NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name SNOW HOUSE

other names/site number 045-3010-0748

2. Location

street & number 706 WEST 12th STREET ☐ not for publication

city or town LAWRENCE ☐ vicinity

state KANSAS code KS county DOUGLAS code 45 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.)

Richard D. Pankratz Deputy SHPO 7-24-96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby 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:)

SNOW HOUSE
Name of Property

DOUGLAS JNTY, 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	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

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: Shingle

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival; Dutch Colonial
Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Limestone
walls WOOD: Shingle
roof WOOD: Shingle
other

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

SNOW HOUSE
Name of Property

DOUGLAS INTY, 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 listing.)

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

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1910

Significant Dates

1910

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM ALEXANDER

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM ALEXANDER; Architect
CONSTANT, J. T.; Builder

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibilography
(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:

Univeristy of Kansas, Lawrence

SNOW HOUSE
Name of Property

DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property LESS THAN ONE ACRE

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	306650	4314760
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 CAROLYN BAILEY BERNEKING

organization _____ date FEBRUARY 14, 1995

street & number 2517 WEST 24th TERRACE telephone 913-749-3520

city or town LAWRENCE state KANSAS zip code 66047

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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name CAROLYNvon TERSCH

street & number 706 WEST 12th STREET telephone _____

city or town LAWRENCE state KANSAS 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.

The Snow House (1910) is located at 706 West 12th Street in Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas (pop. 65,608). The two-and-a-half story, Dutch Colonial shingle style house sits on a limestone foundation and is surmounted by a wooden shingled gambrel roof. The second floor overhangs the first on all sides of the house. The building maintains a northern facade orientation, with overall dimensions of thirty-five feet from north to south and thirty-seven feet from east to west. A cut in the hill to the west of the house is enclosed on two sides by a rock wall creating a space for two cars with an entrance from the street. A curved cement walk leads to concrete steps flanked by concrete abutments. Ten steps with wrought iron railings lead to the front facade porch entrance which is symmetrically placed on the west side of the facade. This porch was enclosed in the late 1970s with no variance required. Remnants of the Victorian period appear in the house with its projecting bays, and mullioned windows in a diamond pattern. Gables and dormers projecting off the gambrel roof give the building a rich textural diversity. Two brick chimneys rise from the north and east elevations.

The Shingle style was developed to compliment the actual hills of its usual landscape setting in the countryside or along the seashore. (1) The Snow House is built on just such a steep hillside. The whole house is encased with shingles. The shingle style has no decoration at the windows, doors or porches: it aims instead "for the effect of a complex shape enclosed within a smooth surface (the shingled exterior which unifies the irregular outline of the house.)" (2) The front facade has three windows on the left that are single sash with a mullioned diamond pattern. To the right of the windows on the front is a plain hollow core door. The porch has been enclosed with a group of three double hung storm windows on the north and a group of three double hung storm windows on the west. The second floor has two single double hung sash on the east and two sets of Dutch Colonial bi-fold windows on the west. The attic floor has one double hung sash window centered at the peak of the roof with a ventilating shutter above it. All double hung sash windows in the house have the upper sashes in a diamond pattern with single-paned lower sashed, with the exception of the windows on the porches and the basement windows.

A gambrel dormer exists on the east side of the house. The first floor east porch was enclosed with jalouses in 1977. The unusual guttering on both the east and west sides is built into the roof. The guttering is unique because it is placed above the easements on top of the shingles. To the left of the porch are two small stationary mullioned windows on the

first floor. The second floor has three single double hung sash windows, with a pair of windows on the attic floor.

Another group of bi-fold windows are on the west side of the first floor south exposure with a group of two smaller windows in the center and a bay with a group of three windows on the right. A cellar door open onto the patio area. There is one cellar window at the basement level. The bi-fold windows on the first floor are duplicated above on the second floor. Two single double hung sash windows complete the second floor windows. The attic floor has a pair of double hung sash windows. At the south end of the lot is a stone retaining wall constructed with stone taken from the first chemistry building on the University campus, built in 1883 and demolished in 1962.

The west side of the house has a large bay window and a shed dormer; non-symmetrical dormers being typical of the shingle style. A single double hung window is to the right of the triple bay window. The second story windows on this side of the house are four double hung sash windows in the shed dormer. The three double hung storm windows on the porch are to the left of the bay window. Two cellar windows are at the basement level on the west side and one on the north.

The interior of the house still follows the original floor plan. It is late Arts and Crafts style. Notable interior features throughout the house are the presence of dual lighting fixtures: one for gas and one electric. When the house was built in 1910, electricity was a fairly modern convenience and not dependable or fully trusted. Lifestyle values during this period were placed on accessibility to light and air. The prevalence of tuberculosis made sleeping porches and separate amenities from bedrooms desirable. There are two of these porches called 'airing rooms'. (3) The dining and living rooms were both developed with built-in bookshelves and cabinets. Now wall-to-wall carpeting covers the floors but originally they were pine floors.

An inner door from the porch enters a foyer. On each side of this door are mullioned windows at eye level with long rectangular wood panels underneath. All the woodwork is unornamented pine throughout the house. The light in the hall is a combination bracket: electric on the bottom and gas on top. The living room is to the right of the hallway. The ground floor ceilings are nine feet and the upstairs eight feet. All rooms have picture

moldings. The tall wooden baseboards have no decoration. A 4'7" high wooden band molding is around all four sides of the living room. Two built-in bookshelves are on the north side of the living room with a window between and a seat underneath the window. A built-in sheet music cabinet is on the west end of these bookshelves. The triple bay window on the west side have three built-in drawers underneath. On the south, French doors with a band of lights down each side in a decorative pattern open onto a solarium. Two sets of Dutch Colonial bi-fold windows in the solarium open onto the south and the other window opens onto the west. To the left of the solarium is an alcove with built-in bookshelves on the west side. A wall breast fireplace is in the center of the east wall. A half ingle-nook with built-in bookcase is to the left of the fireplace. Bracketed twin lights are above the fireplace seat. The chandelier in the center of the room is electric with five globes.

The dining room and living room are separated by a 5' wide four panel pocket door. A plate rail 4'10" high extends around all sides of the dining room. The south exposure has triple bay windows with a window seat. The east wall has two built-in china cabinets with a six drawer (three large and three small) buffet between them. Each china cabinet has leaded glass doors on the upper part and paneled doors below. Above each china cabinet is a single diamond patterned window. Two bracketed lights are at each end of the dining room. A foot buzzer underneath the dining room table facilitated calling the maid from the kitchen. There was also a speaking tube from the kitchen to the master bedroom. This has been papered over, as times are long gone when it was necessary to converse with the maid in the kitchen.

The pantry entrance is through a swinging door on the northeast side of the dining room. The pantry has built-in cabinets along the west wall. The upper soffit level cabinets have three paneled doors and the wall cabinets have three glazed doors. The base cabinets contain six drawers and two paneled doors. All the built-in cabinets in the house have the original brass hardware. A 3'4" high double hung sash window on the east wall opens onto the back porch. The window is positioned above the location of the original wall opening for the ice box.

The kitchen has been extensively remodeled. The back door opens on the east to the jaloused back porch. Five steps lead down from the porch to the patio area. The two

stationary kitchen windows and the one in the hallway are in the diamond pattern. A short hallway leads from the kitchen to the front foyer with a door leading to a full basement between the kitchen and the front foyer.

A staircase with a north-south alignment rises from the foyer to a 90 degree landing near the second floor. A window seat is along the north wall of the landing with a double hung sash above it. The staircase turns 180 degrees and rises to the second floor hallway. The newel posts, which stand on the landings and the second floor are squared; recalling the Craftsman style as they integrate with the square balusters. A combination bracket light is on the second floor landing. A large built-in closet consisting of four closed shelves and one drawer on the bottom is in the upstairs hallway at the top of the stairs. The shelves have the hinges on the bottom and latches on the top to open outward.

The hallway on the second floor extends the length of the house from north to south. Two bedrooms are on the east side of this hallway and two are on the west. The two west bedrooms have the airing rooms, opening from the main bedroom. The master bedroom, on the southwest, has one of the airing rooms and the other is in the bedroom on the northwest. French doors with a band of lights in a decorative pattern lead to the northwest airing room and access to the southwest airing room is through a paneled door with a single light. The master bedroom has a gas powered fireplace using the same flue as the living room fireplace.

Thirteen steps lead to the attic area containing two large bedrooms with a 9'7" anteroom at the top of the stairs. One room is on the east side under the gambrel dormer, and the other is on the south side of the attic. entrance to both of these rooms is from the large anteroom. Two closed-in storage rooms at the north end of the attic are located at the top of the stairs on each side of the anteroom.

ENDNOTES

1. Scully, p. 49.
2. McAlester, p. 288.
3. Stevens, interview with author

The Snow House (1910) is being nominated to the Kansas Register of Historic places under Criteria B for its association with William Alexander Griffith as the architect. It is also being nominated under Criteria C for its architectural significance as a Shingle Style house. The property maintains a high degree of interior and exterior architectural integrity. Because of William Griffith's association with J.T. Constant Co. in building the Masonic Temple and several of his houses, it is thought that J. T. Constant was the builder for the Snow House.

William Alexander Griffith was a landscape artist of distinction in Kansas and the Southwestern United States in the early 1900s. Today we have his painting in museums but we also have his houses in Lawrence that he designed for friends and university faculty. Many of these homes were within the University community and located in faculty neighborhoods close to the campus. In the Lawrence City Directory of 1911 there was only one architect listed--architects were scarce in those days. William Griffith designed twenty-one homes in Lawrence and one building, the Masonic Temple. (1) Nineteen of his homes still stand. Even though he was without formal training in architecture, William Griffith demonstrated a sure and subtle skill in his house designs, bringing to them his painter's eye for proportion, composition, light and texture. He gave as much attention to the structural problems of each building as to the over-all effect in design (2)

William A. Griffith was born in Lawrence, Kansas in 1866. He received his early schooling at Emporia, Kansas. After studying art at Washington University in St. Louis, 1888-1890, he went to Paris, France to study art at the Julian Academy. For two years he was the pupil of Benjamin Constant & Jules Le Febvre. When he returned to the states,he taught art at the St. Louis School of Art from 1893-1895 and Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas from 1895-1899. In 1899 he went to the University of Kansas as a professor of Art in the Department of Drawing and Painting. (3) In 1904 Professor Griffith and Professor Olin Templin were asked to draw the first plans for a large building to house the College of the University. (4) This is the Classical Revival Building, Strong Hall. In 1907 Professor Griffith founded the Kansas Art Association, and also the honorary art fraternity, Delta Phi Delta, which later developed into a national organization. (5) Professor Griffith's interest in architecture led him to recommend that a School of Architecture be established, and he was instrumental in recruiting the first professor of Architecture, Goldwyn C. Goldsmith, of New York City in 1911. (6)

As head of the Painting and Drawing Department, Griffith put his efforts into providing the best for his students. In twenty years, his department's enrollment grew to almost three hundred students and new, commodious quarters were secured in the new Strong Hall. Griffith also pursued the correlation and integration of diverse disciplines within the University and between the University and other area schools. He persuaded faculty in other departments to make freehand drawing a required subject in Engineering, Botany and other disciplines, a move that not only improved the curriculum in those fields but enhanced the Art Department's enrollment. (7)

His interest in architecture was perhaps a logical outgrowth of his interests in art and the sciences, as well as his interest in supporting his young family with greater security than art or his professor's salary alone could provide. After 1901, Griffith began designed houses to supplement his income. His was not a general practice but was done strictly as an accommodation to his friends. Many of Griffith's houses were designed for his associates within the University community and were located in faculty neighborhoods close to the University of Kansas campus. An active Mason, Griffith was asked by Lawrence Lodge #6, A.F. and A.M., to design their new Masonic Temple and serve as Superintendent of Construction. This building built in 1910-1911 is Griffith's most ambitious architectural work. (8)

Griffith favored gambrel roofs, for the increased interior volume such as configuration provides. He often clad his exterior walls in wood shingles, sometimes contrasting their texture with that of stone or stucco. His houses had two stories and he was particularly generous with windows. Many of his architectural works showed reference to the Craftsman style, quite popular after the turn of the century in Lawrence with spacious, airy, free-flowing spaces, broad verandas, much communication between indoors and out, the use of materials in their natural state, and extensive but simple interior woodwork. Such is the case with the subject property, the Snow House. (9)

The Shingle style was developed to compliment the actual hills of its usual landscape setting in the countryside or along the seashore. (9a) The Snow House is built on just such a steep hillside. The whole house is encased with shingles. The shingle style has no decoration at the windows, doors or porches: it aims instead "for the effect of a complex shape enclosed within a smooth surface (the shingled exterior which unifies the irregular outline of the house.)" (9b)

Professor Griffith left a legacy to the University when he secured the art collection of Sallie Casey Thayer of Kansas City, Missouri, that formed the nucleus of the major collection now housed in the Spencer Museum of Art. (10) Professor Griffith's influence was felt throughout the state when he brought exhibits to the University for the public to view from the Chicago Museum, the Cleveland Museum, the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, Pa.: (11) the Shaw Fund prize pictures from New York City, the Great Tissat illustrations from the Bible and the Freer collection of Whistler etchings. (12) Professor Griffith left the University in 1920 and moved to Laguna Beach, California to pursue a career in painting. Here his gifts as a painter brought him fame as a leader of the West Coast Impressionist School of Painting. He died at Laguna Beach on May 25, 1940. (13)

Robert Taft, in his book Across the Years on Mount Oread said: "A single teacher of art in 1902, created an important influence in the early development of art courses and of art appreciation which has persisted to this day. That teacher was Professor W.A. Griffith, a native Kansan." (14) Florence Snow, a poet and writer of the early 1900s said of Professor Griffith's achievement in architecture: "his architectural skill is shown as well as the work of his hands in certain artistic details in the Administration Building, in the unusual Masonic Temple in Lawrence, and in a number of especially attractive and characteristic homes in the tow." (15) From the delicate classicism of the house at 620 Indiana Street to the robust English country cottage at 1209 Tennessee Street, Professor Griffith's style added character and individuality to each home he designed. Lawrence has a special heritage in the score of homes designed by the artist, William A. Griffith.

The Snow House was designed for Jane Appleton Aiken Snow in 1910. (16) She was the widow of Chancellor Francis Huntington Snow, the sixth Chancellor of the University of Kansas. She came to Lawrence in 1868,the bride of one of the three instructors who had two years before opened the University of Kansas with its 55 preparatory student. (17) Her life was linked with the University from that time to her death in 1928. When Dr. Snow became chancellor in 1890, shaw performed her new responsibilities of service to the University which continued after his death. Clifford Griffin, in his book The University of Kansas, a History, wrote: "In 1892, faculty wives, led by Mrs. Snow, formed the Women's League. Modeled after an organization at the University of Michigan, it was an association of all the women of the University community which held social, cultural and religious meetings and offered the female undergraduates both friendship

and advice." (18) Her activities were both University and Town oriented. She belonged to one of the many women's study clubs in Lawrence: Friends in Council. Her home was the gathering place for both students and faculty. In a news release at the time of her death, Chancellor Ernest Lindley said: "Her life is imperishably woven in the texture of the best that we have in this historic place." (19)

There were five children in the Snow family: William Appleton, Martha Boutelle, Mary Margaret, Edith Hunginton and Frank Lawrence. (20) The youngest was 28 when the Snow House was built. Jane Snow lived in the house for eighteen years until her death in 1928. Her second oldest child, Martha Boutelle Brown continued to lie in the house with her children, Eleanor and Robert, until 1931. (21) The Snow heirs then rented the house the following year to Professor and Mrs. W.W. Davis, who resided there for 27 years until Professor Davis' death in 1959. (22) In 1960, the house was sold by Frank Snow to the Chris Bernekings. They sold the house in 1975 and since that time there have been only two owners. (23)

The connection of this house to the University through ownership and residency is strengthened by the period in which it was developed. Dale Nimz in his book Living With History, called this period The University Town period (1900-1945). It was during this time that the University had a significant and dominate effect on the economy and social structure in Lawrence. By 1915, the most predominate subgroup in the Lawrence population were the University students. More than one-fifth of the city's population were KU students. Primarily, students lived in private homes in the Oread Neighborhood, and other neighborhoods near the campus. Rooming and boarding houses were developed in Oread and Old West Lawrence to accommodate this sector of the community. (24)

This development pattern is still prevalent today in the Oread Neighborhood. Along West 12th Street, mixed residences are evident. Three single-family houses exist on the south side of 12th Street, adjacent to a multi-family apartment building. The north side of 12th Street is occupied by two individual residential homes. Of the five houses on the block, four of them were designed by W.A. Griffith; 706 W. 12th Street, 1200 Mississippi, 711 W. 12th Street and 707-709 W. 12th Street, all of these designed between 1912 and 1917. (25) Other Lawrence homes attributed to Griffith include 1140 Louisiana, 1144 Indiana, 1201 Tennessee, 117 W. Park, 728 Indiana, 1001 Massachusetts, 1101 Ohio,

1603 Louisiana, 742 Indiana, 1505 Crescent, 1209 Tennessee, 1144 Louisiana, 1625 Louisiana, 1612 Louisiana, 1142 Indiana, 1602 Crescent, 1616 Indiana, and 620 Indiana. These residences were constructed between 1902 and 1916. There may be several other homes that will be atrributed to Griffith in the future, however it it fair to say that his career as an architect comfortably spanned a fifteen year period between 1902 and 1917.

It is important to note that during the University Town Period, the University was actually located in two areas, separated by a small residential neighborhood. The majority of buildings were being built along University Boulevard, now called Jayhawk Boulevard. However, Old North College was located on a section of land called University Park, where Gertrude Sellers Pearson Hall and Corbin residential hall now stand. With the growth of the University, the area between the two sections of the University became a popular place for faculty and staff to build residences. The area to be developed first was Louisiana and Ohio Streets between 11th and 12th Streets that was part of the Original Town plat.

Although the original plat and the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map indicate that 12th Street was a through street to Mississippi Street, it was never paved. Possibly because of the steep grade, the street was closed at Mississippi Street and made into a cul-de-sac, allowing the area surrounding the Snow residence to become one of the most uniquely landscaped grouping of residences in Lawrence. The five residences was focused around an oblong planter that is constructed of native limestone and is centered in the street. Although it is not known exactly when the landscaping improvements were constructed, it is typical of the design and construction produced under the Works Progress Administration program in the 1930s.

END NOTES

1. Caviness, p. 20.
2. Stevens, p. 3.
3. Ibid, p. 2.
4. Kansan, Vol. VI, no. 61, March 1, 1910, p. 1.
5. Stevens, p. 3.
6. Besinger, p. 54.
7. Caviness, p. 15.
8. Caviness, p. 17.

9. Caviness, p. 17.
9a. Scully, p. 49.
9b. McAlester, P. 288.
10. Frank Strong's letters to Prof. W.A. Griffith, July 5, 1919; April 10, 1928.
11. Lawrence Journal, October 10, 1903, p. 3.
12. The Delta Phi Delta Palette, Vol. XI, no. 1, December 1930, p. 18.
13. Santa Anna Register, May 25, 1940, . 3.
14. Taft, p. 188.15. Graduate Magazine, Vol. XIX, no. 4, January 1921, p.6.
16. Floor plans of residence for Mrs. Snow.
17. News Bureau, May 20, 1928.
18. Griffin, p. 215.
19. Lawrence Journal, May 21, 1928, p. 3.
20. Hyder, p. 128.
21. Polk's Lawrence (Kansas) City Director, 1928-1931.
22. K.U. News Bureau, May 26, 1954.
23. Abstract of Title, no. 2109-A.
24. Nimz, p. 89-95.
25. Caviness, p. 20.

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Ernest H. Lindley's letter to W.A. Griffith, April 10, 1928. UA.

Floor Plans of Residence for Mrs. Snow, Lawrence, Kansas. (1910) Carol Von Tersch, 706 W. 12th Street Frank Strong's letter to Professor W.A. Griffith, July 5, 1917. UA.

"A Great Exhibit", Journal World, October 10, 1903, p. 1. UA.

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Map of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, 1900. Kansas Room.

"Mr. Griffith Leaves", Graduate Magazine, Vol. XIX, no. 4, January 1921, p.6. AU.

"New Building Plans Ready", The Kansan, Vol. VI, no. 61, March 1,1910. UA.

News Bureau, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, May 20, 1928. UA.

Nimz, Dale. Living With History...National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior and Kansas Historic Preservation Dept., 1983. Kansas Room.

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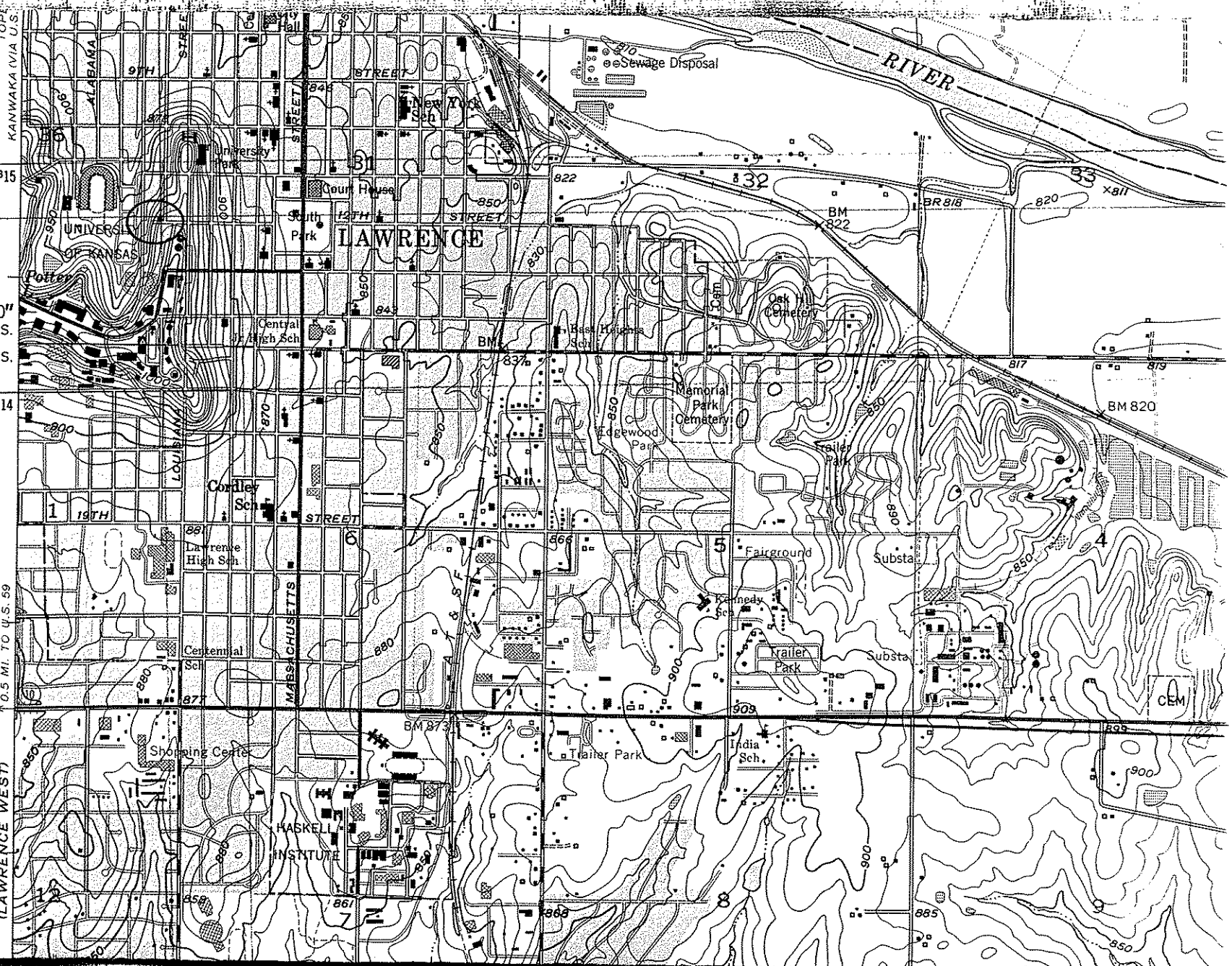
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located 80 feet off of the west end of Lot 1 in Block 8 in Oread Addition to the City of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas. It is bounded on the north by 12th Street, on the south by an alley, and on the east and west by adjacent property lines.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the property that is historically associated with the nominated property.

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