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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name KEEBLER-STONE HOUSE
other names/site number 111-1660-0069

2. Location

street & number 831 CONSTITUTION STREET not for publication
city, town EMPORIA vicinity
state KANSAS code KS county LYON code 111 zip code 66801

3. Classification

| | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district | <u>2</u> | <u> </u> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <u> </u> | <u> </u> sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <u> </u> | <u> </u> structures |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | <u>2</u> | <u> </u> objects |
| | | | <u> </u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Ramon Powers STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER MARCH 11, 1992
Signature of certifying official KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Allan Byer 4/28/92
Entered in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC; single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC, single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)LATE VICTORIAN; Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone: limestone
walls Wood: weatherboard, shingle
roof Asphalt
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Keebler-Stone House (c. 1886-1887) is located at 831 Constitution Street, Emporia, Lyon County, Kansas (pop. 25,287). The one-and-a-half story, frame, Free Classic, Queen Anne cottage is surmounted with an asphalt shingled, hipped roof with lower cross gables and dormers. The building stands on a rusticated, limestone block foundation. The building stands on a corner lot and maintains an eastern facade orientation, with overall measurements of fifty feet from north to south and seventy-five feet from east to west.

Multiple shingle types sheathe the building; clapboarding covers the main body of the house, diamond shaped shingles clad the porch frieze, applied sunburst motifs decorate the gables. A dentilled cornice with paired brackets accentuates the building's entablature. A full porch wraps around the east facade and northeast section of the northern elevation. Paired Doric columns support the frieze, spindlework balusters comprise the porch's low railing.

A panelled brick chimney with a rusticated limestone base rises from the southeast elevation of the house. Two additional chimneys rise from the center of the truncated roof plane. Metal cresting accentuates the perimeter of the truncated roof plane.

Fenestration is comprised primarily of 1/1, double hung sash of varying sizes. Extensive use of leaded glass uppersash, transoms, and stationary fanlights or rectangular windows is made on the east facade, and north and south elevations. A rectangular bay with a center fixed window surmounted by a leaded glass transom and two side 1/1 windows projects from the eastern facade. Leaded glass windows fenestrate the rectangular and the curved bays which project from the northern elevation, and the angular bay which projects from the southern elevation.

The eastern facade's door and window surrounds profits from a decorative diagonal incision, many of the dormer surrounds are decorated with a repetitive incised bull's eye motif. Access to the house is provided through three single doors located on the

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eastern facade, the northern elevation, and the western elevation.

The interior of the house exhibits a free flowing floor plan on the first floor, with room definition achieved through large doorways, arched openings and nooks. The three fireplaces on the first floor are positioned against angled walls. Carved wooden and incised stone mantles accentuate the fireplaces, glazed hearth and mantle surround tiles further the define the fireplaces. The house exhibits extensive use of Eastlakean and classically inspired carved woodwork on the first level. Hardwood floors and metal floor grates are found on the first level. The ceilings in the main rooms are covered with decorative pressed metal.

The second level is accessed from the front stair as well as a steep back stair from the kitchen. The stairs lead to a narrow hallway, there are several bedrooms and a bath on the second level.

A fire destroyed a portion of the north bedroom in 1983. Water damage after the fire forced the removal of all of the interior walls and the installation of a new heating and electrical system. The woodwork and other fixtures were rehabilitated and/or replaced with exact copies. Most of the woodwork and fixtures are original to the house.

A carriage house (c. 1886-1887) stands to the west of the house, near the alley. The one-story, frame Queen Anne carriage house is surmounted with an asphalt shingled, cross gabled roof. The building stands on a brick foundation. A prominent, one-and-a-half story turret with an asphalt shingled, six-sided roof abuts the northeastern corner of the carriage house. Multiple shingle types cover the building: german lap siding, rectangular shingles, and fishscale shingles. Vertical plank doors and shutters cover the doors and some windows, the windows in the turret are glazed. The carriage house maintains a northern facade orientation, with overall measurements of twenty-five feet from east to west and thirty feet from north to south.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1886-1887

Significant Dates
1886-1887

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
UNKNOWN

Architect/Builder
SQUIRES, CHARLES W.- architect

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Keebler-Stone House (c. 1886-1887) is being nominated to the National Register under criterion C for its architectural significance as a Free Classic, Queen Anne cottage. The building maintains a high degree of architectural and structural integrity. A period carriage house stands to the west of the house, near the alley.

The Keebler-Stone House is a textbook example of a Free Classic, Queen Anne cottage with a hipped roof with lower cross gables and dormers. Its high hipped roof with projecting cross gables comprises the most common Queen Anne house type found in this country. The irregular roof shape and dominant wrap-around porch are hallmarks of the Queen Anne style. Asymmetry is achieved in the building by the off-centered main door and varying placement and size of projecting gables. As a Queen Anne style house, the Keebler-Stone House strives to avoid plain wall surfaces. The combination of multiple shingle types employed on the main body of the building and the porch, and the sunburst patterns above the dormers provide a rich textural diversity. The addition of classical features such as dentils and columns allow the application of the term Free Classic.

"About 35 percent of Queen Anne houses use classical columns, rather than delicate turned posts with spindlework detailing, as porch supports. These columns may be either the full height of the porch or raised on a pedestal to the level of the porch railing; the railings normally lack the delicate, turned balusters of the spindlework type of Queen Anne house. Porch-support columns are commonly grouped together in units of two or three. Palladian windows, cornice-line dentils, and other classical details are frequent. This subtype became common after 1890 and has much in common with some early (asymmetrical) Colonial Revival house. (McAlester, 1984, p. 264)

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Emporia Gazette, 27 December 1934.

Hansch, Steven F. "Keebler-Stone House." (National register nomination draft, 1991).

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. (New York: Knopf, 1984).

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property LESS THAN ONE ACRE

UTM References

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Verbal Boundary Description

THE NOMINATED PROPERTY IS LOCATED ON THE N. 10', LOT 127, AND ALL OF LOT 129 ON CONSTITUTION STREET IN EMPORIA, LYON COUNTY, KANSAS. THE PROPERTY IS BOUNDED TO THE EAST BY CONSTITUTION STREET, TO THE NORTH BY NINTH STREET, TO THE WEST BY AN ALLEY, AND TO THE SOUTH BY ADJACENT PROPERTY LINES.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all property historically associated with the Keebler-Stone House.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title MARTHA HAGEDORN-KRASS, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
organization KANSAS STATE HISTOIRCAL SOCIETY date MARCH 11, 1992
street & number 120 W. 10th telephone 913-296-5264
city or town TOPEKA state KANSAS zip code 66612

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The Keebler-Stone House was constructed for Iva J. Keebler, but is most associated with E. Anna Stone. Keebler is first listed in the Emporia City Directory as living at 831 Constitution Street in 1887, and lived in the house until 1910. Stone (1870-1961) purchased the house. Stone taught piano at Kansas State Normal School (Emporia State University) until her retirement in 1945. She taught piano to hundreds of children at the university and at her home. She studied under Bernard Wagness, John Thomsen, and John Shaum.

Stone sold the house in 1958 at auction for \$8,050. The house changed ownership several times after that. In 1980 the Richard Robins family purchased the home and began a full restoration. A fire destroyed a portion of the north bedroom in 1983. Water damage after the fire forced the removal of all of the interior walls and the installation of a new heating and electrical system. The woodwork and other fixtures were rehabilitated and/or replaced with exact copies. Most of the woodwork and fixtures are original to the house.

Charles Wesely Squires (1851-1934) was the architect for the Keebler-Stone House. He designed many public buildings in Emporia, among them the Lyon County Courthouse, the Century and Union Schools, the Carnegie Library, the Anderson Memorial Library, and the First Presbyterian Church. He also designed many commercial and residential buildings in Emporia. Squires had a statewide practice and during his career he designed 2,700 buildings in Kansas.

Squires came to Emporia in 1879, after studying architecture in Fort Wayne, Indiana. His first year's work was devoted to designing the residences of Dr. J. A. Morse, William Jay, and N. E. Weaver. In 1880 he designed the Emporia High School and the I.O.O.F. Hall. In 1881 he designed the Whitley Opera House, and in 1882 the Welsh Congregational Church. The Keebler-Stone house was a design from his early period of practice, and was somewhat ahead of its time architecturally.

Of Squires, the Emporia Gazette wrote:

Charles Squires built nearly all the grand houses of our eighties and nineties. He was of course the product of his time. He built as other were building, and reproduced the architectural yearnings of Emporians to the last decade of the

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century....He lived to see another day and time. But his own work lives on to tell us something of our fathers and their visions. (Emporia Gazette, 27 December 1934)