**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>Martin Farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other names/site number</td>
<td>KHRI #121-396; Shay-Martin Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of related Multiple Property Listing</td>
<td>Historic Agricultural Resources of Kansas</td>
</tr>
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### 2. Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street &amp; number</th>
<th>31943 and 31860 W. 247th Street</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City or town</td>
<td>Paola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Miami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip code</td>
<td>66071</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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:

___ national   ___ statewide   ___local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A   ___ B   ___ C   ___D

See file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature of certifying official</th>
<th>Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Deputy SHPO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature of commenting official</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
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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:)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature of the Keeper</th>
<th></th>
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<td>Date of Action</td>
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5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Check as many boxes as apply.)</td>
<td>(Check only one box.)</td>
<td>(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X private</td>
<td>building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing 9 Noncontributing 2 buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public - Local</td>
<td>district</td>
<td>1 sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public - State</td>
<td>site</td>
<td>3 structures</td>
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<tr>
<td>public - Federal</td>
<td>structure</td>
<td>1 objects</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>object</td>
<td><strong>Total</strong> 13 3</td>
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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
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<td>(Enter categories from instructions.)</td>
<td>(Enter categories from instructions.)</td>
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<td>DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling</td>
<td>DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure</td>
<td>DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Processing</td>
<td>VACANT/NOT IN USE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Animal Facility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural Outbuilding</td>
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7. Description

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<tr>
<th>Architectural Classification</th>
<th>Materials</th>
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<td>(Enter categories from instructions.)</td>
<td>(Enter categories from instructions.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>walls: BRICK; WOOD/Weatherboard; STUCCO;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SYNTHETIC/ Vinyl;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roof: METAL; ASPHALT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Martin Farm
Miami County, Kansas

Name of Property
County and State
Martin Farm  
Miami County, Kansas

Name of Property  
County and State

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

SUMMARY

The Martin Farm is located at 31943 and 31860 West 247th Street, in the northwest corner of Miami County (Richland Township), Kansas, in the Paola vicinity. The nominated property is comprised of what were originally two separate farms that were combined under one owner during the period of significance. The boundaries include the northeast farm, the Endock Martin Farm, which is 1.3 acres located in the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 16 South, Range 22 East, and the southwest farm, the Montie Martin Farm, which is 4.4 acres located in the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 16 South, Range 22 East. Together, the nominated property is a 5.7-acre agricultural farmstead property that spans the intersection of West 247th Street and Plum Creek Road in the Paola vicinity, Miami County, Kansas. The Martin Farm is nominated as a historic district under the Multiple Property Documentation Form “Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas.” The Martin Farm consists of sixteen resources. There is one contributing site (the farmstead), nine contributing buildings, three contributing structures (the windmill and silos), two non-contributing buildings, and one non-contributing structure. One building is non-contributing due to alterations that compromise the integrity of the building and its ability to convey its date of construction. The other non-contributing building and the non-contributing structure were constructed outside the period of significance. The nominated property retains excellent integrity to convey its associations with the areas and period of significance. The period of significance begins in 1879 when Endock Martin acquired the northeast farm and ends in 1964 with the death of Montie Martin, who acquired the southwest farm in 1910, combined the farms in 1924 shortly before Endock’s death, and subsequently built a progressive farming establishment that was successful for many years.

ELABORATION

SETTING

The Martin Farm is located in the rural heart of Richland Township at the northwest corner of Miami County, Kansas. The nominated property is located several miles from any town or city. Paola is the closest incorporated city in Miami County, at 8.5 miles southeast of the farmstead. Although Edgerton and Wellsville are closer, they are located in different counties. Edgerton is closest at 6.5 miles north-northwest in Johnson County; Wellsville is slightly farther away at seven miles northwest in Franklin County. Gardner is located nine miles north; Osawatomie is located 12.5 miles south; and Ottawa is located 17.5 miles southwest. Gravel roads that follow the section lines to form a grid pattern. Agricultural fields dotted with residential and farm-related buildings not associated with the nominated property fill the sections that surround the Martin Farm. The roughly seven-mile Hillsdale Reservoir runs northwest-southeast less than one half-mile to the northeast.\footnote{The Hillsdale Reservoir is a manmade lake created in 1978 when the Army Corps of Engineers constructed a dam for Bull Creek roughly three miles southeast of the nominated property.} Interstate 35 runs northeast-southwest nine miles west of the nominated property.

The two farms that comprise the nominated property are relatively flat, although there is a slight rise from the Endock Martin Farm at the northeast to the Montie Martin Farm at the southwest. While open agricultural land surrounds the District, the nominated property has large mature deciduous and evergreen trees. The reservoir
covers the northeast corner of the Endock Martin farm. The rest of the section originally owned by Endock Martin has large expanses of grass and trees rather than cultivated farmland due to the presence of the reservoir.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

1. Martin Farmstead\(^2\) (#121-396)
   **Contributing Site**
   Martin, Endock M.; Martin, Montie A.
   1879, 1910, 1924

The Martin Farmstead is comprised of two rectangular parcels that are attached across the intersection of West 247\(^{th}\) Street and Plum Creek Road. The two parcels were combined under one owner in 1924.

The northeast parcel is the Endock Martin Farm, purchased in 1879. This 1.3-acre parcel is narrow from east to west and long from north to south. The parcel contains the Endock Martin Barn (#2), the Herdsman House (#4), and the Carport (#3). Large mature deciduous and evergreen trees line the parcel boundary on all sides. A gravel driveway lines the east boundary. The Herdsman House is located at the south end of the property, adjacent to the driveway. Grass lawn surrounds the house. The north end of the driveway terminates at the Carport. The Endock Martin Barn is located west of the Carport. A mixture of metal, wire, and wood fencing surrounds an area adjacent to the barn. A non-historic movable metal shed stands on a concrete pad and is secured with wire ties. The shed has vertical metal siding and a gambrel roof. Because it is not a permanent structure and is not integral to function of the property, it is not counted as a resource.

The southwest parcel is the Montie Martin Farm, purchased in 1910. This 4.4-acre parcel is roughly square with a canted southwest corner. A wide and shallow U-shaped gravel driveway enters the property from the northeast corner and exits at the northwest corner. Large mature deciduous and evergreen trees dot the landscape within the U of the driveway. A large vegetable garden and a grass lawn fill the rest of the U surrounding the Martin farmhouse (#5), the garage (#6), the windmill (#7), and the chicken coop (#8). South of the driveway, the creamery (#10), the dairy barn (#11), and the silos (#12 and 13) stand on the east side of the parcel. The hog barn (#14) and the timber frame barn (#15) are at the south end of the parcel. The battery barn (#9) is at the center of the parcel while the tractor shed (#16) is at the center of the west boundary. Gravel pathways and parking areas surround some of the resources.

2. Endock Martin Barn (#121-397)
   **Contributing Building**
   Martin, Endock M. (Builder)
   1879, moved c.1924, moved c.1960

The Endock Martin barn is a one-story timber frame barn constructed with mortise and tenon joints. The barn has wide vertical plank siding and a cross-gable roof with corrugated metal panels. The rectangular barn is oriented with the long elevations facing north and south, and the narrow elevations facing east and west. The north and south elevations each have four rectangular openings set at irregular intervals. The openings have wood plank or plywood doors. The east and west elevations each have one opening. The south elevation has a pair of wood plank doors in the cross-gable end that accesses the hayloft. The timber framing system is intact but in poor condition. The exterior wood cladding is extant but in poor condition with areas of rot and deterioration. The metal roof is not the original roof material, but this is a common alteration that does not

\(^2\) The term “farmstead” refers to the property type defined in the MPDF as “collections of farm buildings,” (Christy Davis and Brenda Spencer, “Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas,” Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2009, F-82). While the name of the overall property is the Martin Farm, the site, as a contributing resource is the Martin Farmstead.
compromise the integrity of this building. It may have been added during the period of significance for the district.

This building has been moved twice. It was constructed on the Endock Martin Farm in 1879 but it is unknown precisely where it was constructed. It was moved to the Montie Martin Farm at an unknown time in the early twentieth century, possibly when Montie Martin acquired the Endock Martin Farm in 1924 shortly before his father’s death in 1926. An undated historic aerial photograph shows the Endock Martin barn standing to the east of the dairy barn (#11) (Figure 6). It was moved back to the Endock Martin Farm at an unknown time after 1955. It is unknown whether the current location of the barn was its historic location. This resource retains excellent integrity and meets the requirements for Criteria Consideration B for moved properties. The barn was moved once and then moved back to its original property. This resource is important the understanding of the nominated property as a historic farmstead from the time of its initial construction. It retains its historic setting, location, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

3. Carport

Jenkins, Don and Marilyn  
c.2005

The carport is a system of steel posts and trusses partially covered with metal siding. The rectangular carport has a low-pitched gable roof with metal siding covering the roof. The carport was constructed outside the period of construction and is therefore non-contributing.

4. Herdsman’s House (#121-402)

Martin, Montie A. (Builder)  
1924

The herdsman’s house is a one-story gable-front dwelling with a clay tile foundation and wall structure. The stucco cladding is historic. The gable roof has asphalt shingles. The front (south) elevation has three bays with an off-center entrance and two flanking single windows. A front-gable portico with wood posts shelters the entrance. Non-historic asphalt shingles clad the gable end of the portico. A louvered vent pierces the gable end of the main façade above the portico. The east elevation has four bays; the three south bays each contain a single window while the northernmost bay contains a door to a slightly recessed enclosed porch on the rear of the dwelling. The rear elevation has an enclosed porch with hipped roof. There are four irregular bays: a pair of windows, two single windows, and a small square fixed four-light window. The west elevation has two bays, each with a single window. All of the windows are historic one-over-one wood windows with non-historic aluminum storm windows. The window openings have wide stucco reveals and built-up sills. Decorative fixed shutters are attached to the sides of the window openings on the front, east, and west elevations.

5. Farmhouse (#121-399)

Johnston, James F. (Builder)  
1908, c.1950, c.1975, c.1990

The farmhouse is a two-story dwelling with a stone foundation, vinyl siding, an L-shaped plan, and a cross-hipped roof with asphalt shingles. A one-story partial-width porch covers the entrance on the east elevation. The porch has a hipped roof and turned wood posts with folk Victorian spindle ornament. The southern third of the building appears to be a sleeping porch with bands of windows. The front east-facing elevation has four bays on the first story and three bays on the second story. On the first story, the southernmost bay has a band of four windows. The center two bays each contain two single windows. The northernmost bay in the hipped ell has a single window. On the second story, the southernmost bay has a band of four windows while the center

3 The Wellsville Globe, January 31, 1924; “The M. A. Martin Hog Farm,” The Johnson County Democrat, February 5, 1925.
and north bays each contain a single window. The north elevation has two single windows at each story flanking a center brick exterior chimney. The west elevation has four bays on the first story and three bays on the second story. An exterior brick chimney rises above the roofline at the center of the elevation. The first-story bays have single windows of various sizes. There is a small window immediately adjacent to the chimney. On the second story, the north and center bays each contain a single window while the southernmost bay has a band of four windows. The south elevation has an enclosed porch on the first story, with a band of six windows and a single door; and a sleeping porch on the second story with a band of eight windows. The windows are historic one-over-one wood windows with aluminum storm windows.

Verbal history in the Martin family is that the farmhouse originally did not have a basement. Montie attached a scoop bucket to the back of his tractor and dug a basement under the farmhouse. This verbal history appears confirmed by the construction of the basement out of hollow clay tiles that are located approximately two feet inside the perimeter walls of the house that are set on stone footings. The interior retains some of its historic configuration and much of the historic wood trim. Alterations include the addition of bathrooms prior to 1950, refreshing finishes and repairing damage to the first floor due to a fire in 1975, and adding vinyl siding c.1990. The application of vinyl siding compromises the integrity of the farmhouse and renders it unable to communicate the era of its construction. The farmhouse is therefore non-contributing.

6. Garage (#121-406) 
Contributing Building
Rose, Herbert H. (Builder) 1931

The garage is a one-story building with hollow clay tile construction, wood truss roof system, and a front-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. Brick is used at the corners and window openings to create quoins and sills. The vehicular entrance fills the south elevation. Hollow clay tile fills the gable end above the vehicular entrance. Single historic one-over-one double-hung wood windows pierce the north, east, and west elevations. The east elevation also contains a single pedestrian door with a historic wood paneled door. An interior brick chimney rises from the west roof slope.

7. Windmill 
Contributing Structure
Johnston, James F. (Builder) 1908

The steel windmill rises from a concrete slab containing the water pump. The structure has a wide square base that tapers to a point nearly sixty feet in the air. The windmill wheel has been removed. However, the structure continues to convey its historic function, thus retaining its contributing status.

8. Chicken Coop (#121-401) 
Contributing Building
Martin, Montie A. (Builder) 1918

The chicken coop is a small rectangular building with a concrete foundation, vertical wood siding (board and batten and plank), and a side-gable roof with corrugated metal panels. The south elevation had multiple historic openings for doors and windows. The door openings at the center have wood slat panels that serve as the doors. Chicken wire covers the adjacent opening. Four windows pierce the wood wall to the east of the doors. Chicken wire and plywood fill the openings.

9. Battery Barn (#121-405)
Contributing Building

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4 Verbal family history.
5 David K. Martin family history.
6 Montie Martin Diary at the Swan River Museum/Miami County Historical Society.
Martin Farm
Name of Property

Miami County, Kansas
County and State

Rose, Herbert H. (Builder) 1931

The battery barn is a small storage shed with a rectangular footprint, hollow clay tile walls, and a front-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The utilitarian shed has a single historic wood panel door at the center of the front (west) elevation. Single historic one-over-one double-hung wood window pierces the north and south walls. The battery barn is of the same construction as the creamery (#10) and dairy barn (#11). It is unclear why this building is called the battery barn.7

10. Creamery (#121-404) Contributing Building
Rose, Herbert H. (Builder) 1931

The creamery is a one-and-a-half-story building with a concrete foundation, hollow clay tile walls, and a front-gable roof with asphalt shingles. Standard bricks are used at the corners and openings to create quoins. The front (north) elevation has five regularly spaced bays. The outer and center bays each contain a single historic six-light steel window with operable pivot sashes. The east inner bay has a narrow vehicular entrance with historic wood vertical plank doors. The west inner bay contains a historic wood paneled door with an upper glazed panel. The east elevation has four bays, three of which have single steel windows while the fourth one has a smaller rectangular opening with a wood plank door. The south elevation has two bays: a single pedestrian door with wood panels and a glazed upper panel, and a single six-light steel window. The north elevation has a centered wood panel door with flanking two single six-light steel windows. A single multi-light metal window pierces the gable end on the north elevation. An opening with a wood paneled door pierces the gable end of the south elevation. The rafter tails are exposed at the shallow eaves. Two internal brick chimneys rise above the roofline on the west roof slope.

11. Dairy Barn (#121-403) Contributing Building
Rose, Herbert H. (Builder) 1930

The dairy barn is the most important resource in this district. It is central to the historic function of the Martin Farm as a dairy farm. The two-story rectangular building has a concrete foundation, hollow clay tile brick walls, and a tall gambrel roof with asphalt shingles. The primary (north) elevation has two small historic rectangular windows flanking a center vehicular entrance with a vertical plank sliding door. The second story has two rectangular openings containing operable steel windows. The east elevation has ten windows and a single door in the first story. The second story has an opening that is covered with a historic wood panel. The south elevation has two individual windows flanking a wide center opening with a pair of wood plank doors. The second story has one square opening with a historic wood plank door. A pair of large wood plank doors that provided access to the haymow. The gambrel roof projects outward slightly to create a hay hood above the doors to the haymow. The west elevation eight bays, with a single paneled door occupying the northernmost bay, next a front-gabled entrance vestibule with a shed-roofed addition, followed by five single windows. The historic windows are operable steel hopper windows. Two metal large vents rise from the roof ridge. The interior retains the concrete flooring and plaster, as well as the historic configuration of the space.

7 David K. Martin family history.
12. and 13. Silos

The two identical silos count as separate resources as they do not physically attach to each other or to the dairy barn. The silos stand at the northeast corner of the dairy barn (#11). The silos are cylindrical and have clay tile walls. Rectangular openings at regular intervals pierce the wall up the entire silo. These openings provided access to the silage stored in the building. Corrugated metal panels formed in a U-shape provide an enclosure around the ladder mounted to the outer wall of each silo at the silage openings. The silos were historically open at the top, although there may have historically been wire fencing around the top wall.

14. Hog Barn (#121-400)
Martin, Montie A. (Builder) 1918

The hog barn⁹ is a one-and-a-half-story rectangular building with a concrete foundation, hollow clay tile walls, and a side-gable roof with a shed-roofed projection and standing seam metal panels. The north elevation has seventeen bays with a single door in the easternmost bay. The remaining sixteen bays alternate between tall rectangular openings and shorter square openings. The east and west ends each have multiple irregular openings, either as doors or as simply an opening in a wall. The south side of the building is a lean-to that has a failing foundation. There was an attempt to repair the foundation and corner c.2000. The metal roof replaced an earlier shingle roof, but this is a common alteration that does not compromise the integrity of the building. A couple of the original hog pens inside the hog barn remain in place. The outdoor concrete pad to the south of the hog barn has settled and is in substantial disrepair.

15. Timber Frame Barn (#121-398)
Johnston, James F. (Builder) 1908, c.1930

The timber frame barn is an example of a Midwest Prairie barn that is wider than it is deep. The building has a rectangular footprint. The timber frame barn has a combination of stone and concrete for the foundation, wood plank siding, some of which is board-and-batten, and a gable-on-hip roof with non-historic corrugated steel panels. There are sliding wood plank doors that cover the north opening. The concrete foundation is failing in multiple locations and the wood siding is severely deteriorated. The barn has a wood framing system attached through mortis and tenon joints. The metal roof replaced the earlier wood shingle roof, but this is a common alteration that does not compromise the integrity of the building. The west side of the barn is stacked stone. The east half of the barn is a poured concrete foundation, although this non-reinforced concrete is failing significantly. It is speculated the concrete foundation was added when the dairy barn and creamery were under construction in the early 1930s.¹⁰

16. Machine Shed
Martin, Keith 1975

This large one-story storage building has a rectangular footprint, steel framing members, and corrugated metal clad walls and roof. The walls are present on the north, south, and west. The east elevation is completely open.

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⁸ Mike Shay, who managed the farm for 48 years, used to say that he had helped Montie build the silos sometime after his 10th birthday (1936).
⁹ Montie Martin Diary at the Swan River Museum/Miami County Historical Society.
¹⁰ Verbal family history; Inspections by Tom Kennedy of Barns of Old, St. Louis, Missouri.
Martin Farm
Name of Property

Miami County, Kansas
County and State

INTEGRITY
The Martin Farm retains excellent integrity to convey its significance as an intact farmstead as well as associations with the areas and period of significance for the District. It retains integrity of setting and location spanning West 247th Street in the heart of a rural/agricultural area in Richland Township, Miami County in the Paola vicinity. The District as a whole and the majority of resources individually retain integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. With the exception of the Farmhouse where the application of vinyl siding compromises its integrity of materials and workmanship, all of the resources retain their historic materials and design. The wood frame buildings display workmanship through the precise mortise and tenon joints of the structure while the hollow clay tile buildings display modest details such as the use of brick at the corners and openings to finish the edges in a practical way while creating visual interest. The primary agricultural resources, such as the dairy barn, the creamery, the hog barn, the timber frame barn, and the Endock Martin Barn, together with the secondary resources, such as the houses, the garage, the chicken coop, and the windmill convey the significance of this property. Due to the continuous use of the property as a working farm, all of the buildings show signs of deterioration, primarily wood items. The non-contributing resources, specifically the Farmhouse and the tractor shed, have a minimal impact of the integrity of the property as a whole. The Martin Farm has excellent integrity of feeling, as it clearly communicates its historic agricultural function.
8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark “x” in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Areas of Significance

- AGRICULTURE
- ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1879-1964

Significant Dates

1879

1910

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

- N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

- Martin, Endock (Builder)
- Martin, Montie (Builder)
- Johnston, James F. (Builder)
- Rose, Herbert H. (Builder)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1879 when Endock Martin purchased the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 16S, Range 22E. It ends in 1964 with the death of Montie A. Martin, son of Endock Martin. The farmstead reached its full potential for the time period under the progressive leadership of Montie Martin as property owner. Although the farmstead continued to function as it did historically and in the ownership of the Martin family, the death of Montie Martin is a logical end date of the era associated with the progressive leadership of Montie Martin.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

The Endock Martin Barn (#1) has been moved twice since its construction in 1879. It meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration B because as the first resource constructed on the Martin Farm, it is most importantly associated with the development of the farmstead. It was the first barn constructed on the property. It was first moved, at an unknown date prior to 1948, from the Endock Martin Farm to the Montie Martin Farm. The barn was moved back to the Endock Martin
The Martin Farm (Farm or District) at 31943 and 31860 West 247th Street, Paola vicinity, Miami County, Kansas, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of AGRICULTURE and Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The Martin Farm is an important resource associated with the agricultural history of Miami County. It is also an excellent example of a Farmstead, as described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form “Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas” (MPDF). The Martin Farm is a historic district that has sixteen resources. The site as a whole is one contributing resource. There are nine contributing buildings, three contributing structures, and two non-contributing buildings. The Martin Farm retains excellent integrity of the resources that communicate its historic agricultural function. The District retains the primary farm structures (barns, farmhouses, and creamery) and secondary farm structures (chicken coop, battery barn, silos, and windmill), defined in the MPDF. The Martin Farm is associated with the MPDF historic contexts “The Golden Age: Farming in the Progressive Era, 1900-1920” and “Down and Out: Farming the Great Depression, 1920-1941.” Endock M. Martin, a Swedish immigrant, established a farm on the northeast parcel in 1879 but it was his son, Montie A. Martin, who distinguished himself as a progressive farmer who was interested in improving the process and products of area farming establishments. The Martin Farm retains all aspects of integrity and meets the registration requirements set forth in the MPDF for farmsteads nominated as districts, primarily that a property must have at least four associated historic agriculture-related structures, including a barn.

ELABORATION

NINETEENTH CENTURY AGRICULTURE HISTORY AND THE MARTIN FARM

The history and significance of the Martin Farm follows the chronological contexts outlined in the MPDF. Beginning with the context “Breaking Sod: Pre-Railroad Farming,” the land that eventually comprised the nominated property began as un-surveyed territory acquired from removed Indian tribes. Once it completed the land survey in 1854, the government issued land grants for portions of sections. Most early farms operated as subsistence farms that grew crops to sustain those living on the land. Subsequent generations of farmers successfully moved from subsistence to cash farming as they became accustomed to the types of crops that would grow in the fertile Kansas soil and improvements in infrastructure and equipment facilitated better access to the tools necessary for generating higher yields. With approximately 90 percent of the state population living on farms by 1879, the number of farms in the state increased by more than 100,000. Despite the hardships endured due to periodic droughts, insect infestations, and erratic market conditions, farming remained the dominant economy in Kansas through the nineteenth century.

11 Christy Davis and Brenda Spencer, “Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas,” Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2009, E-3.
12 Davis and Spencer, E-11.
13 Davis and Spencer, E-10.
The earliest inhabitants of what is now Miami County were the Miami Indian tribe who resided in the southern portion of the county while the Confederated Tribes of Weas, Kaskaskias, Peorias, and Piankeshaws all removed to the area from various eastern states in the 1840s under treaties with the federal government. In 1854, as the United States government sought to open much of the Kansas Territory to white settlement, it entered into treaties with the tribes who had been removed to the area. Through these treaties, the federal government purchased land, including that belonging to the Miami and the Confederated Tribes. Initially the county was named Lykins County after Dr. Lykins, an early resident and pro-slavery supporter, however, as the free-state movement gained momentum and the county desired to disassociate with the pro-slavery cause, the county changed the name to “Miami” in 1860. Much of Miami County was dedicated to agricultural purposes. The 1878 *Atlas of Miami County* lists the patrons in the county, identified by Section, Township, Range. While there are a variety of occupations listed for those who reside in Paola, the individuals who live outside established towns, the vast majority of individuals identified as “Farmer and Stock Raiser” or “Farmer and Stock Dealer;” occasionally they listed an additional occupation, such as carpenter.

The history of the Endock Martin Farm begins with an 1854 land grant for the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 16 South, Range 22 East from the Register of Land Office in Paola to Vincent Moore, who assigned the land to John R. Hayden that same year. Little is known about the full extent of what Endock Martin grew on his property, other than the fact that he raised cattle and crops. Swedish immigrant Endock M. Martin established the Martin Farm on the 3rd day of March 1879.

Endock Martin emigrated from Sweden to the United States in November 1869. Endock was born Anders Martensson on January 16, 1844. He was one of six children born to Morton Persson and Karna Nisldotter Persson of Sweden. He was 25 years old when he immigrated to the United States. He entered the United States through the Port of Boston in November 1869. He first settled in Bourbon County, Kansas, becoming a naturalized citizen in Bourbon County on October 24, 1872. Endock Martin moved to Richland Township in Miami County, Kansas within the next seven years. On March 3, 1879, Endock purchased the southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 16 South, Range 22 East from John and Florence Hayden (Figure 4). The Martins referred to the 150-acre property as “the home place.” He paid $1,350.00, with an initial down payment of $300.00 and a balance of $1,050.00; the mortgage required 10% interest on the balance due.

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15 Robinson, 10.
17 Legal document acknowledging full payment by Vincent Moore for the tract of land at the Southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 16 South, Range 22 East, Volume 16, Page 396, March 20, 1879, Miami County Register of Deeds. This document indicates that Vincent Moore acquired this land (Endock Martin Farm property) in accordance with the treaty with the Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankishaw, and Wea Indians signed on May 30, 1854. The document also states that Vincent Moore assigned the property to John R. Hayden, who is identified as the property owner on the 1878 *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of Miami County, Kansas*.
18 Recorded Deed and Mortgage, John R. Hayden to Endock M. Martin, March 3, 1879, Miami County Register of Deeds.
20 Naturalization papers of Endock Martin, October 24, 1872.
21 Exact date of move unknown beyond date on Deed.
22 Hayden to Martin deed.
TWENTIETH CENTURY AGRICULTURE HISTORY AND THE MARTIN FARM

The turn of the twentieth century introduced a period of reform that in turn lead to prosperity. While some farmers took advantage of the rising crop prices to expand exponentially thus over-extending their finances, others made incremental improvements to foster steady and sustainable growth. While Kansas farmers remained focused on the production of cash crops, primarily wheat and corn, technological advances enabled the development of the new commercial dairy industry. Although the Martin Farm had been in existence since Endock Martin first purchased a section of land in 1879, it was not until this period, as described in the context “The Golden Age: Farming in the Progressive Era, 1900-1920,” that the Martin Farm, through the hard work and ingenuity of Endock’s son, Montie A. Martin, began to distinguish itself as a model farming establishment.

Montie Martin, son of Endock and Johannah Martin, was born November 14, 1883. Montie was educated in a nearby one-room country school, Prairie Bell School, through the 8th grade. Montie then farmed with his father on “the home place” until he bought his own farm, an adjoining 160 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 16 South, Range 22 East, in 1910. He paid $11,000.00 for the farm. The previous owner had paid $2,000.00 to build the house in 1908. Montie’s new farm had a white timber frame barn and house which had been built in 1908 by the previous owner, James F. Johnston, for $2,000.00 (Figure 5). The house and barn Johnston constructed are extant as the Farmhouse (#5) and the Timber Frame Barn (#15). While Montie was able to succeed at producing crops, in the early decades of the twentieth century he began to diversify his production capacity. Around 1912, Montie purchased his first purebred Duroc gilt (young female) and litter. When he sold the pigs, he made an enormous profit, thus began his introduction to raising stock. Montie became recognized as owner of one of the area’s best Duroc hog herds and jersey dairy cow herds. He reportedly sold more boars at his farm than any other breeder in the central states. He raised prize Duroc hogs and high-producing jersey dairy cows. As an investment in his business, Montie constructed state of the art facilities for the collection and processing of dairy products. Over the years, Montie built, among other structures, a hog barn (#14), a chicken coup (#8), and a dairy barn (#11), creamery (#10), and silos (#12 and 13), which are integral to the function of a dairy farm.

Additionally, Montie was a regional commissioned agent, buying and selling seed and fertlizer for Peppard Seed Co. from 1916 to 1964. He coordinated newsworthy regional fescue grass purchases from individual farmers on behalf of Peppard Seed Co. In 1924, Montie purchased his siblings’ interest in their father’s property and Montie Martin officially acquired the Endock Martin Farm. The same year he purchased his father’s farm, Montie constructed a new house (#4) for his herdsmen on the Endock Martin Farm, further emphasizing the importance of this developing industry.

23 Davis and Spencer, E-21.
24 Davis and Spencer, E-22.
25 Family Histories and Stories of Miami County, Kansas; Montie Martin diary; Recorded Deed and Mortgage, James F. Johnston to M. A. Martin, November 9, 1910, Miami County Register of Deeds.
26 “Montie Martin Diary.”
27 “Montie Martin Diary.”
28 “Montie Martin is a Master Farmer,” Topeka Daily Capital, February 13, 1932.
30 Warranty deed, Endock and Johannah Martin to Montie A. Martin, January 3, 1924. This deed included three square acres.
Montie Martin succeeded as a farmer with a diverse portfolio because of his astute promotional skills and extensive community involvement. These skills manifested as printed notices and mailings for his annual hog sales and farm products, running for offices in local politics, serving on the school board of Prairie Bell School, and exchanging views with U.S. senators regarding farm policy. Montie Martin was named a Master Farmer by Kansas State Agricultural College, announced in February 1932. This award was given annually to progressive farmers in Kansas. The class of 1931 Master Farmers included ten men from across the state. Montie Martin hosted journalists from various trade publications, where he provided tours of the property and production facilities, as well as interviews. Articles published in these trade magazines provided promotion for his business, as well as his ideas. Montie was recognized for his record of many years of “his methods, his equipment, his community standing, church and educational work, public spirit, and general usefulness.” His hog raising, dairying, and sweet cream butter making all were considered state of the art, as were the physical structures built on his farm. Montie also adopted a policy of diversifying crops, including corn, oats, alfalfa, sweet clover, and red clover to boost soil fertility.

THE MARTIN FAMILY

Endock Martin married Johannah Nelson, also a Swedish immigrant, on April 18, 1878. Johannah was one of seven children born to Nels and Anna Nelson in Hensenburg, Sweden on December 21, 1851. Johannah’s family immigrated to the United States when she was a child and settled in Olathe, Kansas in 1869. Together, Endock and Johannah had four children: Harry, Montie, Anna, and a son who died in infancy. Endock and Johannah farmed “the home place,” raising cattle and crops until Endock’s death on January 19, 1926. Johannah moved off of the farm to live with her daughter in Wellsville, Kansas until her death in October 1930. Montie Martin acquired his father’s land in 1924, having purchased his siblings’ interest in the property two years prior to Endock’s death.

Montie married Hazel Upham of Wellsville, Kansas on April 3, 1918. Hazel Upham was the daughter of Wilber and Cora Smith. Cora Smith was born in Harmonsburg, Pennsylvania on January 25, 1858. Cora was one of ten children of David and Martha Luper Smith. She died at her home in Wellsville, Kansas on January 15, 1928 at age 69. Montie and Hazel reared three children, Corrine Ervin, a school teacher in Parsons, Kansas, Keith Martin, an attorney in Olathe/Overland Park, Kansas, and Helen Gilles, M.D., a pediatrician in Lawrence, Kansas. They all attended Prairie Bell School, the one-room school house which Montie attended. Montie Martin passed away on October 20, 1964. He remained active in farming until his death. Hazel Martin

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31 Family mementoes including hog flyers, letters to customers, October, 1923 through October, 1961, newspaper articles, campaign literature, personal correspondence with Arthur Capper, U.S. Senator from Kansas, dated March 3, 1938.
33 “Montie Martin is a Master Farmer,” Topeka Daily Capital, February 13, 1932.
34 Johannah Martin obituary, Miami Republic, November 7, 1930; Nelson Family Photo.
36 Johannah Martin obituary.
37 Cora Smith married Wilber Upham on March 24, 1882. They had two children, Hazel and Burl. The family came to Anderson, Kansas in spring of 1887 and lived in the country until the spring of 1902 when they moved to Ottawa, Kansas. In fall of 1903 they moved to Wellsville, Kansas where they thereafter resided. In Wellsville, Wilber and Cora operated a dry goods store known as the Wellsville Cash Store.
39 Montie A. Martin obituary, Kansas City Times, October 21, 1964.
40 Verbal family history.
remained on the Martin Farm following Montie’s death. She remained on the farm until she moved to Lawrence, Kansas to live with her daughter, Helen Gilles. Hazel Martin pass away in October 1978.  

Following Hazel’s move from the Martin Farm, Montie and Hazel’s son, Keith Martin, managed the farm on behalf of his sisters. All three of Montie and Hazel’s children are now deceased. Corrine Ervin’s children, Elizabeth, DeeEllen, Janet, and Kent survive; Keith Martin’s children, Alson, Ann, David, and Rick survive; Helen Gilles’ children, Tim, Becky, and Kathy survive. The Martin Farm was leased to a local farm family, Mike and Janice Shay as the Martin Farm’s owners. Mike and Janice Shay operated the Martin Farm for 48 years. They raised eight children on the Martin Farm. Under the Shays, the farm continued as a diversified farm with a cow/calf operation on pasture and row crop rotation of corn, soybeans, and wheat.

David Martin, son of Keith Martin and grandson of Montie Martin, along with his wife, Renee, are the current owners of the farm. They bought the farm with six land purchases beginning in 1980 through January 11, 2011. Tom Shay, youngest son of Janice and Mike Shay, continues to operate the cow/calf enterprise. Recently, a small herd of goats has been added. Row crop operations are undertaken by local farmer, Charlie Brunker. Market vegetable growing is accomplished by young farmer, Claire Zimmerman. Collaboration with Gail Fuller toward healthy farm practices is underway. Bob Specht with Square Foot Construction has been instrumental in various construction projects at the Martin Farm in recent years and will be involved in the rehabilitation of the historic resources. Thomas Kennedy with Barn Reclaimer will rehabilitate the Timber Frame Barn.

**HERBERT H. ROSE, BUILDER**

Herbert H. Rose built his first commercial building in 1925, the First Christian Church in downtown Olathe, Kansas, still standing today. Rose Construction Company constructed hundreds of buildings through the Kansas City metro area, including industrial and commercial facilities, dental and medical offices, manufacturing plants, veterinary hospitals, and corporate campuses. In 1924 Herbert Rose believed that a project’s architect, construction engineer, general contractor, along with draftsmen and subcontractors should work together, combining their individual areas of expertise into one team. Today, that revolutionary team concept is known as design/build throughout the construction industry. The design/build method of project delivery provides the building owner with a single point of contact through each phase of design and construction. Morgan Rose, grandson of Herbert H. Rose is a principal in the Rose Design Build, Inc., now located in Lenexa, Kansas. David Martin, the current property owner, and Morgan Rose are collaborating on the rehabilitation plans for the dairy barn and creamery building.

**CONCLUSION**

The Martin Farm meets the registration requirements under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture and Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of an early-twentieth century farmstead. The primary registration requirement is that the farmstead have at least four associated historic agriculture-related structures, including a barn. The Martin Farm more than meets this requirement with four barns, representing

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41 Family history; Hazel Martin obituary.
42 Family history; David Martin personal knowledge.
43 Verbal family history; David Martin personal knowledge.
44 Verbal history; David Martin personal knowledge.
45 David Martin personal knowledge.
46 Rose Design and Build Team website.
47 Rose Design and Build Team website.
48 Rose Design and Build Team website.
the diversity and success of the farming establishment. The Endock Martin Barn (#1) and the timber frame barn (#15) reflect the early history of what was two separate farms at the time, which were both focused on the production of crops. With Montie Martin’s entry into the hog raising and dairy businesses in 1910s and 1920s, he needed structures specifically designed to accommodate these different types of farming. The dairy barn (#11) is the main agricultural structure on the farm. The dairy barn, completed in 1930, was considered a state-of-the-art structure in the dairy business. At the time it was built, the “Manhattan college men” said it was the best equipped dairy barn in Kansas.49 The structures that immediately supported the function of the dairy barn were the silos (#12 and 13) which held the silage intended to feed the dairy cows throughout the winter, and the creamery (#10), designed to process and store dairy products. The hog barn (#14) was designed specifically for housing hogs. The remaining buildings and structures were integral to the success of the farm, but at a secondary level. The Martin Farm retains the buildings and structures that communicate the success of the farm under his leadership through 1964.50

49 “Martin’s Farm, Martin’s Dairy Barn,” Johnson County Democrat, October 1, 1931.
50 Significant contribution of research and editing of this nomination by April Sage.
9. Major Bibliographical References

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


Davis, Christy and Brenda Spencer. “Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas,” Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2009.

Endock Martin, letters to his brother in Sweden, multiple dates, Swan River Museum/Miami County Historical Society clippings.


“Grass Crop 200,000,” unknown publication from Olathe, Johnson County, June 1923, Swan River Museum/Miami County Historical Society clippings.


Legal document acknowledging full payment by Vincent Moore for the tract of land at the Southwest quarter of Section 2, Township 16 South, Range 22 East, Volume 16, Page 396, March 20, 1879, Miami County Register of Deeds.


“The M. A. Martin Hog Farm,” *Johnson County Democrat*, February 5, 1925, Swan River Museum/Miami County Historical Society clippings.

“The Man Who Does” unknown publication, July 1, 1927, Swan River Museum/Miami County Historical Society clippings.
Martin Farm
Name of Property

Miami County, Kansas
County and State

Martin, David K. Personal communication with Tom Kennedy of Barns of Old, St. Louis, Missouri.


“Montie Martin’s Farm, Martin’s Dairy Barn,” *Johnson County Democrat*, October 1, 1931, Swan River Museum/Miami County Historical Society clippings.


Naturalization papers of Endock Martin, October 24, 1872.


Recorded Deed and Mortgage, John R. Hayden to Endock M. Martin, March 3, 1879, Miami County Register of Deeds.


Recorded Deed and Mortgage, James F. Johnston to M. A. Martin, November 9, 1910, Miami County Register of Deeds.

“Sponsors Program on Meadow Fescue,” unknown publication, Vol. 75, no. 4, July 1946, Swan River Museum/Miami County Historical Society clippings.

Warranty deed, Endock and Johannah Martin to Montie A. Martin, January 3, 1924.

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:

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

Name of repository:

| Martin Family Archives; Swan River Museum/Miami County Historical Society |  

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 5.7 acres

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

Name of Property

Miami County, Kansas

County and State

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates See Figure 3 for boundary map.

Datum if other than WGS84: __________ (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Beginning at the intersection of West 247th Street and Plum Creek Road, the boundary goes north 330 feet, turns east and proceeds 160 feet, turns south and proceeds 330 feet, turns west and proceeds 160 feet, turns south and proceeds 430 feet, turns west and proceeds 370 feet, turns north-northeast and proceeds 180 feet, turns north and proceeds 290 feet, turns east and proceeds 450 feet to the point of beginning. The boundary excludes the public rights-of-way, West 247th Street and Plum Creek Road.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

This boundary includes the property containing all of the built resources associated with the Martin Farm. It includes the 1.3-acre Endock Martin Farm as the northeast parcel, and the 4.4-acre Montie Martin Farm as the southwest parcel. Endock Martin acquired the northeast parcel in 1879. His son, Montie, acquired the southwest parcel in 1910. Montie Martin purchased his siblings’ share of the Endock Martin Farm in 1924, combining the two parcels under one owner.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  David Martin, property owner; Rachel Nugent, National Register Coordinator
organization  Rosin Preservation, LLC
street & number  1712 Holmes
city or town  Kansas City
state  MO
zip code  64108
e-mail  rachel@rosinpreservation.com
date  December 2018
telephone  816-472-4950

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

name  David and Renee Martin
street & number  8124 W. 98th Terrace
city or town  Overland Park
state  Kansas
zip code  66212
telephone  913-271-7075

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 Farm
Miami County, Kansas

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 Farm
City or Vicinity: Paola vicinity
County: Miami
State: Kansas
Photographer: Brad Finch, f-stop Photography
Date Photographed: July 26, 2018

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

1 of 22: Endock Martin Barn (#2), view NW.
2 of 22: Endock Martin Barn (#2), view N.
3 of 22: Herdsman House (#4) with Endock Martin Barn and Carport (#3) in the background, view NW.
4 of 22: West 247th Street, view E.
5 of 22: West 247th Street, view W.
6 of 22: West 247th Street, northwest corner of District, view SE.
7 of 22: Montie A. Martin Farm from W. 247th Street, view SW.
8 of 22: Montie A. Martin Farm, dairy barn, creamery, and farmhouse, view SW.
9 of 22: Aerial view of farmstead, dairy barn, silos, timber frame barn, creamery, chicken coop, windmill, garage, view SW.
10 of 22: Aerial view of farmstead, view SW.
11 of 22: Dairy barn, silos, timber frame barn, creamery, windmill, chicken coop, view SW.
12 of 22: Hog barn, dairy barn, silos, creamery, garage, farmhouse, view W.
13 of 22: From southeast corner, hog barn, dairy barn, silos, view NW.
14 of 22: From southeast corner, hog barn, dairy barn, silos, view NW.
15 of 22: Dairy barn, view NE.
16 of 22: Dairy barn and creamery, view NE.
17 of 22: Dairy barn, silos, creamery, battery barn, view SW.
18 of 22: Battery barn, creamery, dairy barn, silos, timber frame barn, view E.
19 of 22: Timber frame barn, view N.
20 of 22: Chicken coop, garage, farmhouse, windmill, view N.
21 of 22: Farmhouse, garage, windmill, creamery, chicken coop, hog barn, timber frame barn, view E.
22 of 22: From northwest corner, farmhouse, garage, machine shed, view SE.

Figures
Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.
Figure 1. Site Map. Source: Google Maps, 2018.
Figure 2. Context Map. Source: Google Maps, 2018.
Figure 3. Resource Map.
Figure 4. Historic Atlas, 1878.
Figure 5. Historic Atlas, 1901.
Figure 6. Historic Aerial image, undated.