United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS us	e only			
received	APR	7	198	36
date ente	red MAY		8	1986

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

city, town

historic	George W. Smith Ho	use	(NEHBS #	4 FM05-31)
and/or common	Hughes House			
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	West side of 12th	Street between I ar	nd J Streets	NA not for publication
city, town	Geneva	<u>NA</u> vicinity of		
state	Nebraska code	31 county	Fillmore	code 059
3. Clas	sification			
Category district _X_ building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition NA in process being considered	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible X yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	<pre> museum park _X_ private residence religious scientific transportation other:</pre>
4. Own	er of Proper	'ty		
name	Fillmore County B	ank		
street & number	1022 G Street			
city, town	Geneva	NAvicinity of	state	Nebraska
5. Loca	ation of Lega	al Description	on	
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc. Regis	ter of Deeds, Fillr	nore County Courtho	ouse
street & number	N/A			· · · ·
city, town	Geneva		state	Nebraska
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Surveys	
title Nebraska	a Historic Buildings	Survey has this pro	perty been determined e	igible? yes _X_ no
date	On-going			te county local
depository for su	u rvey records Nebraska	State Historical S	Society	
oity town	Lincoln		atata	Nebraska

state

7. Description

Condition	
excellent	deteriorated
_X_good	ruins
fair	uneynoeed

check one eriorated ____ unaltered s ____ altered xposed Check one _X original site ____ moved date ___N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The George W. Smith house is a large frame dwelling of two and one-half stories. The house was built in 1890 in Geneva, Nebraska and is representative of the Queen Anne style of architecture. It is rectangularly shaped in plan and is distinguished by Eastlake details. Distinctive features include a multi-gabled roof, flared second story, and a full frontal, partial side, and small back porch. Walls and gables are textured with decorative panels and siding. The dwelling served as Mr. Smith's home until 1921 and was used as a hospital from 1925 until 1942. A second contributing property is the carriage barn, now converted into a garage, located at the rear of the property. Integrity for both buildings is very high.

George W. Smith's residence is located in Geneva, Nebraska (1980 population: 2400). Geneva was established in 1879 and grew largely as a result of the railroad in 1886. The Smith house was described in 1890, while under construction, to be "the handsomest in the county." (Wilber G. Gaffney, The Fillmore County Story). After completion it was called, "a credit to the town its owner has done so much to build up and improve." (Memorial and Biographical Record of Butler, Polk, Seward, York and Fillmore Counties, Nebraska). The exterior features of the house include walls textured with decoratively carved panels, horizontal wood siding and imbricated shingles. The full frontal porch was originally topped with a balcony for the second floor and had a lattice work base. It has been rebuilt in the last ten years, however, the original turned posts with knobs, spindles, and fan like brackets still remain. The present owners hope to restore the front porch. The small porch located near the back of the house has its original lattice work base. The side porch's balcony still remains. It features diagonally placed spindles on the side rails set off from other diagonally placed members. Pendants are located at the top of the porch between the large turned balusters. Vertical spindles run above this and horizontal panels are between these and the roof line. The facade of this house is characterized by the details of the porch. The large front gable is decorated with three windows that have small multi-colored square lights in the upper sash. These windows are surrounded by diagonal panels which enhance the rest of the gable's surface. Scroll brackets placed at the roof line distinguish the gable from the rest of the facade. The right upper story window is original with two panes placed side-by-side and a paneled arrangement below it. A very prominent chimney projects from the southeast corner of the roof. A large two-story bay window is located on the south side of the house. On the first floor, the center panel has a rectangular pane of stained glass. The other two panels have small multi-colored lights around the top sash border. This is repeated on the window directly opposite the bay. Double doors give access to the entrance of the house. A large open stairway with massive balusters and turned spindles is located in the front foyer. A vertical placed stained glass window is on the wall of the landing. The parlor is entered through pocket doors. The wood within the parlor is cherrywood which is in the floor, moldings, doors, and fireplace. Oak trim is found throughout the rest of the house. Along with the fireplace in the parlor,

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two other fireplaces exist in the house. One in the room beyond the parlor and another upstairs in what was originally used as a sitting room. The original icebox is still in the kitchen including the window to the back of the house where the ice was put in.

In 1925 the Smith house was converted to a hospital by Anna Eggenberger, a registered nurse. It remained a hospital until 1942. Currently the house is being used as a residence.

There is a carriage barn located at the rear of the property. It is a simple one-story frame structure with gable roof. Modern garage doors have replaced the original hinged doors.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance-C		landscape architectur	o roligion
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric		•	. –
1400–1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science
1500–1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture
1600–1699	X architecture	education	military	social/
1700–1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian
<u> </u>	commerce	X Exploration/settlemen	t philosophy	theater
1900–	communications	industry	politics/government	transportation
		invention		other (specify)

Specific dates

1890

Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The George W. Smith house is significant in architecture as a fine example of a vernacular Queen Anne style dwelling. This house, built in 1890, is also significant for its association with early Geneva settler, George W. Smith, two time mayor of the town, who also founded a local banking institution and was very influential in platting the expansion of Geneva and promoting the settlement of this southeastern Nebraska community.

George W. Smith was raised on a farm in New York State and led a varied life as a medical student, drug salesman and grocer in New York before coming to Nebraska in 1873. He settled in the four year old town of Geneva and established a loan office which became the predecessor of the Geneva Exchange Bank. In 1888, this bank became the First National Bank of Geneva which was administered by Smith until he sold his assets in 1899 to devote his time to other interests, mainly real estate and investments.

Since his arrival in Geneva, Smith did much to promote growth and settlement in the town. Through his banking business and also as a partner in a land development company, he platted and promoted the sale of building lots in the First and Second Additions to Geneva in the early 1880's. In 1887, he platted a subdivision in his own name which further expanded the town.

The Smith house is significant architecturally as a very good example of the Queen Anne style of architecture. The house, which also displays Eastlake details, stands out as an architectural landmark in this rural Nebraska community which does possess other "high style" structures, though none of this magnitude. The house and vintage carriage barn have been very well preserved and maintain their historic and architectural integrity. This integrity is enhanced by the property's location on a very large tree-shaded lot.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

	Geograp	hical Data		
Acreage Quadrang UT M Refe	gle name <u>Geneva</u> ,	ty <u>less than one</u> Nebr.	<u>acr</u> e	Quadrangle scale <u>1:24,000</u>
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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