

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name George T. Brown House  
Other name/site number 061-2790-0072

2. Location

Street & number 222 S. Jefferson Street  not for publication  
City or town Junction City  vicinity  
State Kansas Code KS County Geary Code 061 Zip code 66441-3530

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  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patricia Selmer DSHPO 11/8/06  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official /Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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):

Edson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

12-27-06

George T. Brown House  
Name of Property

Geary County, Kansas  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**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  
Walls: WOOD  
  
Roof: ASPHALT  
Other: CONCRETE

**Narrative Description**  
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

George T. Brown House  
Name of Property

Geary County, Kansas  
County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register)

- 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 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.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1895

**Significant Dates**

1895

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

UNKNOWN

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository:  
Kansas State Historical Society

George T. Brown House  
Name of Property

Geary County, Kansas  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

**UTM References**  
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	4	6	8	7	7	1	1	4	3	2	1	3	5	3
Zone		Easting				Northing								

2

Zone		Easting				Northing								

3

Zone		Easting				Northing								

4

Zone		Easting				Northing								

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**  
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**  
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

Name/title Susan Jezak Ford

Organization Citysearch Preservation Date April 30, 2006

Street & number 3628 Holmes Street Telephone 816-531-2489

City or town Kansas City State Missouri Zip code 64109

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

Name Kenneth Shandy

Street & number 222 S. Jefferson Street Telephone 785-238-4546

City or town Junction City State Kansas Zip code 66441-3530

**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. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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George T. Brown House  
Geary County, Kansas

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**Overview**

The George T. Brown house is a two-story Queen Anne dwelling built in 1895 at 222 S. Jefferson Street in Junction City, Kansas. The house is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a local example of the Queen Anne style. Much of the frame house's ornamentation comes from its fluctuating wall surfaces and roof gables. Although the footprint is mostly rectangular, the house contains wall dormers, chamfered bays and lower hipped gables. The building's 1895 construction date and classification in the Queen Anne style are supported by fairly restrained materials in the form of clapboard siding, exterior dentil molding, simple interior woodwork and fishscale shingles in the upper gables. Oriented to the east, the house sits on the northwest corner of West Walnut and South Jefferson Streets. It has an irregular hipped asphalt roof<sup>1</sup> with cross-gable dormers, a stone foundation and original clapboard siding. Unless noted, all windows are original with one-over-one double-hung pane configurations.

**East Façade**

The façade of the Brown house is fronted by a full front porch that extends from the house's hipped roof. The porch is supported by concrete Ionic columns on piers of molded concrete blocks placed atop limestone piers. A circular section of the porch on the northeast corner is covered by a conical roof and a simple finial. The porch's balustrade is filled with turned spindles and the crawl space is covered with pieced boards. The floor of the porch is covered with carpet and the ceiling is clad with beadboards.

The house's central entrance is surrounded by two large windows with leaded glass in the upper panes. A large gabled dormer projects from the second story of the façade. Windows in a squared Palladian motif fill the dormer, which is fronted by a short balustrade matching the porch balustrade.<sup>2</sup> The gable's molding returns at the outer edges and the upper portion is filled with fishscale shingles.

**South Elevation**

The south side of the house can be divided into three irregular bays. Moving from east to west (front to rear), the first bay includes the south side of the façade dormer and a chamfered bay set beneath a lower hipped gable. The side walls of the chamfered bay contain narrow windows but the south wall does not. A basement window is present under the south wall of the chamfered bay. The second bay has a gabled wall dormer in the second story containing a pair of windows and fishscale shingles in the upper portion. The first story of the second bay has two windows in the wall and one window in the basement level. A hipped gable projects west from the upper gable in the third bay, originally forming an ell. A small window is present in the second-story wall between these gables. A 1924 sunroom on a concrete foundation now fills most of the juncture on the southwest corner of the house, sitting below the main level of the house. The south wall of the sunroom has three new windows—a central double-hung surrounded by single-paned windows. The westernmost portion of the house's south wall contains a single window in the first story.

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<sup>1</sup> The original roof was likely clad in wood shingles. This is based on the fact that George Brown owned a lumberyard.

<sup>2</sup> Two non-historic statuettes are attached to the balustrade by a reversible method.

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**George T. Brown House**  
**Geary County, Kansas**

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**West Elevation**

The rear of the house contains the 1924 sunroom in the southeast corner, containing two double-hung windows in the west wall. The central lower hipped gable contains the house's kitchen and rear porch. The south half of the gable contains two windows in the wall and a coal door in the basement level. The porch in the house's southwest corner was enclosed sometime after construction. The porch is clad in vertical beadboard with new louvered windows.

**North Elevation**

The north side of the Brown house can be divided into three irregular bays. Viewing from east to west (front to rear), the first bay contains the north side of the façade dormer in the second story and a small window in the first story. The second bay contains a chamfered bay topped with a gabled dormer. The chamfered bay has windows in all three sides, with leaded glass upper panes. The dormer has a pair of windows and fishscale shingles in the upper portion. A window is present in the basement level of this bay. The third bay contains a door to the basement and the enclosed rear porch. The porch has a modern door in the north portion topped with a metal awning surrounded by modern louvered windows. The remaining upper portion of the porch wall is filled with horizontal clapboards and the lower portion is filled with vertical beadboard.

**Garage**

The current owners built a two-car garage west of the house in 1996. The simple gable-end frame structure faces south toward Walnut Street. Two garage doors surround a single entrance door and two gabled dormers project from the roof. The building is not included in this nomination.

**Interior**

The interior of the Brown house retains a very high degree of integrity, including its original floor plan and most of the interior woodwork. All of the interior woodwork is stripped pine and the original floors are also pine. The first story has ceilings that are ten feet tall. The entry, library, living room and dining room on this story are in their original condition, with floor and window moldings, paneled doors and leaded glass windows in the library and living room that date to the house's construction. Door lintels contain egg and dart molding. Five-panel pocket doors separate the living room from the entry. A sunroom, added around 1924, is located in the house's southwest corner. The room has new windows and carpeting. A butler's pantry leading from the dining room to the kitchen contains an original cabinet, but the kitchen has been remodeled, with new cabinets, floor, molding and wainscoting. The enclosed rear porch in the northwest corner of the house has also been remodeled to accommodate a small laundry and a bathroom.

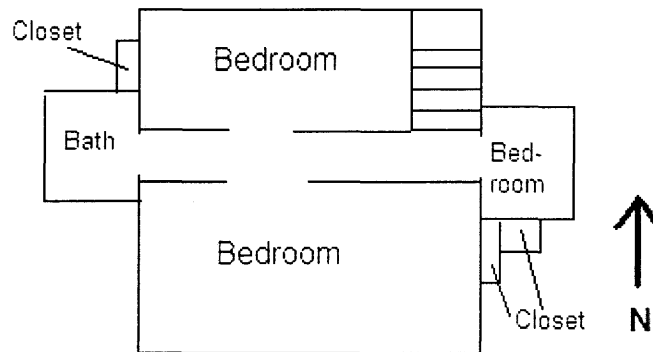
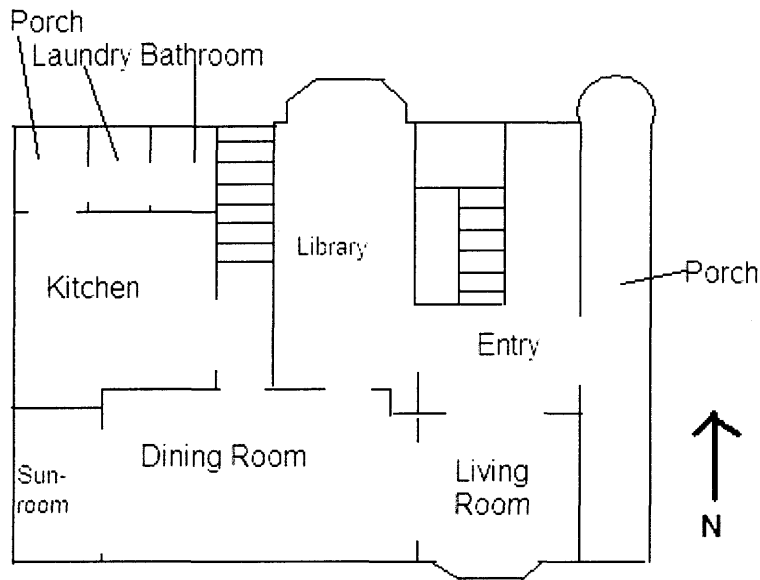
A stairway leads from the house's entry to the second story. The balustrade has turned spindles and simple newels with urn-shaped finials. The second story, with eight-foot ceilings, contains three bedrooms and one bathroom. The woodwork is stripped pine and the floors are carpeted. A central hallway leads to each of the rooms on this story. Each bedroom connects to a closet under the eaves of the house. All windows and doors have simple moldings with broad lintels and all doors have five panels.

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George T. Brown House  
Geary County, Kansas



Floor plans for the first (top) and second stories (bottom) of the George T. Brown house.  
Drawn by Susan Jezak Ford; not to scale.

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**George T. Brown House**  
**Geary County, Kansas**

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The Brown house is in excellent condition. The current owner, Kenneth Shandy, purchased the house with his wife in 1995. The retired couple and their family stripped the woodwork, rewired electricity, remodeled the basement and kitchen, installed new plumbing and refinished all of the floors. The level of painstaking workmanship is very high, ensuring that the house remains in good condition for decades to come.



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National Register of Historic Places  
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Section number 8 Page 5 George T. Brown House  
Geary County, Kansas

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**Overview**

The George T. Brown house, located at 222 S. Jefferson Street in Junction City, Kansas, is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a local example of the late Queen Anne style. The house was built in 1895 for the owner of a local lumber yard. It reflects the turn of the century in ornamentation, but with a design solidly rooted in the Queen Anne style.

**Architecture**

The Brown house is an excellent transitional example of the Queen Anne style. Its very irregular roofline, asymmetrical appearance and clapboard or shingle walls are all significant elements of the style. The form is further supported by a characteristic interior with interconnected spaces and a prominent entry hall. The Queen Anne style is described by Virginia and Lee McAlester in *A Field Guide to American Houses* as the dominant building style from about 1880 until 1900. The authors describe the style as having a steeply pitched roof of irregular shape, a full or partial porch and textured shingles, all aspects found on the Brown house. The Brown house includes a hipped roof with lower cross gables and turned porch spindles, elements found on more than half of all Queen Anne houses.<sup>3</sup> Its interior fits well with Leland Roth's description of a Queen Anne house in *American Architecture: A History*. Roth describes a Queen Anne interior as having a free floor plan arranged around a reception hall that also serves as a stair hall. Main public rooms open to each other by means of broad sliding pocket doors. Interiors also typically contain an abundance of elaborate wood trim.<sup>4</sup> The first story of the Brown house circulates freely and features pocket doors separating the entry from the living room. The house's woodwork, probably originally painted, is plentiful and substantial. The front porch also features a corner tower, an element cited by both sources.

The Brown residence deviates somewhat from the earlier, heavily embellished examples of the Queen Anne style. Ornamentation inside and out is restrained, consistent with its construction date relatively late in the Queen Anne era. The house can be considered representative of the very end of the Queen Anne style, just before it segued into Colonial Revival around 1910. Exterior ornamentation is minimal and interior woodwork is either plain or includes some egg and dart molding. Leaded glass windows are present in two rooms, but these windows are rather subdued compared to those found in Queen Anne houses from previous decades. These design elements are representative of the time period when the Queen Anne style segued into Colonial Revival. The nation's 1876 Centennial Celebration introduced pure examples of Colonial architecture and the movement gained momentum during the late 1800s. Colonial Revival became a leading architectural style in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>5</sup> Its influence is seen on the Brown house in the simplification of Queen Anne flourishes, broken gable moldings and a façade that is nearly symmetrical.

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<sup>3</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995), 263-266.

<sup>4</sup> Leland M. Roth, *American Architecture: A History* (Boulder, CO: The Westview Press, 2000), 242.

<sup>5</sup> McAlester, 239.

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Geary County, Kansas

The Brown house was built of very traditional materials—a stone foundation, wood clapboards and wood shingles in the eaves. The front porch was likely originally supported by wood columns, as concrete was not a popular decorative material until the early 1900s. The porch's concrete posts and columns probably replaced the original supports around 1910. Concrete gained popularity in this country as a decorative building material in the early 1900s and proliferated over the next two decades, taking on a variety of patterns. Thousands of rockfaced concrete block buildings were constructed between 1900 and 1930. The fluted Ionic columns fit in well with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. They would have added a fresh, updated detail to the house when Ida Fitzgibbons inherited it from her father, David Hill in 1910. The columns, placed atop pillars of rockfaced blocks, would have been readily available during this era, making them old enough to have achieved historic significance.<sup>6</sup>

**History of the House**

The George T. Brown house sits on land that was awarded to Alva W. Hicks in 1860, in payment for his military service. The 80 acres known as Hick's Hill was sold to William B. Clarke in 1885 and platted as W.B. Clarke's First Addition to Junction City. Lots 16 through 20 of Block Three were purchased that year by Minnie and Hendrick Houghton, a local real estate agent and nurseryman. The couple purchased the lots for \$850 and sold them to Charles and Fanny Stebbins in October 1887 for \$1500. The Stebbins couple sold the lots to R.H. Hedges in December 1887 for \$1375, who sold the property to George T. Brown for \$1000 in June 1892. It is likely that these early sales reflect attempts at property speculation, as the lots never increased significantly in value and even declined at times.

George and Mary Brown took out a \$700 mortgage on the property in November 1895 and probably built their home around that time. George Brown was a lumber dealer with a lumber yard at 425 N. Washington Street in Junction City. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show that the yard, formerly The Badger Lumber Company, became the Brown & Moses Lumber Yard between 1892 and 1897. The yard, which also sold coal, became the George T. Brown Lumber Yard by 1905. By 1912, the yard had sold to become the Ziegler Lumber Company.

George and Mary Brown, both born in 1853, married in 1875. The 1900 Federal Census lists the couple with six children living in the house—Irene, 23, Edna, 21, Lena, 14, George T., Jr., 10, and twins Charles and Emily, 8. In 1904, the Browns sold the house to David Hill, moving to 303 N. Adams in Junction City.

David Hill purchased the house and accompanying lots for \$4500. This significant increase in the value of the property supports the 1895 construction date. Captain David Hill was a Civil War veteran who had made a fortune in cattle in Colorado. He then invested in Geary County real estate in the 1880s. During his later years, Hill's health and fortune declined, so he moved to 222 S. Jefferson with his wife, Amanda. He lived

<sup>6</sup> Pamela H. Simpson, *Cheap Quick, & Easy; Imitative Architectural Materials, 1870-1930* (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1999), 11-27. No early photographs of the Brown house exist, so it is not known whether the balustrade was also replaced.

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George T. Brown House  
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there until he died in 1910, despite the loss of the use of his legs.<sup>7</sup> The Hill family owned the house until 1937, when it changed hands several times. Martin J. and Vurley McGuire purchased the home in 1945 and owned it for 50 years, raising eleven children there. Kenneth Shandy, the current owner, purchased the house in 1995 with his wife, Iris.

Junction City experienced its most significant building boom between 1880 and 1920. The downtown business district took on its current form during this time<sup>8</sup> and it stands to reason that residential neighborhoods followed suit. The city included several milling operations that were closely tied to railroad development in the 1890s.<sup>9</sup> The local and national availability of building supplies and milled lumber would have made the Queen Anne style a good match for houses in the town. The Brown house, with its 1895 construction date, was built during this busy time in Junction City. The sturdy house in the Queen Anne style is a good representation of a domestic dwelling from this place and time.

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<sup>7</sup> Gaylynn Childs, "Museum Musings," *Junction City Daily Union*, 26 October 2003.

<sup>8</sup> Brenda R. Spencer, *Junction City Downtown Historic District National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, December 2005.

<sup>9</sup> James R. Shortridge, *Cities on the Plains; The Evolution of Urban Kansas* (Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press, 2004), 271.

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**Sources**

- Abstract of Title for Lot 18 and north 1/2 of Lot 19, Block 3, Clarke's First Addition to Junction City, Kansas.  
(Property of owner.)
- Childs, Gaylynn. "Museum Musings." *Junction City Daily Union*, 26 October 2003.
- Federal Census for Geary County, Kansas, 1900.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995.
- Roth, Leland M. *American Architecture: A History*. Boulder, CO: The Westview Press, 2000.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps; Junction City, Kansas. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1892; 1897; 1905; 1912.
- Shortridge, James R. *Cities on the Plains; The Evolution of Urban Kansas*. Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas Press, 2004.
- Simpson, Pamela H. *Cheap Quick, & Easy; Imitative Architectural Materials, 1870-1930*. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1999.
- Spencer, Brenda R. *Junction City Downtown Historic District National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. December 2005.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The George T. Brown house is located on Lot 18 and the south half of Lot 19 in Block 3 of W.B. Clarke's Addition to Junction City, Kansas. The west portion of the property containing the new garage is not included in the nomination. The nomination is bounded by South Jefferson Street on the east, West Walnut Street on the south, the property line on the north and the east wall of the new garage on the west.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries include the city lots currently associated the George T. Brown house.

**Photographic Information**

The following information is the same for all of the photographs:

1. The George T. Brown House
2. Geary County, Kansas
3. Susan Jezak Ford
4. March 10, 2006
5. Digital disk located at Kansas State Historical Society

The following information is applicable to individual photographs:

6. Southwest view
7. #1

6. Northwest view
7. #2

6. Northeast view
7. #3

6. Interior entry, northwest view
7. #4

6. Interior living room, northeast view
7. #5

6. Interior dining room, west view
7. #6