**1. NAME**

**COMMON:** Martin Franklin Hanley House

**AND/OR HISTORIC:** Martin Franklin Hanley House

**2. LOCATION**

**STREET AND NUMBER:** 7600 Westmoreland Avenue

**CITY OR TOWN:** Clayton

**STATE:** Missouri

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

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<td>Object</td>
<td>Both</td>
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**PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)**

- Agricultural
- Commercial
- Educational
- Entertainment
- Government
- Industrial
- Military
- Religious
- Private Residence
- Park
- Public Residence
- Transportation

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

**OWNER'S NAME:** City of Clayton

**STREET AND NUMBER:** 10 North Bemiston Avenue

**CITY OR TOWN:** Clayton

**STATE:** Missouri

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

**COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:** Recorder of Deeds, St. Louis County Courthouse

**STREET AND NUMBER:** 7900 Forsyth Street

**CITY OR TOWN:** Clayton

**STATE:** Missouri

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

**TITLE OF SURVEY:** Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue

**DATE OF SURVEY:**

**DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:** State Historical Society of Missouri

**STREET AND NUMBER:** Corner, Hitt and Lowry Streets

**CITY OR TOWN:** Columbia

**STATE:** Missouri

**CODE:** 29
The Martin Franklin Hanley House, facing east from the highest point on what was once a 112 acre farm, is a traditional, central hall, rectangular plan, two-and-one-half story house with a full basement built in the mid-1850's. Constructed of soft brick laid according to the American bond method, it has a pedimented two-story front portico, a two-story rear gallery and a low-sloping gable roof with parapet ends featuring linked twin chimneys. Accompanying the house, but not attached to it is a summer kitchen, a privy, a well and the foundations of a forge and a barn. Also on the grounds are several turn-of-the-century gardens and a picket fence. The property, house and outbuildings are being excavated, studied and restored.

EXTERIOR

The east facade of the house is five bays wide, symmetrically arranged with a doorway flanked by four windows, two to either side at both the first and second story levels. The ground floor entrance consists of a four-paneled single door with glass transom lights and sidelights. It is framed with pilasters supporting a common entablature with architrave, frieze and cornice. The second story doorway is identical with the exception that it lacks the transom lights. All the windows are double-hung, six-over-six light sash with black wood shutters. Those at the first floor level have wood sills and no lintels, while those at the second story level have both wood sills and lintels.

A two-story, gray-painted, wood portico extends across the three central bays of the east facade. It consists of four, square-shaped columns, nineteen feet high, that support the balcony on the second story and the entablature above. The porch floor at first floor level is supported by a stone foundation. A slightly decorative wood balustrade surrounds both galleries.

The north and south elevations are identical in design. Each wall terminates with double chimneys coupled by a parapet, and the windows of each end are located between the chimney flues which are flush with the outer walls. Two windows are paired between the flues at the first and second story levels, while only one central window is located at the attic level. The side windows are identical with those on the front.
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### SPECIFIC DATES

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### AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Martin Franklin Hanley House, built in the mid-1850's in what is now Clayton, Missouri is significant as one of the only ordinary Missouri houses of its style and period to have survived until this day without major change or loss of original furnishings. This significance is enhanced by the fact that the building is in good condition and is being restored. The Hanley house has further significance in that it is the oldest remaining structure in Clayton, Missouri and has on its property the oldest and largest black oak tree in the state. (St. Louis Post Dispatch, April 24, 1968.)

Brick, two-story, central-hall plan houses like the Hanley House were once prevalent in Missouri, particularly in the St. Louis area, but most examples of these were destroyed in the wake of urban and suburban development. Such losses, although unfortunate, enrich the value of the surviving examples, and the Hanley House now stands alone as the only antebellum home in the midst of a rapidly growing area of new highrise office buildings and modern apartments.

Martin Franklin Hanley, the original builder and owner of the house, was born in West Virginia in 1814, and came to St. Louis County as a farmer and blacksmith in 1837. In 1846, he purchased 112 acres of farm land eight miles west of the St. Louis river front, and on May 16, 1855, began the construction of the present house. For the sake of the view, Hanley chose the highest point on his property for the home site, and built the spacious house under the spread of a then two-hundred year old black oak tree. (Ethel S. Kunzelman, Historical Research compiled for the restoration of the Martin Franklin Hanley House. Xerox copies on file, Missouri State Park Board, P. O. Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Building, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101).
**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**


Konzelman, Ethel S. *Historical Research compiled for the restoration of the Martin Franklin Hanley House*. Xerox copies on file, Missouri State Park Board, P.O. Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Building, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101.


Thomas, W. L. *History of St. Louis County, Missouri*. St. Louis: 1911.

**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

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**APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:** One

**LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES**

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**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE: Sheila M. Hannah, Research Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION: Missouri State Park Board

State Historical Survey and Planning Office

STREET AND NUMBER: P.O. Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Building

CITY OR TOWN: Jefferson City

STATE: Missouri

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

Name: Joseph Jaeger, Jr.

Title: Director, Missouri State Park Board, and Missouri State Liaison Officer

**NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date
6. MARTIN FRANKLIN HANLEY HOUSE

The Building Art in St. Louis: Two Centuries (local)
1964
George McCue
The St. Louis Chapter, American Institute of Architects
St. Louis, Missouri

Historic American Building Survey (federal)
1965
Temporarily held in the HABS Office pending transmittal to the Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Missouri State Historical Survey (state)
1968
Missouri State Park Board
P.O. Box 176
1204 Jefferson Building
Jefferson City, Missouri
The west facade of the building retains the basic symmetry of design. The first story level has two rear doors: one, on center leading to the stair hall, the other immediately to the south giving access to the southwest corner room. The two doors are four-paneled with wood frames. They are flanked by two evenly spaced windows to the north and a single window to the south. The windows are of the same type used for the rest of the structure. The second story has a centrally placed window as opposed to a door, which is flanked with a similar window and door to either side. This results in an alternation of windows and doors across the five bays.

A double-story, gray-painted, wood gallery extends the full length of this rear elevation. Each story is supported by six, square wood posts and enclosed by an undecorated wood balustrade of square uprights. The gallery roof is an extension of the pitch of the main roof but at a slightly reduced slope. Like the main roof, it is covered with dark gray, asbestos shingles made to imitate the original shakes, since actual wooden shingles cannot be used in Clayton due to a strict city fire law.

INTERIOR

Both the first and second floors adhere to the same basic "four square" floor plan. Each floor has a central stair hall and four rooms, two to either side of the hall. Each room is fourteen feet square, while each hall is an even seven feet wide and extends to the depth of the house. Every one of the rooms has a prefabricated wood fireplace in a plain Greek Revival design common to this region. (St. Louis Post Dispatch, March 29, 1970.) Some were later converted to burn coal and the coal grates still remain. The floors are constructed of painted pine planks, the ceilings are plastered and the walls are plaster covered with paper. Leading from the first to second story is a wood stairway, with continuous handrail, octagonal newel post, turned balusters and decorated stringers.
Modern household conveniences were either never installed in the house or have been removed or concealed by the restorers. Electricity was a very late addition to the house, so there are no interior light fixtures. The only major plumbing addition was a bathroom fitted into the front end of the upper hall, and this has been subsequently removed. A furnace and air conditioner were installed in the cellar, but the ducts have been run through the closets and are virtually invisible.

OUTBUILDINGS

The only original outbuilding remaining on the property is a single-story, two-room kitchen building with a broad overhanging roof on its south side. Set on a limestone foundation, it is constructed of the same soft brick that was used for the house and is roofed with the same dark gray asbestos tile. The south facade of the structure is characterized by two simple doors, while the north is cut by two double-hung, six-over-six light sash windows. The gable walls are of solid masonry, without openings.

A large fireplace is located in the center of the structure and divides the interior space into two rooms. The west room has a brick floor and was used for cooking. The east side has a wood floor and Archaeological excavations, conducted in 1969 under the direction of Robert T. Bray, director of the University of Missouri's Lyman Archaeological Research Center at Miami, Missouri, have uncovered the exact locations of a well, a privy and the full extent of a picket fence. These features are being reconstructed of wood according to old photographs of the house and yard. The excavations also revealed the foundations of a barn and forge, but no plans have been made for the reconstruction of these buildings. The foundations exposed by the excavations have been covered over again.
A landscaping program is also under way and calls for a border of native Missouri flowers with strawberries, raspberries, and grapes in 1890 arrangements to be planted around the house. The plan also includes the planting of native hawthorn, dogwood and red cedar trees.

The description of the physical appearance of the building is based on the research of the Hanley House contributed by Professor Buford Pickens, Washington University, to the Historic American Building Survey, 1965.
8. MARTIN FRANKLIN HANLEY HOUSE

The Hanley family, which consisted of Hanley, his wife Cyrene and their eleven children were slave holders and staunch southern sympathizers during the Civil War. They worked actively on behalf of the Confederacy and often hid Confederate soldiers on their property. At one point, early in the War, the house was actually invaded by seventy-five Union men demanding breakfast, while a troop of Confederates hid in the Hanley's woods. (St. Louis Post Dispatch, June 3, 1934.)

Martin Hanley died in 1879 at the age of sixty-five, leaving the house to his wife. It was then inherited by their daughter, Nancy, who lived in it until her death in 1938. Nancy Hanley's niece, Miss Barbara Yore occupied the house from that time until 1968 when she sold it and its one remaining acre of property to the City of Clayton for $55,000. (Ethel S. Konzelman, Historical Research compiled for the restoration of the Martin Franklin Hanley House. Xerox copies on file, Missouri State Park Board P.O. Box 176, 1204 Jefferson Building, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101.) The city is presently restoring the house and grounds under the supervision of Charles van Ravenswaay, former director of the Missouri Historical Society and current director of the Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware. When restoration is complete, the house will present an authentic image of the everyday life and surroundings of a moderately wealthy pre-Civil War farm family.
9. MARTIN FRANKLIN HANLEY HOUSE

St. Louis Post Dispatch, June 3, 1934
December 19, 1938
April 24, 1968
March 29, 1970
### Photo Log:

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<td>Wayne Davenport</td>
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Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 7. The S end and E façade of the main Hanley House; view from the SE facing NW.
2 of 7. The W rear elevation and gallery of the main house, and the W and S elevations of the kitchen; view from the W facing E.
3 of 7. The N and W elevations of the main house, the kitchen and the reconstructed well; view from the NW facing SE.
4 of 7. Main entrance of main house; view from the E facing W.
5 of 7. Fireplace and chimney closet, second story, SW corner; view from the NE facing the SW.
6 of 7. The wooden sill of the southernmost window of the E façade; view from the E facing W.
7 of 7. Central stair between first and second stories; view from the E facing W.