Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees to the Kansas University Endowment Association. After moving from the House House, Friend entered the political realm. He served as a state senator from 1933 to 1937. In 1939, Friend was elected Lieutenant Governor, a position he held until 1943. Friend died on February 23, 1948.[3]

Adam Given (ca. 1854- post-1930) and Mollie Given
The Givens owned the property from 1926 to 1927. There is no historical evidence that the Givens lived in Lawrence during the 1920s. They were never listed in city directories. There is a 1900 census record for Adam and Mollie Given. At that time, the couple was living in Kansas City, Missouri with their four sons (Henry, Frank, Guy and Robert), their daughter (Ethel Helms) and son-in-law (Bert Helms). The Givens were living in Kansas City, Missouri in 1930.

Thomas J. Sweeney (1855-1936) and Anna Sweeney
Thomas Sweeney was born in Ireland on June 29, 1855 and immigrated to the United States in 1867 with his parents. The family first moved to Macon, Georgia. However, in 1869 after his father died, Sweeney's mother moved the family to Lawrence. Sweeney worked his way through school at the local express office. Although Sweeney attended KU, family financial responsibilities required that he leave school before graduating. Sweeney was an agent for the Pacific and Wells Fargo express agencies and later a ticket agent for Santa Fe. He married Ann Carlos in 1880. In 1906, he was appointed vice president of the Peoples State Bank, which had been newly organized by Governor

[3] "Your Kansas Ticket of Republican Candidates for State Offices," 1940. Kansas State Historical Society, K329.6.

Stubbs, among others. Sweeney continued to serve as the bank's vice president until he was named president in 1929, at which time his son became the bank's vice president. Sweeney served as president of the Kansas State Bankers Association from 1917 to 1918. In this role, he advocated the consolidation of small volatile banks.

During his years in the banking industry, Sweeney was also involved in the insurance business. In 1890, he was among fourteen men who founded the Fraternal Aid Union. In 1905, Sweeney was named head of the financial department. In 1917, the organization joined with the Fraternal Union of Denver. In part due to Sweeney's influence, the merged organization was headquartered in Lawrence. By 1928, the FAU was a nationwide organization with 80,000 members. For nearly thirty years, Sweeney was the national treasurer for the organization, handling $13,000,000 in assets. Sweeney dedicated his time to a number of charitable causes. During World War I, Sweeney was a member of the County Council of Defense and chairman of both the County Red Cross and the War Camp Community Service. Although Sweeney never completed his college education, he remained devoted to the University of Kansas. He used his business connections to advocate for legislative appropriations. He served as "one of the vice presidents of the Kansas University memorial Corporations, which raised a million dollars for the university stadium and the College Union." In 1928, Sweeney made a bid for director of the KU Alumni Association. All three of Sweeney's children completed studies at KU. Sweeney's service to the community did not go unnoticed. In 1933, he was chosen as the "outstanding citizen of Lawrence" and awarded the American Legion distinguished service medal. Sweeney died on July 17, 1936. In a memorial, the Daily Journal-World noted that "So wide did the circle of his acquaintanceship become in the later years that all over Kansas Lawrence was referred to by men in public life as 'Tom Sweeney's town.'"[4]

Ann Sweeney preceded her husband in death in 1930. At the time of Tom Sweeney's death, the assessed value of the House House was $2842.50. His assets were distributed among his children, who sold the house in 1939 to Gwinn Henry.[5]

Gwinn Henry and Amy Henry

Gwinn Henry and his wife Amy lived in the House House from 1939 to 1942. Both Gwinn and Amy were born in Texas. Prior to his KU coaching days, Gwinn Henry was a football coach in Columbia, Missouri (likely at the University of Missouri – Columbia). Henry was hired to coach the

[4] "Thomas J. Sweeney," William Connelley, Kansas and Kansans, 1928 K978.1 C76 1928, v.4, pg. 1711-1712. "Three Generations of Sweeneys, Jayhawkers You Should Know," Graduate Magazine, v. 29, no. 6 (March, 1931): 10 "Death Comes for Beloved Tom Sweeney," The Standard: Official Publication of the Standard Life Association, Lawrence, Kansas v.51, no. 4 (July/August 1936), pg. 5. Graduate Magazine, v. 26, no. 6 (March 1928)

[5] Abstract of Title, 1646 Massachusetts.

KU football team in the late 1930s. By that time, college athletics was already become extremely competitive. When the team posted a losing record, the University did not extend his contract. During his four years, the team won only 9 of its 36 games.

Thomas Belt (ca. 1890-1981) and Helen Belt (ca. 1892-1969)
The Belts lived in the property from 1943 to 1979. In 1920, Helen (28) and Thomas (29) were living in Schenectady, New York, where Thomas was employed as an electrical engineer for General Electric. By 1930, the Belts had three daughters, whom were living with them in Schenectady. The Belts lived in Lawrence from 1943 to 1979 where he was again employed as an engineer. Helen died in 1969.[6] In the 1970 City Directory, Thomas was listed as a "consulting engineer." By 1976, he was retired. Thomas died in Lawrence in March 1981.[7]

Dr. Terry Riordan and Elaine Riordan
Terry Riordan, a local pediatrician, lived in the home with his family from 1983 to 1995. During that time, the Riordans completed a number of repairs and projects on the home. They installed central air, constructed a workshop in the garage, and built a wood deck in 1988. In 1989, they remodeled the third floor. They rewired the house in 1990. In 1993, they remodeled the basement, which Dr. Riordan used as an office. Other improvements are listed in the narrative description.

Doug and Micki Stremel
The Stremels owned the house from 1995 to 1997. They remodeled the kitchen and sun porch.

Matt and Judy Veatch
The Veatches, the current owners, purchased the property in 1997.

Summary
The House House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an example of Queen Anne architecture. Recent improvements have created useable living and office space in tertiary areas, such as the basement and attic, with few character-defining features. The building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and meets the registration requirements identified in the Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "Historic Resources of Lawrence."

[6] Abstract of Title, 1646 Massachusetts.
[7] Social Security Death Index

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Verbal Boundary Description

The House House is located on a parcel that includes Lot 7, the south 25 feet of Lot 6, the west 25 feet of Lot 8, and the west 25 feet of the south 35 feet of Lot 9 in Block 13 of Babcock's Enlarged Addition in Lawrence.

Boundary Justification

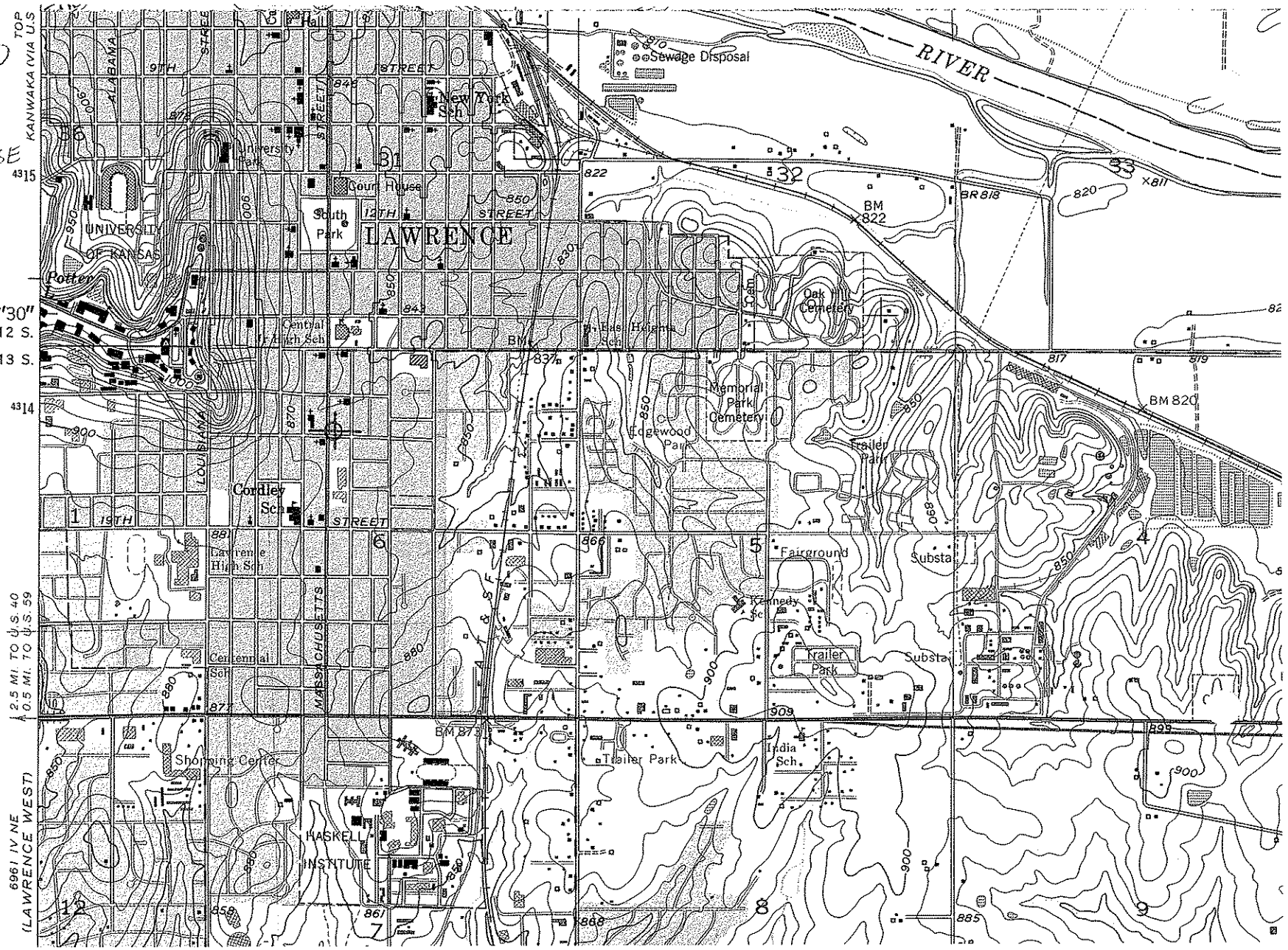
This is the current legal description for the property at 1646 Massachusetts, the parcel on which the House House and related garage sit.

Photo Log

1. Front (West) Elevation.
2. Southwest Corner Looking Northeast.
3. Side (South) Elevation.
4. Rear (East) Elevation.
5. Northeast Corner.
6. South Elevation Looking Northeast.
7. Garage.
8. Interior, First Floor, Main Entrance Double Door, Looking Northwest.
9. Interior, First Floor, Main Stair, Looking North.
10. Interior, First Floor, Dining Room, Built-In China Cabinet, Looking East.
11. Interior, First Floor, Rear Parlor, Double Door to Front Parlor, Looking West
12. Interior, First Floor, Fireplace in Rear Parlor, Looking Northwest.
13. Interior, First Floor, Close-up of Typical Cornerblock on Door Trim.
14. Interior, Basement, Root Cellar, Looking North.
15. Interior, Second Floor, Hall.
16. Interior, Second Floor, Maid's Stair.
17. Interior, Second Floor, Close-up of Typical Door Trim.
18. Interior, Main Stair, Looking West from Second Floor to First Floor.

LAWRENCE EAST (QUAD)

HOUSE, EDWARD, HOUSE

15: 306290

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