# 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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

## 1. Name of Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic name</th>
<th>Forrester, F. B. House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other names/site number</td>
<td>KHRI 161-3490-00556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of related Multiple Property Listing</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## 2. Location

| Street & number        | 410 North Juliette Avenue n/a not for publication |
| City or town           | Manhattan n/a vicinity                                |
| State Code             | Kansas KS County Riley Code 66502                    |

## 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>national</th>
<th>statewide</th>
<th>local</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- □ private
- □ public - Local
- □ public - State
- □ public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

- □ building(s)
- □ district
- □ site
- □ structure
- □ object

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td>sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>structures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>objects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC – Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC – Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE: Limestone
walls: WOOD: Shake, Shingle
roof: ASPHALT
other: STONE: Limestone
The F.B. Forrester House at 410 North Juliette Avenue in Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas, is being nominated to the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Bungalow/Craftsman style of architecture of the early 20th century with a high level of integrity. The house was built in 1916 in Manhattan's historic Ward 2 neighborhood. It is nestled along the recently restored historic brick-paved and tree-lined Juliette Avenue just northwest of the historic downtown commercial core, less than half a block north of historic Woodrow Wilson Elementary, and less than one block south of the Wolf House Historic District. The F.B. Forrester house is a unique, handsome, and stout 1 ½ story wood-framed craftsman house with bold features and intricate original detail constructed by F.B. Forrester and his wife, Blanche Forrester. It retains excellent historic integrity and a sense of place. The character-defining features are the shingle siding, form, roof shape and dormers, the spatial arrangements, woodworking, and beamed ceilings, and other finishes.

Overview
Across the alley to the north is a simple 2 ½ story wood frame Queen Anne style home (the Mrs. James Berry House, built in 1908).1 Just south of the property is a more modern 1 ½ story wood frame, as-built four-plex, constructed around 1960.2 Behind the property to the east is a front-gable vernacular house, built in the early 1900s.3 Across the brick-paved avenue are several different styles of homes, including another modern and recently remodeled 1 ½ story as-built four-plex constructed in 19524 and a small, one-story stucco-cladded home that looks to have been built around 1940. Juliette Avenue (originally spelled “Juliaett” on the original town plat) forms a wide birth through the neighborhood with historic brick-paved sidewalks laid in a herringbone pattern flanking both sides of the travel way. Though houses have a shallow setback in relation to the sidewalk/front property lines, the approximately 100-foot-wide right-of-way and 25-foot-wide tree lawn between the sidewalks and the street curb give the appearance and feel of a grand and celebrated thoroughfare.
The F.B. Forrester house is a unique, handsome, and stout 1 ½ story wood-framed craftsman house with bold features and intricate original detail constructed by F.B. Forrester and his wife, Blanche Forrester. The home was issued a permit for erection by the City Clerk on July 7, 1916. The dwelling was said to be "of lumber" and cost $3,500 and included a $150 garage. Construction was likely completed around the year's end. Its most eye-catching exterior character-defining features include its shake-shingle siding, extensive fenestration, twin-style dormers penetrating the street-facing, side-gabled roof, and rough-cut stonework composing the foundation, porch base, chimney, and craftsman-style soffit details. The roof has asphalt shingles but originally had wood shingles. Each elevation features classic bungalow-style elements, like the wide overhanging roof, exposed rafter tails, and brackets.

**Exterior**

**West Façade:** The front (west) façade features a rough stone foundation that continues around the home. The same style of masonry forms the porch, with stone columns flanking the small, narrow porch and supporting two cross-shaped wooden columns, which support the more gently sloping roof of the small, shallow wood-decked porch. The front façade is cladded with wooden shake shingles, which is consistent around the exterior of the house. The front door is flanked by two sidelights matching the door, which is all framed with thick wooden trim. The front façade features expansive fenestration with three congruent window bays to the south of the front door, abutting each other, each with two frames, each frame with 12 panes, arranged three wide by four wide. All the bays and individual frames feature wood-trimmed surrounds. There is a single bay of two 1-over-1 windows to the north of the front door as well.

**West 2nd Floor Façade:** The second-floor façade features twin gable dormers penetrating the middle third of the main roof. The dormers are attached with a gently sloping but nearly flat roof that slopes toward the street. The dormers each feature double-hung (4-over-1) windows on the north and south of a single pane window in the center. Eves generally overhang around the home and feature original brackets and soffit details. The second floor appears to have a small, shallow vestigial balcony spanning the full width of the second floor façade. Judging by interior features (discussed later) the balcony was probably accessible from the second floor interior. The balcony has a short lip extending up from the roof and is cladded with wood-shake shingles like the rest of the exterior.

**South Façade:** The south façade of the home features two gables, the original rough-stone chimney, and a side entrance to the main floor. The chimney is centrally located at the pitch of the gable-end and has a rustic aesthetic and widens at the base below the second-floor level. The entrance is slightly overhung by a small, gabled roof protruding from the main façade and supported with wooden brackets. The doors are wooden, double, French-style on the interior with modern aluminum storm doors on the exterior. The chimney is flanked by two small windows on the ground floor with 4 wide by 3

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tall panes and two 1-over-1 windows on the second floor. All windows and doors are framed with thick wooden trim. A large single-pane picture window is on the west end of the ground floor façade, likely a modern replacement. A modern bay window on the east end of the façade protrudes from the sunroom addition, which is shingled-sided and has a shed-roof. There are two small, square single-pane windows flanking the base of the chimney structure, which give light to the basement.

**North Façade:** The north façade faces the alley and is set back roughly 10 feet from the alley. It features a shallow, gabled wing of the home that houses the study. The western-most pair of windows are simple 1-over-1 windows, while a single 4-over-1 window is to its left, just east of a penetration permanently housing a window air conditioning unit. A concrete window well is directly beneath this window, featuring a pair of wooden 3-over-1 windows, providing light and egress to the basement bedroom. Behind the wing on this side of the house is a small bathroom window and another pair of wooden 3-over-1 kitchen windows. All windows and doors are framed with thick wooden trim. A side entrance to the breakfast nook addition is on the east end. It has small concrete steps leading up to it, which used to have a steel railing and is currently in poor condition.

![East and north facades from alley](image)

**East Façade:** The east façade (back of the house) most notably features two modern additions to the home, the breakfast nook on the north end and the sunroom on the south end. These two additions do not appear on either the 1923 or 1930 Sanborn maps. Although a small porch structure appears on the north end of the rear of the building on the 1930 Sanborn map where the breakfast nook is today. It was perhaps removed and replaced or converted into the space extant today. It is possible that the addition was built in conjunction with the establishment of the basement apartment, as interior access to the basement is maintained with that addition. However, a permit that appears to show the establishment of the basement apartment in 1958 appears to note no exterior changes associated with it. The Polk Directory confirms the basement was occupied by a tenant at least by 1960. The breakfast nook has an entrance and a single-pane, horizontally oriented window on the north side. On the east side, the nook has three single-pane, horizontally oriented windows and an entrance to a landing, which can be used to enter the basement and the breakfast nook on the main floor. All windows and doors are framed with thick wooden trim.

The sunroom is an addition on the south end of the east façade. It has an entrance on the north side, a protruding bay window on the south side, and two single-pane windows on the east side, which are horizontally oriented. The sunroom appears to have been added around the same time as the breakfast nook, based on the similar style of windows. Both additions are separated by a small alcove where the air conditioner condenser unit is located. The original house façade at this location is blank, and four three-pane windows are built into the foundation, providing light to the laundry/mechanical room in the basement. Most of them are located under the sunroom and are obscured from view. These additions also share the same building material. They would have been constructed between 1930 and 1979 based

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6 City of Manhattan, Risk Reduction Department Permit Files on Microfiche, 2020.
7 Polk Directory, Manhattan, KS 1960-2006
on Sanborn maps and photo documentation and likely corresponded with one of the illegible building permits issued between 1945 and 1958.

**East 2\(^{nd}\) Floor Façade:** The second story on the rear of the house features a flat/shed dormer, housing mostly fenestration for the second-floor sleeping porch. This dormer is mostly proportional to the dormer structure on the front of the house, though a little narrower. It features four double-hung (3-over-1) windows on the east side and two smaller windows on both the north and south sides, one of which is a double-hung (3-over-1) window and the other a single pane window. The windows on the north and south side of the dormer mirror each other and are not full windows as their shapes are interrupted by the roof pitch, giving them angled bottoms.

**Roof:** The roof is currently covered by an asphalt shingle system. It is clear upon inspection of small portions of the roof where the shingles are coming up that the original roof employed a wood, shake shingle system, which was simply overlaid with asphalt shingles by 1980, as noted in the 1979-1980 survey.

**House Interior**
The interior of the house remains very much intact, featuring a high level of craftsmanship in woodwork and original fixtures and finishes on the main floor and upper floor. There are original doors, hardwood floors throughout, ceiling beams, fireplace, cabinetry, pillars, plaster walls, and other details. The original floorplan also appears to be mostly intact.

**Foyer/entrance:** At the front door is a shallow room about 5’ x 7’, which makes up the entrance space. Upon turning to the south, the space opens up into the foyer, a narrow but deep space, about 9’ wide x 20’ deep. Light floods the space from the most noticeable feature in the room, the original west windows, made up of three congruent window bays, abutting each other, each with two frames, each frame with 12 panes, arranged three wide by four tall on the exterior. Single pane windows are on the inside to provide additional insulation and appear original. These windows swing into the space to open while the exterior windows swing out to open. On the south end of the room is a large picture window made up of a single pane. A closet with a narrow door is located in the northeast corner of the space. Wooden baseboards border the space, and thick wood trim outlines windows and door openings throughout. Wooden French doors on the east side of the room lead to the living room. The doors are flanked with narrow sidelights.

**Living Room:** The living room in the center of the house is about 26’ x 13’, including the staircase space and built in cabinetry on the south side. The space is adorned with intersecting exposed wood beams on the ceiling. Some other notable features include the brick fireplace, which is flanked by built-in cabinetry with shelving and drawers. The fireplace and cabinetry combine to make a grand mantel that spans the width of the east end of the space. Above the mirroring, cabinets are two square windows with 12 (3x4) panes in them. On the north end of the space is one of the most impressive features of the interior, the staircase. The staircase is wrapped in woodwork, creating a nearly floor-to-ceiling
banister that encloses the stairwell. There is a small closet to the north of the stairs. Wooden baseboards border the space and thick wood trim outlines windows and door features throughout.

**Living room and dining room overview**

**Dining Room:** Between the living room and the dining room are two stout, square columns on top of a half-wall that also houses additional built-in cabinetry. The dining room is about 16.5’ x 10.5’ in dimension. It also features wooden beams on the ceiling and hardwood floors. The dining room has two sets of French doors which match others found on the ground floor. The doors on the south side of the dining room lead to the porch on the exterior. The doors on the east lead into the sunroom, though these were likely originally exterior doors. Wooden baseboards border the space, and thick wood trim outlines windows and door features throughout.

**Sunroom:** The sunroom, an apparent, more modern addition to the house, has painted hardwood floors. It is 9.5’ x 13’ in dimension. The most notable feature in this space is the bay window on the south wall that protrudes outward. Horizontally-oriented windows are on the east wall. There is a door on the northeast corner leading to the backyard.

**Kitchen/Breakfast Nook:** The kitchen, located to the north of the dining room, is fairly unremarkable, clearly lacking original features. It is arranged in a narrow galley fashion with nearly floor-to-ceiling painted cabinetry on the east and west sides. All appliances are modern. There is a window above the sink that peers into the interior stairway space leading down to the basement. The breakfast nook on the northeast corner of the space is also unremarkable, though it has horizontally oriented window openings on the east end, somewhat matching the sunroom. Modern tile floor exists throughout the space. There are two double-hung wooden windows (2-over-1) on the north end of the kitchen, which appears original.

**Main Floor Bathroom:** This bathroom is accessible by a small hallway leading from the kitchen and the study. The bathroom was completely remodeled in 2015 and lacks any original features. It is about 4’ x 7.5’ in dimension. The bathroom has modern tile floors, a modern pedestal sink, a modern toilet, and a modern shower. There is a small double-hung window (2-over-1) on the north wall that appears original with thick painted original wooden trim and site-obscuring glass installed in the panes.
Study overview

Study: The study, accessible via the living room and hallway leading from the kitchen, is a unique room. It is divided into two spaces with a square doorway (the doors of which are currently in storage). It is unclear how the east space would have functioned apart from the west, though perhaps it was a separate reading/sitting room.

West Study: The west half, similar to the living room, features wooden beams on the ceiling and hardwood floors. There is wood molding, creating somewhat of a functional shelf, which runs along the wall around the room a little over halfway up the wall. There is a wooden double-hung (4-over-1) window on the north wall of the space and a small closet in the northeast corner of the space. French doors separate the study from the living room. There is an in-wall window air conditioning unit on the north wall, west of the window. Wooden baseboards border the space, and thick wood trim outlines windows and door features throughout. A picture and description of the space is featured in the February 1936 issue of Household Magazine for its interior design. The picture displays the east wall.

East Study: The east side of the study is slightly smaller than the west half of the space. It features two double-hung (1-over-1) windows on the east wall, facing the front yard, and one double-hung (1-over-1) window on the north wall. A small closet is in the southeast corner of the space. Wooden baseboards border the space, and thick wood trim outlines windows and door features throughout.

Upstairs Hallway: The upper floor hallway has hardwood floors. The banister that encloses the stairwell is wooden, matching the rest of the staircase woodwork. The space features two large linen closets in the southwest corner of the hallway, which do not appear original and protrude into the space. An attic fan is on the ceiling of this space. Painted wooden baseboards border the space, and thick, painted wood trim outlines windows and door features throughout.

West Bedroom: The west bedroom is a polygonal shape, though it is mostly rectangular, with a chamfered wall on the southeast corner of the space. Two wooden double-hung (4-over-1) windows are on the west wall, facing the front yard. These windows flank an old, apparent door opening that has been partially filled as a window. This was likely a door used to access the narrow catwalk/balcony on the front of the house. There is a small closet on the east wall of the space. The ceiling is tiled and painted wooden baseboards border the space, and thick, painted wood trim outlines windows and door features throughout. The floors are hardwood.

South Bedroom: The south bedroom most notably has a square archway, creating a long, shallow alcove on the eastern third of the space, which has a sloped ceiling. The room also has a chamfered northwest corner of the space. There are two wooden, double-hung (3-over-1) windows on the south wall of the space. There is a small closet on the east wall. Painted wooden baseboards border the space, and thick, painted wood trim outlines windows and door features throughout. The floors are hardwood.
Sleeping Porch: The sleeping porch is on the east end of the second floor. It features four wooden double-hung (3-over-1) windows on the east wall, facing the backyard. There is a small closet on the southwest corner of the room. Painted wooden baseboards border the space, and thick, painted wood trim outlines windows and door features throughout. The floors are painted hardwood.

Upper Floor Bathroom: The upper floor bathroom is on the north end of the story. It was remodeled in 2015 and has all modern finishes and fixtures. The original door and doorframe is extant. The original plaster, ceiling and floor material appear to have been removed. There is a large-tile floor and a wooden vanity/sink on the east side of the room with a modern light fixture above it. These features, including the toilet and the shower/tub were all installed in 2015. There is a small closet/storage space behind the bathroom, accessible from the toilet, which is in its original state.

Basement: The basement portion of the house is fairly unremarkable. It most notably houses an apartment, likely established in 1958, that takes up the western two-thirds of the floor. Though there are no significant features appearing to hail from its original establishment.

Mechanical/Laundry Room: Located on the east end of the basement is the mechanical/laundry room. It is a narrow room housing the furnace and HVAC equipment and washing machine, and dryer. There is a small storage closet on the north end of the space. The space is unfinished, with the bare foundation visible.

Living Room/Kitchen: The basement apartment living room is fairly open-concept, sharing space with the kitchen. All cabinetry, appliances, and finishes appear to be contemporary, possibly remodeled in the 80s. There is a small closet on the south end of the living room space. There are two square windows on the south wall, near the ceiling, flanking the foundation of the fireplace and chimney, which protrudes into the space slightly. There is a large cabinet on the west wall, enclosing some utility pipes. The floor material is contemporary vinyl tile covered with loose carpet and the walls are plastered. There is a small closet on the north wall of the space.

Bedroom: The basement apartment bedroom is fairly small. It features a window well on the north wall, which has two original double-hung (3-over-1) wooden windows. The floor material is contemporary vinyl tile covered with loose carpet and the walls are plastered. There is a small closet on the south wall. The windows appear original.

Bathroom: The basement bathroom is very small, with all modern finishes in poor condition. The floor material is contemporary vinyl tile and the walls are partially covered with ceramic tile, about waist-high. The shower is also tiled with a shoulder-high wall enclosing the shower space. All fixtures appear to be contemporary. The toilet (contemporary) is between the shower wall and the east wall of the bathroom. The sink is cantilevered from the east wall. There is a door on the south wall of the bathroom accessing a utility/storage closet.
Garage: The two-car, gable-roofed garage has two twin bays with garage doors facing the alley on the gable end. It is about 28’ x 20’, and the exterior is clad with shiplap wood siding. There is a pedestrian scale door on both the west and south sides of the garage. All windows and doors appear to be original and feature thick wooden trim around them. There are three windows on the south side as well, each with four panes. The garage does not appear on the 1923 or 1930 Sanborn maps and may have been converted from a greenhouse in 1953. The Garage also appears to have been added to at some point in its history on the back and perhaps the front. It is clear on the south end of the garage that it was added onto as the old exterior shake shingle wall is still partially extant on the interior, and a clear spanning joint is seen on the exterior of the garage. The south addition would have added about five feet to the length of the garage, while the north addition would have only added about one foot and was perhaps more related to remodeling the garage façade to accommodate the two automobile doors. The garage is documented in the 1979-1980 survey. Roof eves overhang the garage on the east and west sides by about two feet.

Shed: The shed is 8’ x 10’ and with a pyramid-shaped roof, measuring 13’ x 15’, giving it a substantial overhang of about 2.5’ on all sides. The eaves extend well over the footprint of the structure and feature raft extensions under the soffit. The shed’s exterior matches the garage with wood siding. However, the four corners of the structure’s base feature stone piers, that somewhat match the color and texture of the foundation of the house. There is a single double-hung window on the east side of the shed, which appears original. The door to the shed is on the west side opposite the window and appears to be modern. The shed does not appear on the 1923 or 1930 Sanborn maps and was likely constructed around the same time as the garage. It is noted in a 1979-1980 historic survey. The completely deteriorated decking and asphalt shingles of the roof were replaced in 2021.

Site & Landscaping: There are two trees in the right-of-way between the sidewalk and the street curb, the one to the north is a mature shade tree, and the one to the south is a smaller ornamental tree. There is a large shade tree along the property line abutting the alley and abutting the south property line in the back yard. There are other large shade trees, a mix of deciduous and conifer along the east property line that mostly belongs to the neighboring property. There are a few scattered shrubs and other small plantings on the front of the house. There is an extensive elevated deck off the south side of the house that covers the majority of the side yard. It appears this deck was constructed between 1979 and 2012. The front yard, backyard, and portions of the south side yard that are not covered by the deck are generally landscaped. The northwest area of the property is mostly paved as a parking pad, with a patchwork of concrete, gravel, and brick pavers. There is a six-foot wooden fence that lines the edge of the property and generally encloses the southeast corner of the property. The fence stretches from the southeast corner of the garage, along the southern property line, and around the west side of the deck. The fence appears to have been erected between 2014 and 2016 (appraisal photo and google street). There is a thick stone wall that runs along the eastern property line, generally behind the garage and to the alley, which appears to be old.

Integrity
The main and upper floors of the home, interior, and exterior have a high level of integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, either from the house's original construction in 1916 or spaces and features originating from the mid-century additions. Spaces with the least integrity include the kitchen, bathrooms, and the entirety of the basement apartment, which either have nearly all modern features or lack any discernable significance.

8 City of Manhattan, Risk Reduction Department Permit Files on Microfiche, 2020.
The house maintains its historic character-defining features, such as the spatial arrangement, plaster walls and finishes on the interior, and the shingle-siding, bungalow form, dormers, and windows on the exterior. The Forrester House retains its association and feeling as a great example of a shingle-siding bungalow in Manhattan, Kansas.
### 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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.</td>
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</table>

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

- Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- Removed from its original location.
- A birthplace or grave.
- A cemetery.
- A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- A commemorative property.
- Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

#### Areas of Significance

**ARCHITECTURE**

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#### Period of Significance

1916 - 1958

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#### Significant Dates

1916, 1945, 1953, 1958

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#### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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#### Cultural Affiliation

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#### Architect/Builder

Unknown

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**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period begins with the original construction of the bungalow in 1916 based on the permit issued for house construction and original garage. In 1945 the basement was remodeled. In 1953 the “Greenhouse” was converted to the current garage. Finally, in 1958 the basement apartment was established (likely coinciding with kitchen nook and sunroom addition). The period of significance incorporates the historic alterations that contribute to the architectural design and alterations for the residence and its significance.

**Criteria Considerations (justification)**

N/A
Narrative Statement of Significance
(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary
The F.B. Forrester House is located at 410 N. Juliette Avenue in Manhattan’s Ward 2 neighborhood north of the downtown commercial core in Riley County, Kansas. It is eligible for listing at the local level in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C – Architecture for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of the bungalow/craftsman style of the early 1900s. The home possesses unique examples of craftsmanship, especially on the interior, evocative of the time period, and preserved with a high level of integrity. The period of significance is 1916 to 1958, when the home was first built to the time that all extant additions and accessory buildings were constructed.

The home also shares a distinct linked history with a treasured resource in the Aggieville Commercial District, the Palace Drug / Forrester Building at 704 N. Manhattan Avenue (1929), which is also potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Forrester built the Palace Drug building in 1929 and operated the business with his brother through the 1960s, although the business continued through 1978.

Elaboration
Brief Manhattan, KS History
Manhattan was incorporated in 1857. By 1866 the Union Pacific Railroad had reached Manhattan, making the town a regional hub between Topeka and Ft. Riley. By the mid-1880s, Manhattan had railroads running in every direction and was the central business hub for the county. The town did not become a railroad or even a western town; rather, it was described as having “the distinct character of older eastern cities.” Manhattan’s central business district grew around Poyntz Avenue, which in the 1850s included small wooden houses and stores, but in the decades that followed, construction evolved to be primarily permanent limestone and brick structures. The early two-story commercial buildings included residential apartments above commercial spaces. But with the focus on commerce along Poyntz, neighborhoods of single-family homes steadily grew around the business center. With over 2,100 residents, William Cutler described the town of Manhattan in 1883. “Scattered over the town are modest cottages and palatial residences, tasty church edifices, store buildings of large and small proportions, banks, hotels, mills and elevators, while in the suburbs are many most beautiful and desirable homes.”

By 1890 the City had installed electricity and improved sidewalks as residential neighborhoods continued to expand housing for the city’s 3,000 residents. A decade later, street signs and numbering on houses and businesses were installed in order to deliver mail. Partially in response to the City Beautiful movement during the first two decades of the new century, Manhattanites saw more modernization of its infrastructure with the construction of a new electric light plant (1901), the first artificial ice plant (1903), Carnegie Library (1904), and county courthouse (1904). In the 1920s, the city got a new water filtration plant (1922), Masonic Hall (1922), and new Catholic (1921), Methodist (1921), and Lutheran (1925) churches; in October 1922, a bond measure passed for the construction of three new schools.

While its centralized role in agricultural markets was vital for the local economy, much of Manhattan’s growth can be attributed to the Kansas State Agricultural College. Established in 1863 as the first land-grant college in Kansas, the institution admitted men and women equally, only the second college in the United States to do so. By 1890,

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9 Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI) No. 161-2913, Palace Drug, Manhattan - Aggieville Commercial District Survey (HPF 2019).
11 Olson, 185.
13 Olson, 185.
14 Historic Preservation Services, LLC. Cultural Resources Survey Wards 1 & 2: Manhattan, Kansas, 2004, 40.
16 Ibid, 145.; Olson is quoting the Manhattan Independent, 29 June 1867.
F.B. Forrester House

Name of Property: F.B. Forrester House

Riley, Kansas

County and State: Riley, Kansas

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900
OMB No. 1024-0018

enrollment was over 590; by 1920, that number had grown to 3,400, a six-fold increase. As with other mid-sized Midwestern towns, Manhattan saw a precipitous rise in its population between 1880 and 1920. By 1900 Manhattan’s population had risen to 3,438; by 1920, it was up to 7,989. By 1910, the city had sixty miles of paved streets, and permanent brick or concrete sidewalks were expanding into residential areas. In 1913 the Manhattan Commercial Club placed a full-page ad in local newspapers outlining the city’s virtues as reasons for homeownership in Manhattan.

Forrest Bayne & Blanche L. Forrester

It is in this context that the F.B. Forrester House was built in 1916. The original owner of the home, Forrest Bayne Forrester (F.B. Forrester), was born in 1887 in Wakeeny, Kansas. He attended the School of Pharmacy at the University of Kansas in the early 1900s. He arrived in Manhattan in 1906 and began working as a professional pharmacist for H.S. Willard. Eventually, he opened the Palace Drug Store in 1919. Forrest and his brother, Harold Forrester, built the second location of Palace Drug at 704 N. Manhattan Avenue in 1929 in Aggieville and managed it through the 1960s. Forrest and his brother Harold Forrester built the existing building at 704 N. Manhattan in 1924, around the same time they built the neighboring building at 708/710 N. Manhattan (lost to 2003 fire). The Forresters owned the Palace Drug Store located at 1224 Moro in the Youngcamp Building, a sister store to the Downtown Palace Drug located in the Gillett Hotel Annex. It was not until 1929 that Forrester moved Palace Drug to this new location. Called The Uptown Palace, the grand opening was held on January 7, 1930. Palace Drug provided full prescription and fountain service from 1929 to 1978.

Forrest’s wife, Blanche L. Forrester (formerly Blanche L. Evans), was born September 5, 1887, in Summerfield, Kansas. She lived in Manhattan as early as 1904. Forrest and Blanch married on April 16, 1907. Blanche appeared to be very involved in the community and was apparently quite talented in the arts; she was often found organizing Camp Fire Girls events, acting in local productions, hosting parties, and events for clubs and Sororities, and writing. She was also a member of the local Women’s Club. Blanche’s study, located on the main floor of the house, was featured in the February 1936 issue of Household Magazine for its interior design.

The Forrester’s only child, a daughter, Virginia F. Forrester (1909-1981) (Later Virginia F. Mansfield), married Joseph Francis. Mansfield Jr. (1910-1978) in 1934 and lived in Chicago for some time. She eventually returned to Manhattan to live just one block north of the house she grew up in at 508 N. Juliette Avenue (the Mansfield House), which is a contributing structure in the Wolf House Historic District. She purchased the property in 1951 and lived there till her death.

Forrest passed away on January 17, 1966, followed by Blanche on January 5, 1970. Shortly before moving to a nursing home, Blanche lived in an apartment at 513 N. 16th Street (the Paddleford Apartments). Forrest and Blanche are buried in the Forrest family plot (Lot 65 of Block 8) at Sunset Cemetery in Manhattan, KS, next to Forrest’s brothers Harold Hugh Forrester (1889-1955) and Robert Miles Forrester (1889-1928). Harold co-owned Palace Drug Store with Forrest’s wife, Blanche L. Forrester (formerly Blanche L. Evans), was born September 5, 1887, in Summerfield, Kansas. She lived in Manhattan as early as 1904. Forrest and Blanch married on April 16, 1907. Blanche appeared to be very involved in the community and was apparently quite talented in the arts; she was often found organizing Camp Fire Girls events, acting in local productions, hosting parties, and events for clubs and Sororities, and writing. She was also a member of the local Women’s Club. Blanche’s study, located on the main floor of the house, was featured in the February 1936 issue of Household Magazine for its interior design.

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18 The Morning Chronicle, August 30, 1913, page 69.
19 Manhattan Republic, October 1, 1925, page 7.; Numerous advertisements were found in Manhattan newspapers for rooms in houses in the Fremont area; See The Morning Chronicle, November 27, 1920, page 6.
20 Email from Timothy Gaddie, KU History, 2021
21 “Forrester Makes a Change,” The Morning Chronicle (Manhattan, KS), January 17, 1913.
22 Manhattan Republic, November 2, 1955.
23 Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI) No. 161-2913, Palace Drug, Manhattan - Aggieville Commercial District Survey (HPF 2019).
24 Cemeteries and Grave Locator, City of Manhattan, KS, 2021
28 Kansas Historic Resources Inventory No. 161-3490-00026: Wolf House Historic District - Mansfield House
30 Cemeteries and Grave Locator, City of Manhattan, KS, 2021
31 “Blanche Forrester (Obituary),” The Manhattan Mercury, January 5, 1970.
32 Cemeteries and Grave Locator, City of Manhattan, KS, 2021

14
Forrest. Robert worked as a druggist with his brothers in the Palace Drug Store and tragically drowned in the Kaw River south of Manhattan.\(^{33}\)

## Occupants/Owners of the F.B. Forrester House

### 1916 – 1935: The Forrester's purchase the land from A.D. Limbocker (620 Osage) in June 1916 for $900. The Forrester's received a permit for the home on July 7, 1916 and likely occupied the home by the beginning of the following year. They live there for about 19 years before moving to a farm/ranch/country home about seven miles north of Manhattan, where they are documented living from 1939 to 1955. They continued to own the home, but rented it out to several families through 1945. In 1955 they moved back into town, purchasing the home at 314 Valley Drive, a new subdivision east of Sunset Zoo. They lived at this residence till their respective deaths.

### 1935 – 1939: The home was rented to Nathan D. Harwood And Louise Wann Harwood.\(^{34}\) They moved out after building a house a 1300 North Juliette.\(^{35}\) Nathan would serve as a City Commissioner from 1953-1961 and as Mayor of Manhattan from 1955-1956. Nathan died in 1970 followed by Louise in 1989. They are both buried in Sunset Cemetery.\(^{36}\) Curiously, an article in the local paper notes that the Foresters resumed their address at 410 N. Juliette at the beginning of 1939.\(^{37}\) It’s possible they maintained ownership or were renting it out to the next occupants. It’s not clear that the basement apartment had been established at this point.

### 1939 – 1942: Fred W. Pierce and his wife moved into the home in early January of 1939. Fred was an associate forester on the Prairie States Forestry Project in the local forest service office. He was a graduate of the forest school at Michigan State college in 1928. He moved to Manhattan to assist with the field duties in connection with the large farm shelterbelt-planting program. They had a son named Freddie who attended Woodrow Wilson school just half a block away.\(^{38}\) They had another son, William Evan, in 1941. Fred was transferred Wichita Falls, Texas in January 1942.\(^{39}\)

### 1942 – 1945: Tom Griffith, his wife, and daughters, bought and moved into the home in February of 1942.\(^{40}\) He was an appraiser and President of the Chamber of Commerce prior to 1948 and chairman of the board of the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce by 1965.\(^{41}\) Tom died in 1972 and is buried in Sunset Cemetery.\(^{42}\)

### 1945 – 1966: Warren Sitterly and his wife Ora B. Sitterly moved into the home from 626 Vattier in January of 1945.\(^{43}\) Mrs. Sitterly was president of the Aggieville Business Women in 1950 and was secretary of the Local Health Council in 1955. Their son, Lt. Kemble Sitterly fought in World War II.\(^{44}\) Warren unsuccessfully ran for City Commission in 1951.\(^{45}\) By 1966 they had moved out of the house to 527 Moro Street a few blocks away.\(^{46}\) Warren died in 1969 followed by his wife in 1972.\(^{47}\) They are both buried in Sunset Cemetery. The Sitterly’s appear responsible for many of the modern features and additions of the property as several city permits were issued to them during their ownership.

- In 1945 a permit was issued to Warren for what possibly says “Remodel and Move Garage” at the cost of $200, though it is very unclear if it says this as it is not legible.\(^{48}\)
- Also in 1945 a permit was issued for work in the basement at the cost of $200.\(^{49}\)

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36 Cemeteries and Grave Locator, City of Manhattan, KS, 2021
37 *The Morning Chronicle*, January 18, 1939.
42 Cemeteries and Grave Locator, City of Manhattan, KS, 2021
47 Cemeteries and Grave Locator, City of Manhattan, KS, 2021
48 City of Manhattan, Risk Reduction Department Permit Files on Microfiche, 2020.
49 Ibid.
In 1953 Warren was issued a permit to “Put Roof over old Greenhouse” at the cost of $200. The notes on this permit say “No change in Garage Dimensions”. The permit also notes that the building was already used as a garage and would be used as a garage upon completion. The work included electrical work.

In 1958 another permit for improvements costing $400 was issued, though it is unclear what the permit was for, as the notes say “no change in exterior dimensions”.

In 1958 a permit was issued to Warren to “repair basement and…?”, perhaps due to damages incurred in the flood of 1951. This 1958 permit documents that the number of families occupying the property was one and that the “No. of families to occupy after [the] work is completed” would be “2 families”. This confirms the date of establishment of the basement apartment. The work was done for about $900.

1966 – 1990: Herman and Cecilia Muller occupied the home for the next 24 years. Cecilia died in the home in 1976 as did Herman in 1990. An auction for the estate was posted in the Manhattan Mercury in 1993. A historic survey conducted with Community Development Funds in about 1979 -1980 thoroughly documented the property. This survey establishes that shake shingle was the primary cladding material on the building painted “dark brown” at the time and documents how little the property has changed since. It documents the stone foundation and porch foundation materials. The survey notes “interesting double-window dormers on front and rear” and that it is “moderately prominent within environment” and “not terribly common”. Photos demonstrate how little the property has changed since 1979/1980.

1990 – 1993: San Juan Capishavo occupied the property during these years, though it is not clear if he owned the property or simply rented it.

1993 – 2005: Jayne Thompson and Jack Hayes owned and occupied the property during this time.

2005 – 2014: Erick & Heidi Castle owned the property during this time, though it was used as a rental according to Riley County GIS as the couple actually lived in Crookston Minnesota. A 2007 Google Streetview image shows the property little changed, though it has a very overgrown landscape. 2012-2014 Appraisal photos also show the property largely as it exists today.

2014 – 2021: Wayne and Molly Bearden owned the property during this time and rented out the property, as according to Riley County GIS they lived in Cartersville, Georgia.

2021 – time of writing: Benjamin George Chmiel and Judith Emily Chmiel (maiden name Kyle) bought the home in February 2021 and currently own and occupy the basement apartment. Ben grew up in Wamego, Kansas and moved to Manhattan in 2009. He graduated from Kansas State University in 2014 with a Masters in Regional and Community Planning and started working for the City of Manhattan as a city planner the same year. He married his lovely wife Judith in 2016 who graduated from KSU in 2016 with a Bachelor’s degree in Wildlife Fisheries and Biology. She worked for Sunset Zoo as the Program Coordinator from 2016 to 2020 and currently works as a Children’s Librarian at the Wamego Public Library. They are both members of Vintage Faith Church at 530 Osage Street.

Craftsman Bungalow Design

In the quake of industrialization and manufacturing, the Arts and Crafts movement emerged with a mission to bring craftsmanship and quality handmade details back to housing. The movement wanted to reinstate the more notable resources of the Medieval period artists guilds which produced the quality and detail associated with buildings of that time. Several Englishmen began inspiring the movement and are known for their elegant designs in the style such as William Morris, Philip Webb, Richard Norman Shaw, and Sir Christopher Wren. In the American Arts and Crafts

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50 Ibid.
51 City of Manhattan, Risk Reduction Department Permit Files on Microfiche, 2020.
52 Ibid.
53 Ibid.
54 Polk Directory, Manhattan, KS 1960-2006
55 Ibid.
57 Google Streetview, 2007
58 Riley County Appraisers Office, 2012 – 2014
movement, there were other influential architects such as Henry Hobson Richardson, Frank Lloyd Wright, and Wilson Eyre. The interior was as elaborate as the exteriors and began taking on exotic forms.

Late Arts and Crafts in the United States found a different path, one which referred back to first principles, but expressed them in a more modern idiom. Gustav Stickley, through his publication *The Craftsman* (1901-16), promoted a holistic view of living, whereby the house worked as a harmonious unit. Craftsmanship was used to reveal the qualities of natural materials. Charles and Henry Greene (1868-1957, 1870-1954), who worked as Greene and Greene in California, produced the finest Craftsman houses, employing beautiful woods and the best joinery in spacious houses.60

Stickley’s, *The Craftsman*, depicted interior and exterior styles which created the popularized version of the style. The publication included plans, designs, articles about the elements, and reviews of products. "Craftsman home plans were intended to offer the average American family a home based on the bedrock virtues of beauty, simplicity, utility and organic harmony. In his plans, nostalgia for hand-craftsmanship was coupled with a proto-modern functionality."61 Greene and Greene simplified the design and created the Craftsman-type Bungalows, which became popular for smaller houses making them more accessible and affordable because their plans were often found in architectural plan books.62

Characteristics of the Craftsman Style, which was popularized in American between 1905-1930, include gabled roofs with low-pitches, and with wide overhanging eaves. Most often these overhanging eaves are characterized with exposed rafter tails, or decorative beams, and braces or brackets. Full-width porches or partial-width porches with tapering columns and piers and typically one to one and one-half story structures are the most common forms, but there are numbers of subtypes and other forms. The Forrester House is a side-gable subtype. "About one-third of Craftsman houses are of this subtype. Most are one and one-half stories high with centered shed or gabled dormers. Porches are generally contained under the main roof, sometimes with a break in slope. ... This subtype is most common in the northeastern and midwestern states."63

The Forrester House is an excellent example of the Side-Gable subtype of the Craftsman style in Manhattan, Kansas. The house retains iconic elements of the style with the use of exposed rafter tails, knee braces, stone chimney, tapered stone foundation and porch. The porch features the common stone piers with short column which continues to the ground level without a break, which occurs in approximately sixty-five percent of Craftsman porches.64 Other exterior elements include the use of gabled dormers which extend with braces, and window boxes and balconies, which is a key element of the Forrester House. "In the United States arrays of windows often took a more modern form, with large panes topped by smaller panes: this was a trademark of Charles and Henry Greene. They also used random arrangements of windows, which broke up the masses of the façade."65 Adjacent the chimney are two small, high windows on either side, along with grouped windows on all elevations, which are key features of the Craftsman Style. Each window used on the Forrester House consists of the iconic Craftsman design with multi-lights and larger panes, as well as window groupings.

On the interior, ceilings were an excellent space to elaborate a room in the Arts and Crafts movement. This varies from Queen Anne high style buildings with ornate plaster work, to the more common vernacular Craftsman style with exposed wood beams to elevate a space.66 "The staircase became a central feature of the entrance of living hall. ... Most 19th-century staircases are of solid wood, either painted, if the wood is of inferior quality, or, ideally, polished. ... In the United States, the enhancement of the staircase within an open hall led tours de force of craftsmanship, in highly finished woods, epitomized by the work of Charles and Henry Greene."67 The Forrester stair is like the earlier Craftsman houses with box in space made of natural materials and walls that provide a monastic character and elegance.68

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61 National Register of Historic Places nomination for Abram M. Minier House, Doniphan County, Kansas. Listed April 7, 2014
63 Ibid., p567.
64 Ibid., p569.
66 Ibid., p319.
67 Ibid., p326.
68 Ibid., p326.
In the City of Manhattan, there are 117 recorded properties classified as Craftsman/Bungalow. Twenty-five of those properties have been determined contributing to a historic district, and two have been determined individually eligible (the Forrester House being one of two). Within the properties listed as Craftsman/Bungalow, less than five are classified as shingle-sided, and none of them have the iconic side-gabled Craftsman form or style like the Forrester House. With its excellent form, and character-defining features, like the gabled-dormers, rock-foundation and porch, and multi-light windows, the Forrester House exemplifies the Craftsman/Bungalow style and form in Manhattan. The Forrester House retains excellent workmanship and ornate details found in the Craftsman Style and community.
9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Cemeteries and Grave Locator, City of Manhattan, KS, 2021.
- City of Manhattan, Risk Reduction Department Permit Files on Microfiche, 2020.
- Historic Preservation Services, LLC. *Cultural Resources Survey Wards 1 & 2: Manhattan, Kansas*, 2004, 40.
- Kansas Historic Resources Inventory No. 161-2913, Palace Drug, Manhattan - Aggieville Commercial District Survey (HPF 2019).
- Polk Directory, Manhattan, KS 1960-2006
- Riley County Assessors Database, 2020.

**Newspapers:**
- *Chicago Tribune*
- *Manhattan Republic*
- *The Household Magazine*
- *The Manhattan Mercury*
- *The Morning Chronicle*

Email correspondence between Ben Chmiel (Forrester House owner 2021) and Timothy Gaddie of the KU History Department, 2021
F.B. Forrester House
Name of Property
Riley, Kansas
County and State

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 #
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.172 acres (75' x 100')

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

| 1 | 39.182950 | -96.566390 | 3 | Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2 | Latitude: | Longitude: | 4 | Latitude: | Longitude: |

Verbal Boundary Description

All private property at 410 North Juliette Avenue. Boundary goes from the northwest corner of the property at the interior intersection of the public sidewalk and the alley; to the northeast corner of the property, exactly 100 feet east; to the southeast corner of the property, exactly 75 feet south; to the southwest corner of the property, exactly 100 feet west; back to the northeast corner of the property, exactly 100 feet north.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all private property under the same ownership and currently envelops all intact and significant resources within the period of significance with the same ownership. The Sanborn Map of 1930 shows the property's lot being 50 feet wide (north to south) and 150 feet deep (east to west), which would have been the original lot 460 of Ward 2. This is an outdated depiction of the property boundary though. A newspaper clipping showing real estate transfers from 1916 confirms that the Northern 25 feet of the west 100 feet of lot 459 and the west 100 feet of lot 460 in Ward 2 was sold to F.B. Forrester from A.J. Limbocker for $900 in June of 1916. The property's current dimensions are original.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Benjamin Chmiel
organization N/A
date 1/27/2021
street & number 410 N. Juliette Ave. Apt B
telephone 785-458-2920
city or town Manhattan
state KS
zip code 66502
e-mail chmiel@cityofmhk.com
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900

F.B. Forrester House
Riley, Kansas

Name of Property
County and State

Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name  Benjamin & Judith Chmiel

street & number  1641 Fairchild Avenue #4  telephone  785-458-2920

city or town  Manhattan  state  KS  zip code 66502

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
F. B. Forrester House
410 North Juliette Avenue
Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas
Lat: 39.182950
Long: -96.588390
F.B. Forrester House

410 North Juliette Avenue
Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas
Lat: 39.182950
Long: -96.566390

Legend

Google Earth

Google
Photograph log

**First Floor**

- Sunroom
- Dining Room
- Living Room
- Foyer
- Kitchen
- Nook
- Bath
- Study

First floor layout, matterport 2020

**Second Floor**

- South Bedroom
- West Bedroom
- Hall
- Sleeping Porch
- Bath

Second floor layout, matterport 2020
**F.B. Forrester House**

**Name of Property:**

**City or Vicinity:** Manhattan

**County:** Riley

**State:** Kansas

**Photographer:** Matterport

**Date Photographed:** 2020

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<td>Foyer, looking south, 2020</td>
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Photo 1 front entrance looking north, 2020
F.B. Forrester House

Riley, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

Photo 2 foyer, looking south

Photo 3 foyer looking west
F.B. Forrester House
Riley, Kansas

Name of Property
County and State

Photo 4 living room looking into dining room looking east

Photo 5 living room looking south
F.B. Forrester House
Name of Property

Riley, Kansas
County and State

Photo 6 living room looking north

Photo 7 dining room looking west
F.B. Forrester House
Name of Property

Riley, Kansas
County and State

Photo 8 dining room looking south

Photo 9 sunroom looking south
F.B. Forrester House
Name of Property

Riley, Kansas
County and State

Photo 10 kitchen looking south

Photo 11 breakfast nook looking east
F.B. Forrester House
Name of Property

Riley, Kansas
County and State

Photo 12 main floor bathroom looking north

Photo 13 study looking west
F.B. Forrester House
Name of Property

Riley, Kansas
County and State

Photo 14 study looking east

Photo 15 staircase looking north
F.B. Forrester House
Riley, Kansas

Photo 16 second floor hallway

Photo 17 staircase from second floor looking west
F.B. Forrester House
Name of Property

Riley, Kansas
County and State

Photo 18 sleeping porch looking east

Photo 19 sleeping porch looking west
F.B. Forrester House
Riley, Kansas
Name of Property
County and State

Photo 20 south bedroom looking south

Photo 21 west bedroom looking west
F.B. Forrester House
Name of Property

Riley, Kansas
County and State

Photo 22 2nd floor bathroom looking north

Photo 23 west (front) façade from south front yard
F.B. Forrester House
Name of Property

Riley, Kansas
County and State

Photo 24 west façade of house from front yard

Photo 25 west façade of house from alley
Name of Property: F.B. Forrester House
County and State: Riley, Kansas

Photo 26 south façade of shed (dining room doors and sunroom)

Photo 27 east façade from driveway (sunroom, kitchen, and sleeping porch)
F.B. Forrester House
Name of Property

Riley, Kansas
County and State

Photo 28 East and north facades from alley

Photo 29 north façade of house from alley
F.B. Forrester House
Name of Property
Riley, Kansas
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Photo 30 space between garage and house

Photo 31 garage south and west façade from backyard
F.B. Forrester House
Name of Property

Riley, Kansas
County and State

Photo 32 garage north and west façade from alley

Photo 33 shed west and north façade from deck
F.B. Forrester House
Name of Property

Riley, Kansas
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Photo 34 shed east and north façade from backyard

Photo 35 basement living room facing north
Photo 36 basement kitchen facing south

Photo 37 basement kitchen facing east
F.B. Forrester House
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Photo 38 basement bedroom facing southeast

Photo 39 basement bedroom facing north
F.B. Forrester House
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Photo 40 basement bathroom facing east
Figures
Figure 1: 410 n. Juliette avenue site layout, aerial 2020
Figure 2: Saturday, July 8, 1916 edition of the Manhattan Mercury newspaper
Figure 3: Front of house, 1979 or 1980, community historic survey, photographer unknown
Figure 5: “Parents Play Rooms”, February 1936 edition of the Household Magazine, page 13 featuring Blanche’s study (center)
Figure 6: March 1923 Sanborn map, Manhattan, KS
Figure 7: March 1930 Sanborn map, Manhattan, KS
Figure 3: Front of house, 1979 or 1980, community historic survey, photographer unknown

Figure 4: Rear of house, 1979 or 1980, community historic survey, photographer unknown
Figure 5: “Parents Play Rooms”, February 1936 edition of the Household Magazine, page 13 featuring Blanche’s study (center)
Figure 6: March 1923 Sanborn map, Manhattan, KS

Figure 7: 1930 Sanborn map, Manhattan, KS
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