NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Listed in the National Register on 10/05/2015

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Street & number US-50 HWY, 1¼ mile W of US-281 HWY; SE ¼ Sec. 17, Twp. 24S, R 13W ( ) not for publication

City or town St. John (X) vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Stafford Code 185 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

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

Kansas 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
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.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	**0**	**Total**

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

Narrative Description

Summary

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.

Elaboration

The Martin Cemetery, a small half-acre burial ground south of St. John in Ohio Township, holds the remains of members of Joseph Martin's family and extended family. The cemetery is situated along the north side of US-50 Highway (Figure 2). A short grassy driveway along the east side of the cemetery provides access to the property off the highway (Photo 1). The cemetery is enclosed by a simple wire fence (Photo 2), and there is a swinging gate on the east side of the property. A rather recent limestone sign identifies this as Martin Cemetery; it is centrally located just inside the fence and faces south toward the highway (Photo 3). There are no paved or gravel paths or roadways within the cemetery.

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.

[1] Kimberly J. Parten Sallee, *Etched in Stone: Tombstone Inscriptions of Stafford County, Kansas* (Privately published, 1991), 55.

[2] "Highway to Be Widened Soon," *Garden City Telegram* (1 June 1955): 1; "Plan Relocation of Stafford Road." *Great Bend Tribune* (20 December 1953): 4; "Buying Land for Road Improvement," *Stafford Courier* (11 August 1955): 1; "South Fifty Work Contracted," *Stafford Courier* (27 October 1955: 1.

[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.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [x] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Exploration/Settlement

Ethnic Heritage: African American

Period of Significance

1906-1954

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

African American

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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.[4] 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.[5] 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)[6]

The following individuals have been speculated to be interred in the Martin Cemetery:[7]

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

[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. While this cemetery is not listed under Criterion D, future non-invasive archeological testing may yield the exact number of interments as well as the locations of each.

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.[8] 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.[9] More broadly, the 1865 state census identified 12,641 black settlers, though the "vast majority…were fugitives from Missouri."[10]

African Americans migrated to Kansas in greater numbers in the late 1870s as part of the Exoduster movement.[11] 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.[12] 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…."[13] 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."[14]

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,

[8] *Black Historic Sites: A Beginning Point* (Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 1977), 6.

[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.

[11] Historian Nell Irvin Painter defines an Exoduster as an ordinary, uneducated former slave in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee "who left the lower Mississippi Valley in a millenarian movement, seeking new homes in the freedom of Kansas" in the 1870s. Nell Irvin Painter, *Exodusters: Black Migration to Kansas after Reconstruction* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1986), vii.

[12] Shortridge, 87-88.

[13] *Articles of Corporation and By-laws of the Kansas Freedmen's Relief Association* (Topeka, KS: F.P. Baker and Sons Printers, 1879), 3. Available from, <http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/210613> [11 October 2013].

[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.
[17] *An Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Douglas County, Ill.* (Illinois: W.R. Brink & Co., 1875), 23.
[18] Ibid., 13; Ancestry.com. *1850 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009; Ancestry.com. *1870 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009.
[19] 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), Lewis James (Douglas County, Illinois), Certificate no. 12296. The land patent record is dated May 20, 1841.
[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 Minnis claimed 160 acres in Section 17, and it is within her claim that the nominated cemetery came to

[22] Shortridge, 87-89.

[23] William Cutler's *History of the State of Kansas*, published shortly after the county's organization, provides the biographies of nine early residents who came to Stafford County from Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. William Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas*, vol. 2 (Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883), 1272.

[24] St. John, John Pierce. Papers, 1879 - 1917, ms. collection 494, Kansas Historical Society. "Biography," http://kshs.org/p/john-pierce-st-john-papers-1859-1917/14120: accessed 31 December 2013); Ancestry.com. *1850 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009

[25] Cutler, 1270-1272.

[26] "Land Patent Search," 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.

[27] "Land Patent Search," Jacob Fuller (Stafford County, Kansas), Homestead Certificate no. 3255. His 160-acre claim was in Sections 29 and 30, Township 24S, Range 13W. Fuller was married to Sophia, Armstead's daughter and Martin's half-sister.

be located.[28] 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.[29] 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. Thomspon 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.[30] 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.[31] The last meeting of this church was in August 1944, and their building was later demolished.[32]

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.

[28] "Land Patent Search," Susan Minis [sic] (Stafford County, Kansas), Homestead Certificate no. 4233. Her 160-acre claim was in Section 17, Township 24S, Range 13W.

[29] "Land Patent Search," Zachariah Bowen and Thompson Bowen (Stafford County, Kansas), Homestead Certificate nos. 1253 and 5685. Their respective 160-acre claims were in Section 20, Township 24S, Range 13W.

[30] Colen Hoover, *St. John News*, 19 January 1994.

[31] Clelland Cole and Helen Malin Reuber, *No Cyclone Shall Destroy: The Story of St. John, Kansas* (Ardmore, PA: Dorrance and Co., 1979), 31-32.

[32] Hoover.

Table 1: Census Data[33]

Kansas total population in 1880 = 996,096
Kansas "colored" population in 1880 = 43,107
Stafford County total population in 1880 = 4,755
Stafford County "colored" population in 1880 = 123

Kansas total population in 1890 = 1,427,096
Kansas "colored" population in 1890 = 49,710
Stafford County total population in 1890 = 8,520
Stafford County "colored" population in 1890 = 190

Kansas total population in 1900 = 1,470,495
Kansas "colored" population in 1900 = 52,003
Stafford County total population in 1900 = 9,829
Stafford County "colored" population in 1900 = 170

Kansas total population in 1910 = 1,690,949
Kansas "colored" population in 1910 = 54,030
Stafford County total population in 1910 = 12,510
Stafford County "colored" population in 1910 = 127

Kansas total population in 1920 = 1,769,257
Kansas "negro" population in 1920 = 57,925
Stafford County total population in 1920 = 11,559
Stafford County "negro" population in 1920 = 114

Kansas total population in 1930 = 1,880,999
Kansas "negro" population in 1930 = 66,334
Stafford County total population in 1930 = 10,460
Stafford County "negro" population in 1930 = 37

Kansas total population in 1940 = 1,801,028
Kansas "negro" population in 1940 = 65,138
Stafford County total population in 1940 = 10,487
Stafford County "negro" population in 1940 = 24

Kansas total population in 1950 = 1,905,299
Kansas "negro" population in 1950 = 73,158
Stafford County total population in 1950 = 8,816
Stafford County "negro" population in 1950 = 23

Kansas total population in 1960 = 2,178,611
Kansas "negro" population in 1960 = 45,743
Stafford County total population in 1960 = 7,451
Stafford County "negro" population in 1960 = 9

[33] 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.)

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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 (Latitude:)	-98.774532 (Longitude:)	3	(Latitude:)	(Longitude:)
2	(Latitude:)	(Longitude:)	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 Dudrey, & 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.

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.

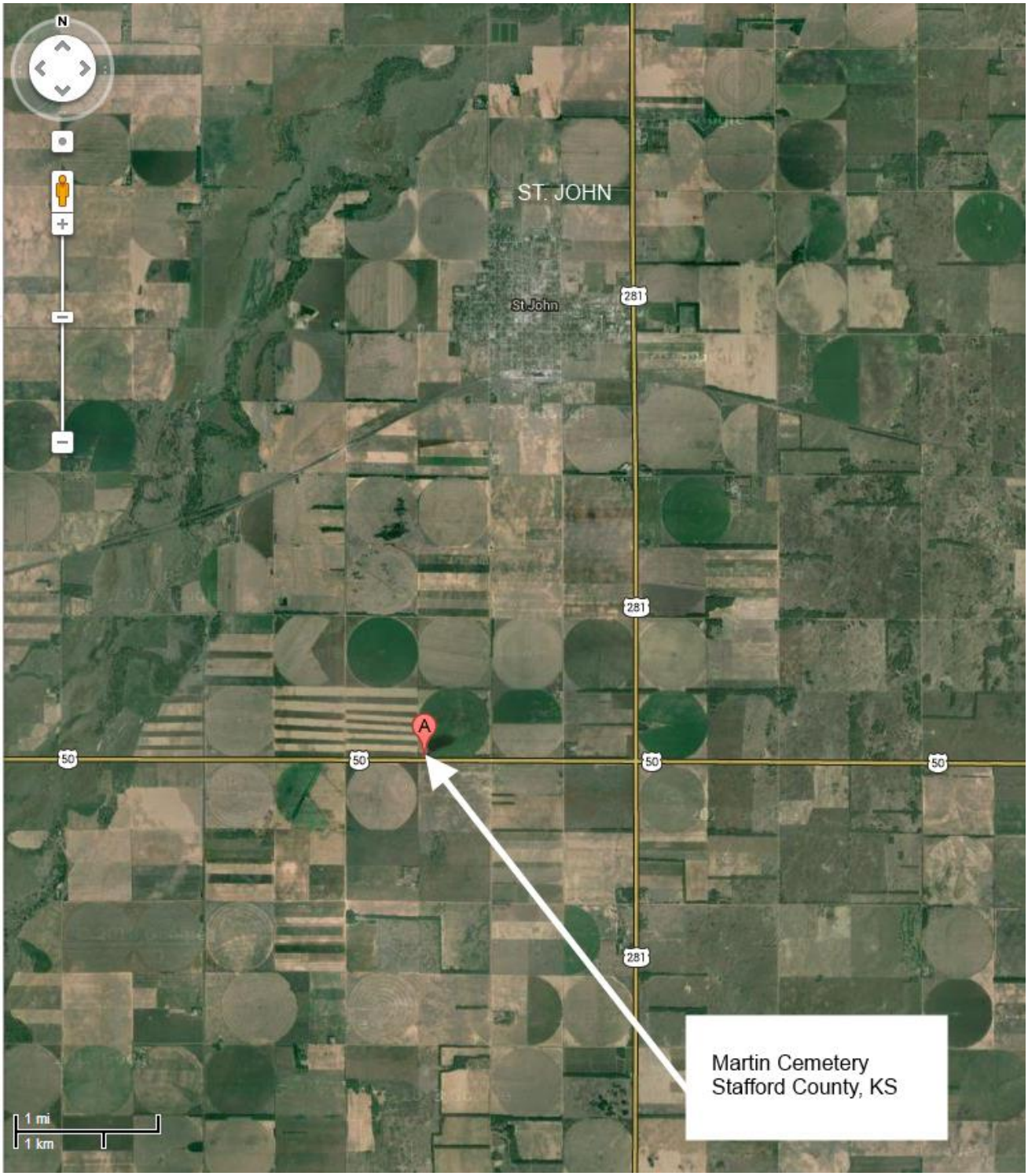


Figure 2: Close-in Aerial Image, Google, 2014. Star indicates approximate location of gravestones.

Figure 3: Snippet of 1953 Kansas Highway Map, showing highway before realignment.

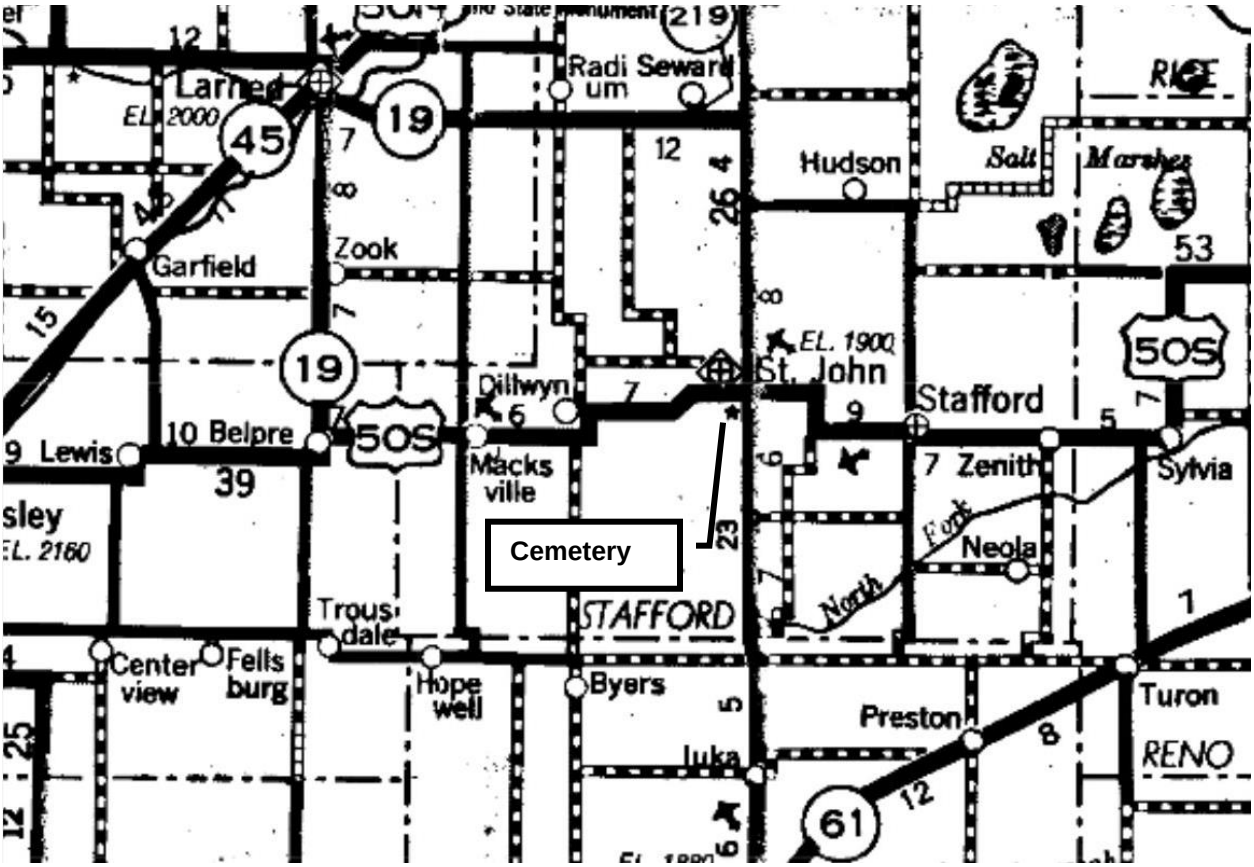


Figure 4: Snippet of 1960 Kansas Highway Map, showing highway after realignment.

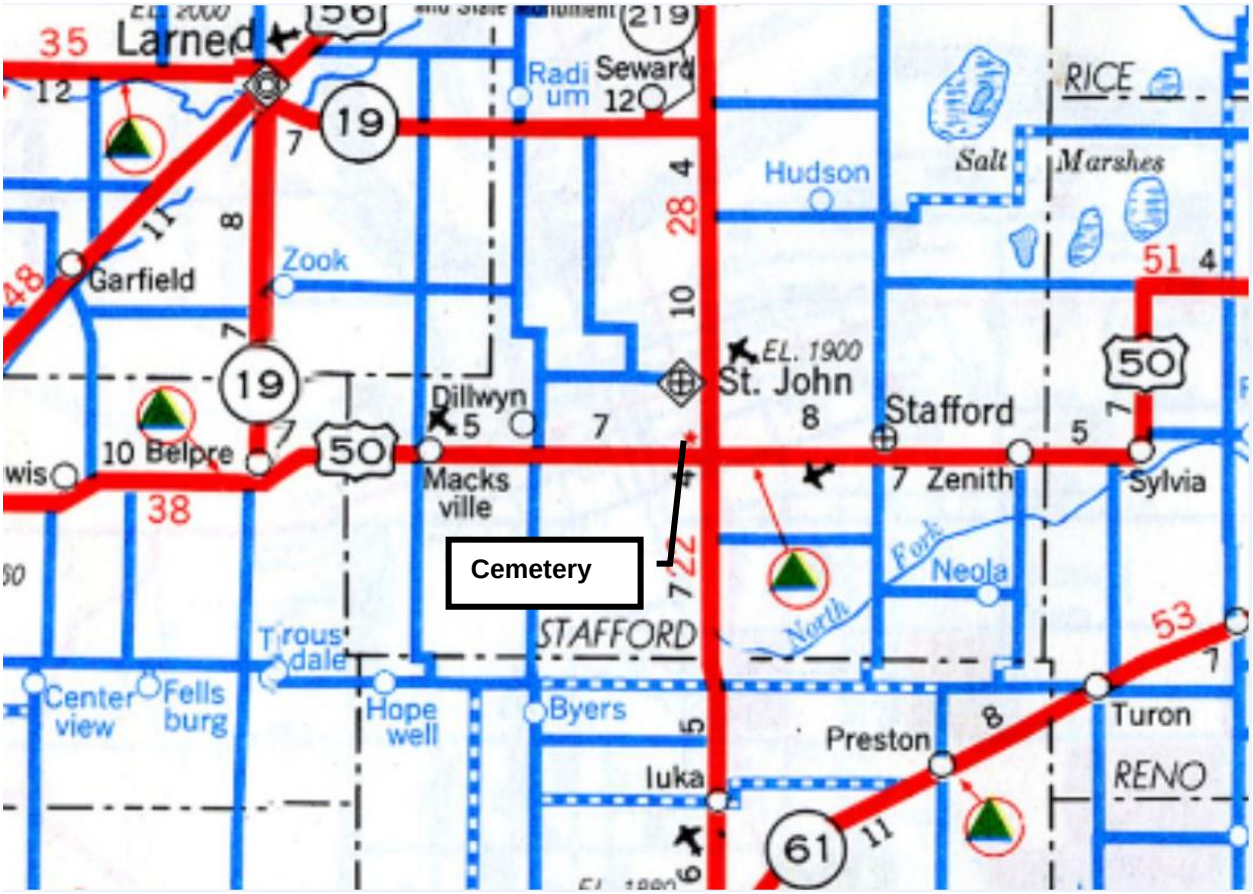
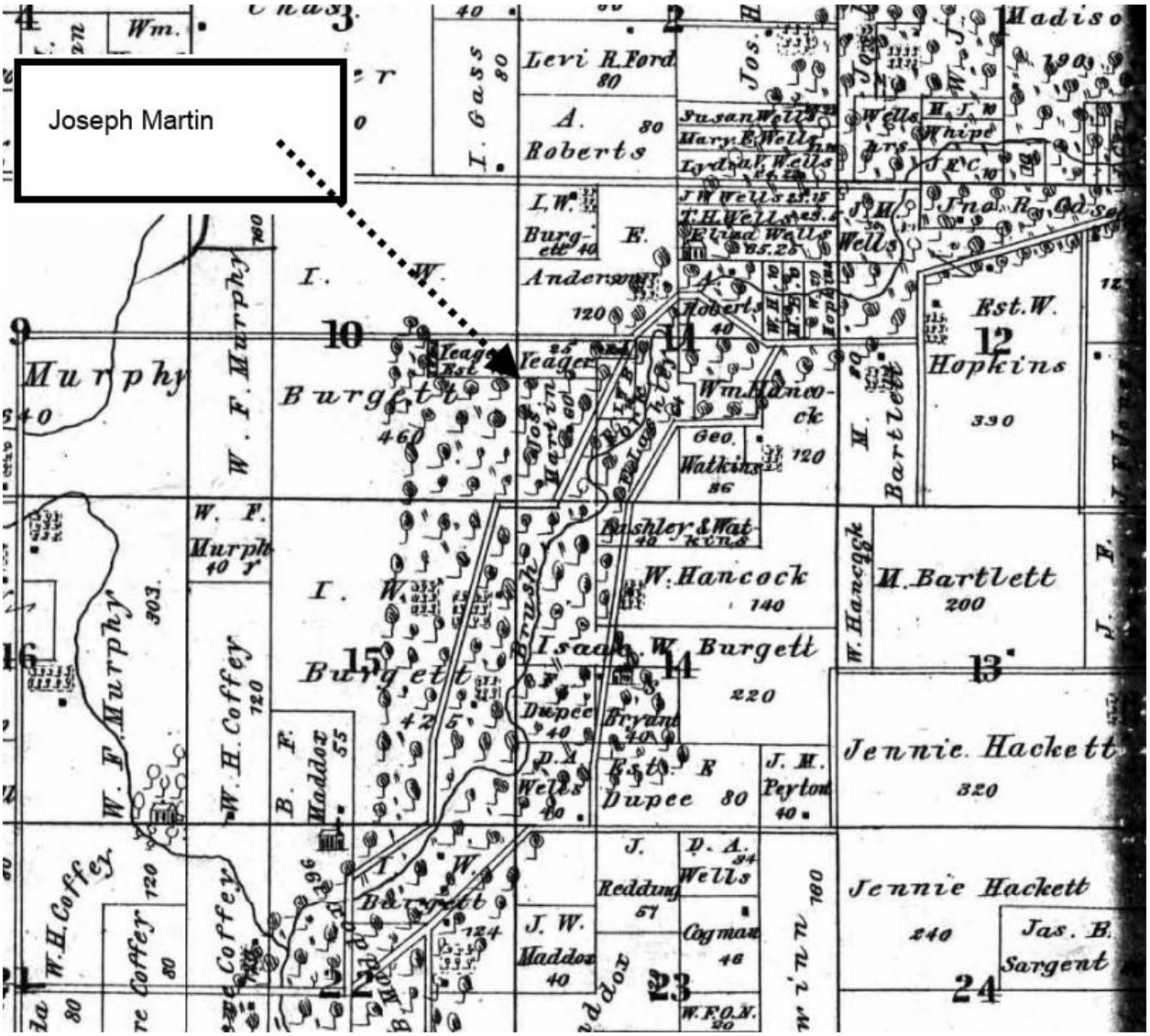
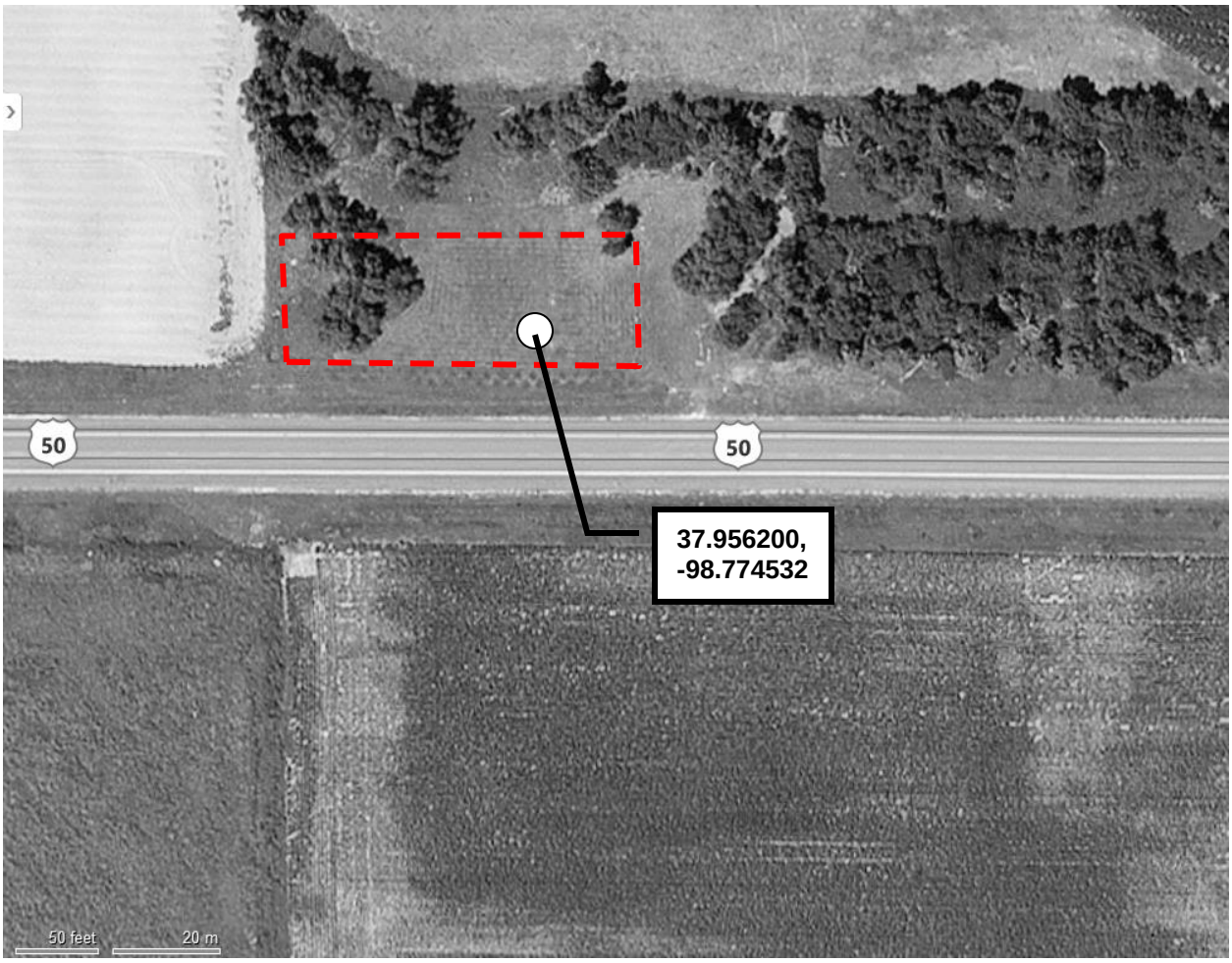


Figure 5: An Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of Douglas County, Illinois. W.R. Brink & Co., 1875.



Boundary Map: Dashed line represents the cemetery boundary. North is up.