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

Historic name Martin Cemetery
Other names/site number KHRI # 185-19
Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number US-50 HWY, ¼ mile W of US-281 HWY; SE ¼ Sec. 17, Twp. 24S, R 13W
City or town St. John
State Kansas
City or town St. John
State Kansas
County Stafford
Zip code 67576

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria: x 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
Martin Cemetery
Name of Property

Stafford County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

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

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [x] 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>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</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.)

- Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Funerary: Cemetery (no longer active)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: N/A
- walls: N/A
- roof: N/A
- other: N/A
The Martin Cemetery is located in a rural area along the north side of US-50 Highway, approximately 2.5 miles south of St. John in Stafford County, Kansas (Figure 1). The cemetery occupies 0.57 acres in the SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 17, Township 24S, Range 13W. The cemetery includes the graves of approximately 20 people, though only a few are marked.

Though few visible markers remain, it is believed at least 20 individuals from the extended Martin family are interred here. Seven people are known to have been buried in the cemetery between 1906 and 1954, and another 13 people are thought to have been buried here. (The names of these individuals are noted below in Section 8).\(^1\) Wooden markers once marked many of the graves, according to the recollections of Mrs. Robert Shank whose family originally sold the land to Joseph Martin in the early 20th century, but those markers are no longer extant. The extant stone markers are located in a north-south row toward the center-east of the cemetery (Photos 4 & 5). Each marker faces west. The northernmost white marble marker is the smallest and is inscribed with the initials “F.C.H.” (Photo 6). The central gray-granite marker reads: “1828 Joseph 1920 / His Wife / 1831 Sarah J. 1906 / 1880 Wilson 1907 / Their Dau. Ella / 1881 Perkins 1922 / Martin” (Photo 7). The southernmost red-granite marker lists “Wife / Dora / 1878-1944” and “Husband / George / 1871-1954” “Hilton” (Photo 8).

US Highway 50, which was paved in its entirety by 1941, was widened in this area and to the southwest in Finney and Ford counties in 1955.\(^2\) Near the Martin Cemetery, the 13-mile stretch of the highway between US-281 and Macksville was realigned, relocating the highway to the south of the cemetery, in its present location (Figures 3 & 4).\(^3\)

The Stafford County Board of County Commissioners installed the wire fence and the identifying limestone sign facing the highway in 1993. The cemetery is maintained by the City of St. John.

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3 Locals speculate that this road project required the relocation of some burials. However, while newspaper accounts available from between 1953 and 1956 detail the stages of the project, none mention the discovery and re-interment of graves.
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.)

- [x] 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.

Areas of Significance

- Exploration/Settlement
- Ethnic Heritage: African American

Period of Significance

1906-1954

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

None

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance begins in 1906 with the earliest known burial and ends in 1954 with the last known burial.

Criteria Considerations (justification)
This cemetery meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration D because it derives its primary significance from associations with the settlement of a group of African Americans who migrated to Stafford County in the late 1870s. Aside from this cemetery, few, if any, historic resources (such as churches, houses, or farmsteads) associated with this group of African-American emigrants are known to exist.
Martin Cemetery
Name of Property

Stafford County, Kansas
County and State

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 Martin Cemetery is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its local significance in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and African American Ethnic Heritage. This small half-acre burial ground south of St. John in Ohio Township holds the remains of members of the Joseph Martin family. It is significant as the only known vestige of a unique group of African American settlers from Illinois. Their houses of worship are gone, and their descendants have moved away. The cemetery, however, remains as a reflection of their contributions to the history of Stafford County.

Elaboration

The cemetery was a family burial ground. Though few visible markers remain, it is believed at least 20 individuals from the extended Martin family were interred there. Joseph Martin purchased the 0.57-acre parcel from Robert S. and E.R. Shank for $37.05 on September 16, 1914. This purchase post-dates the establishment of the first burial in 1906.

The earliest known burial is that of Sarah J. Martin, wife of Joseph Martin, in 1906. The last marked grave is that of George Hilton, which dates to 1954. Those known to have been interred there are:

- Dora Hilton (1878-1944)
- George Hilton (1871-1954)
- F.C.H. (footmarker only, no dates)
- Joseph Martin (c. 1830-1929)
- Sarah J. Martin (1831-1906)
- Wilson Martin (1880-1907)
- Ella Martin Perkins (1881-1922)

The following individuals have been speculated to be interred in the Martin Cemetery:

- Zachariah Bowen
- Rueben Hill
- Daisey Stewart
- Jake Fuller
- Helen Martin
- James Tate
- Mrs. Jake Fuller
- Joanna Martin
- Nora Tilford
- Joan Gardner
- William Martin
- Blanch Peyton

Late 19th Century African American Settlement in Kansas and Stafford County

Prior to statehood and the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Kansas Territory was at the center of a national debate about slavery. Interest in westward migration had intensified during the first half of the 19th century as overland travel to Santa Fe, Oregon, and California increased. Each of these major overland trails crossed through what would become Kansas, first the Santa Fe Trail beginning in 1820 and later the Oregon and California trails in the 1840s and 1850s.

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4 It is important to note that no evidence has been found to suggest African Americans were not allowed to be interred in St. John’s public cemetery.
5 Stafford County, Deed Record 48, page 557. Stafford County Courthouse.
6 Sallee, 55.
7 Ibid.
The United States Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, which established Kansas Territory and opened it to settlement. The act specified that each new territory would decide the issue of whether or not to allow slavery through the constitution it created upon entering the union. The neighboring state of Missouri was a slave state and the fate of the issue of slavery in Kansas concerned those living near the state’s border with Kansas. Anti-slavery and free-state supporters, such as members of the New England Emigrant Aid Society who settled in Lawrence and Manhattan, and pro-slavery settlers flocked to Kansas in an effort to influence its future. Skirmishes and guerilla attacks on both sides of the Missouri-Kansas Territory border were common prior to statehood, which led to the name “Bleeding Kansas.” The free-state faction eventually won, and Kansas entered the Union on January 29, 1861 as the Civil War broke out.

Before the Civil War, there was a small population of slaves who came to Kansas with their Southern owners, though this trend was minimal and short-lived as freestaters gained the upper hand by the late 1850s. Though very few Lower Southerners migrated to Kansas Territory, one “glaring exception to the otherwise inconsequential presence of Lower Southerners” is Neosho Falls Township in Woodson County. Historian and geographer James Shortridge reveals that the 1865 Kansas population census notes 30 percent of the township’s immigrant population was from the Lower South, and that 188 of the 194 people noted in the census were identified as black. More broadly, the 1865 state census identified 12,641 black settlers, though the “vast majority…were fugitives from Missouri.”

African Americans migrated to Kansas in greater numbers in the late 1870s as part of the Exoduster movement. Thousands left the South in 1879, many traveling north on the Mississippi River to St. Louis and then west to Kansas. Though there was no central leadership organizing the movement, the exodus had key leaders, such as Benjamin “Pap” Singleton, who promoted the idea of blacks owning their own land in Kansas. Singleton went on to establish colonies in Kansas including Singleton in Cherokee County and Dunlap in Morris County, though most Exodusters settled in urban areas in eastern Kansas, such as Kansas City, Topeka, and Parsons, where social networks were already established to assist migrants in finding food, shelter, and work. In response to the influx of black migrants, then-Kansas Governor John P. St. John established the Kansas Freedmen’s Relief Association to assist “destitute freedmen, refugees and immigrants coming to this State” and to “aid and assist them in procuring work, and in finding homes, either in families, or, when they wish to locate on Government or other lands...” Though a few black men, namely Reverend T.W. Henderson, belonged to the association, it was largely a “white, abolitionist organization,” and “as time passed, the state officers resigned and the relief work devolved upon Quakers, especially Elizabeth L. Comstock and Laura S. Haviland.” The organization raised money across the nation and “between its formation in 1879 and its disbandment in May 1881, it distributed over ninety thousand dollars in cash and supplies.”

The black exodus out of the South coincided with a booming agricultural economy and the completion of rail lines through Kansas. Developers, land speculators, and town boosters promoted Kansas to potential foreign and domestic – black and white – immigrants. Kansas was promoted as a land of opportunity,

9 James R. Shortridge, Peopling the Plains: Who Settled Where in Frontier Kansas (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1995), 29. Shortridge suggests that some blacks may have been misidentified American Indians.
10 Ibid.
12 Shortridge, 87-88.
14 Painter, 231.
especially for those looking to buy land and farm. One such rural settlement was promoted by a white minister (W.R. Hill) and a black businessman (W.J. Niles) from Graham County who recruited settlers from Kentucky. These settlers formed the Nicodemus Town Company in 1877, and by 1880 there were 700 blacks living in Nicodemus.\(^{15}\) Though the colony flourished early on and into the mid-1880s, its long-term success was hindered by occasional crop shortages and drought, and it slowly declined thereafter.\(^{16}\)

Other rural black colonies in central and western Kansas were established in Hodgeman, Marion, and Barton counties. A group of black emigrants to Stafford County, however, were not typical Exodusters. Rather, they comprised a group of land-owning, generally literate families from Douglas County, Illinois, many of whom had been free before the Civil War. During the period known as Bleeding Kansas and the subsequent Civil War, Joseph Martin and his family were living in Illinois as free, land-owning African Americans in a small settlement known as Brushy Fork, situated along Brushy Creek in Sargent Township (Figure 5).\(^{17}\) The 1870 federal census documents Martin as a 35-year-old farmer married to Sarah, with a young family and real estate valued at $1200. Among those in his household was 78-year-old Louis (Lewis) James, a former slave from Virginia who had purchased his and his wife Nancy’s freedom circa 1844 and moved to Illinois, first settling in Coles County and then in Douglas County.\(^{18}\) (The 1850 federal census notes a 15-year-old Martin living in James’ household.) It appears James was the patriarch of a large extended family – which included Martin – that comprised several people in the Brushy Creek settlement. The land Martin owned in the 1870s was part of James’ land patent for 40 acres in the southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 15N, Range 10E.\(^{19}\) According to an 1875 county history, James was a “leading man in the community, and had a large and well stocked farm.”\(^{20}\)

Those among the James and the Martins in Brushy Fork were George and Lucy Manuel, Jacob and Sophia Fuller, John and Elizabeth Peyton, a quite elderly Lucy Dewpey, and Susan and Edward Minnis. Many in this group are recorded as having sold 80 acres in Douglas County, Illinois on June 24, 1877, and it is likely they moved to Kansas shortly after this sale. Joseph and Sarah Martin may have lived briefly in Missouri, before settling in Kansas, as their two-year-old daughter, Missouri, was listed in the 1880 as having been born there.

It is certainly possible this small settlement of free black families in Illinois had heard about the struggles over the issue of slavery in Kansas, but it remains unknown what prompted them to uproot and move to rural central Kansas in the late 1870s. There is no evidence of any association between the group and the Kansas Freedmen’s Relief Association. They seem to have had no association with former enslaved blacks from the Deep South who made their way to Kansas during the same period, and perhaps instead shared more in common with the many Euro-American emigrants seeking inexpensive land and economic opportunity promised by railroads and land speculators.\(^{21}\) Shortridge notes that “only 4,920

\(^{15}\) Painter, 150.

\(^{16}\) Painter, 153; Shortridge, 89.


\(^{20}\) An Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Douglas County, Ill. (Illinois: W.R. Brink & Co., 1875), 13. There is no evidence that James moved to Kansas with the family, and it is likely both he and his wife Nancy died before the group uprooted.

\(^{21}\) Shortridge, 87-89.
black settlers lived in central and western Kansas in 1885, less than one percent of the regional population," because most ended up in cities with established social networks.22

Also unknown is why Martin and his family chose Stafford County as the location of their new Kansas home. There is no evidence of an established black community in Stafford County prior to their arrival in the late 1870s, but it likely appeared non-threatening as it was largely settled by Union-sympathizing northerners and featured such familiar township names as Ohio, Cleveland, Lincoln, and Union.23 Moreover, the county seat was named St. John after the Republican governor John P. St. John, a Union Army veteran who favored prohibition and social rights. He served as governor during the period of Exoduster settlement in Kansas and was a founding member of the Kansas Freedmen’s Relief Association. And, perhaps of pure coincidence, St. John had first practiced law in Coles County, Illinois, where Martin and his family had once lived.24

Stafford County was in its infancy when this group of settlers arrived from Illinois. Its boundaries had been established in 1874 but had been disputed and eventually rectified by the Kansas Supreme Court in 1879. The first Euro-American settlers arrived in 1874, and in the spring of 1875 a group of Mormon families established a colony called Zion Valley in the vicinity of present-day St. John, but it was short lived. Formerly named Zion Valley, the settlement was renamed in honor of the state’s governor to St. John, perhaps in an effort to secure county seat status. The county organized in 1879 and eventually selected St. John as the county seat.25

Joseph Martin and the other black emigrants settled in Ohio Township, south of St. John. In all, black families settled in Sections 6, 14, 17, 20, 27, and 30. Joseph’s mother, Melissa Armstead, acquired 160 acres in the northwest quarter of Section 30, Township 24S, Range 13W, according to land patent records, on land that had been assigned as military bounty land to Richard S. Allen, who had served as a private/captain in Bagley’s Company, Alabama Militia during the Florida War (also known as the Second Seminole War, 1835-1842).26 There is no evidence Armstead or Martin ever lived on this claim. They are listed together in the 1880 census as living in neighboring St. John Township. Adjacent to Armstead’s claim was Jacob Fuller’s 160-acre claim.27 Fuller, too, came from Brushy Fork, Illinois, where he was noted in the 1870 census as a 25-year-old farmer who could not read or write. Though Jacob Fuller is not listed in the 1880 census, perhaps because he died, his wife Sophia and their three children are noted as living in nearby Sterling, Rice County, Kansas, where she worked as a “laundress.” Susan

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22 Shortridge, 87-89.
25 Cutler, 1270-1272.
26 Bureau of Land Management, “Land Patent Search,” digital images, General Land Office Records (http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx: accessed 31 December 2013), Richard S. Allen assigned to Melissa Armstead (Stafford County, Kansas), Military Bounty Land Warrant no. 74481. According to the National Archives and Records Administration, from 1775 to 1885 the United States granted bounty-land warrants for military service, primarily to encourage volunteer enlistments, but also to reward veterans for service during the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and a variety of Indian wars, Indian removals, and other military actions during the 1850s. Early warrants could only be used in military districts, principally in Ohio and other public land states. The acts of 1850, 1852, and 1855 granted bounty-land warrants for service in all Indian wars fought from 1790 up to the beginning of the Civil War. Many veterans who received bounty-land did not take possession but sold them to another party.
Minnis claimed 160 acres in Section 17, and it is within her claim that the nominated cemetery came to be located. The 1880 census lists Minnis as a “mulatto” “farmer by proxy” living with four step-children in Ohio Township. She, too, could not read or write, according to the census. Brothers Zachariah and Thompson Bowen filed claims in Section 20, though it does not appear they settled there. The 1880 census lists Thompson as a farmer living in St. John Township and Zachariah as a laborer living in Sterling. Interestingly, Zachariah’s neighbor was George Manuel, a “mulatto” laborer who also once lived in Brushy Fork. These three men were literate, according to the census.

Though several people from Brushy Fork purchased land in Ohio Township upon arrival in Stafford County, it does not seem very many of them remained on the same land for more than a few decades, though many remained in Stafford County. Joseph Martin, for example, lived in Rose Valley Township (directly south of Ohio Township). A 1904 atlas of Ohio Township, which lists landowners, references only a few familiar names. Thompson Bowen still owned his original 160 acres in Section 20, and a relative of Jacob Fuller owned a portion of his original claim.

There were two black churches in St. John – Baptist and African Methodist Episcopal (AME) congregations. The Baptist church was located at Kendall Avenue and Monroe Street, approximately 400 feet opposite to the south of the AME church. The Baptist church building was demolished in 1938. The AME congregation was organized in May 1887 by Rev. J. R. Brinkley of Hutchinson. Church trustees purchased a lot in St. John at the southwest corner of Pearl and Hoole streets in 1887, and a church was built in 1892. The first trustees of the church were Joseph Martin, Milton Tyler, George Holley, J. N. Holley, and W. A. Holley. The last meeting of this church was in August 1944, and their building was later demolished.

It is estimated that the number of African Americans living in Stafford County peaked around 1890 at 190 (Table 1). These census numbers and land records support the narrative illuminated by the historic record and illustrate the relative brevity of this group’s presence in Stafford County. In turn, this explains in part why so little remains of the built environment associated with their history, making this small cemetery an important remnant of their contributions to the early settlement of the area.

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32 Hoover.
Table 1: Census Data

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Colored Population</th>
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<td>43,107</td>
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<tr>
<td>1890</td>
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<td>1,470,495</td>
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<td>1,690,949</td>
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<td>1920</td>
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<td>1930</td>
<td>1,880,999</td>
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<td>1940</td>
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<td>1950</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>2,178,611</td>
<td>45,743</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Historical Census Browser (2004). Retrieved 06/21/2013, from the University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center: http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/
9. Major Bibliographical References

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


University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center. Historical Census Browser (2004); (http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu/: accessed 21 June 2013).

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 #

Primary location of additional data:

x State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository: Kansas Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  0.57 acres

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:________
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 37.956200 -98.774532  3
   Latitude:________________ Longitude:________________

2 __________________ __________  4
   Latitude:________________ Longitude:________________

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
The nominated property includes 0.57 acres in the SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE 1/4 of Section 17, Township 24S, Range 13W.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The boundary includes the cemetery as it is currently configured.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Sarah Martin, KSHS; Research and writing assistance from Taylor Clark, Amy Dudry, and Rick Anderson
organization  Kansas Historical Society  date  June 2015
street & number  6425 SW 6th Ave.  telephone  (785)262-8681
city or town  Topeka  state  KS  zip code  66615
e-mail  cultural_resources@kshs.org

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

name  Stafford County Commission (Cemetery is maintained by City of St. John)
street & number  209 N Broadway  telephone

city or town  St. John  state  KS  zip code  67567

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:  This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings.  Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement:  Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form.  Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management.  U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.
**Martin Cemetery**
Name of Property

**Stafford County, Kansas**
County and State

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**Additional Documentation**
Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Photographs**
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn’t need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Photograph Log**

Name of Property: Martin Cemetery
City or Vicinity: St. John
County: Stafford
State: Kansas
Photographer: Amanda K. Loughlin (KSHS)
Date Photographed: 13 May 2015

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

1 of 8: Looking ENE from SW corner of cemetery. Driveway shown in background with parked cars.
2 of 8: Looking west along wire fence at NE corner of cemetery.
3 of 8: View of cemetery, looking NE from US-50 right-of-way and showing limestone sign.
4 of 8: Looking SW from the NE corner of the cemetery, showing the three extant gravestones and US-50.
5 of 8: Looking NE from known graves, showing proximity of stones to fence.
6 of 8: Foot marker inscribed F.C.H. West face.
7 of 8: Martin gravestone. West face.
8 of 8: Hilton gravestone. West face.

**Figures**
Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.
Figure 1: Contextual Aerial Image, Google, 2014.
Figure 2: Close-in Aerial Image, Google, 2014. Star indicates approximate location of gravestones.
Figure 3: Snippet of 1953 Kansas Highway Map, showing highway before realignment.
Figure 4: Snippet of 1960 Kansas Highway Map, showing highway after realignment.
Figure 5: An Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Douglas County, Illinois. W.R. Brink & Co., 1875.
Boundary Map: Dashed line represents the cemetery boundary. North is up.