# 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic name</th>
<th>Brown, Shannon, House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other names/site number</td>
<td>KHRI # 177-5058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of related Multiple Property Listing</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 2. Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street &amp; number</th>
<th>1321 Lakeside</th>
<th>not for publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City or town</td>
<td>Topeka</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Code KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Shawnee</td>
<td>Code 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip code</td>
<td>66604</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

[ ] national [X] statewide [X] local


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

Kansas State 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
Shannon Brown House  
Name of Property  

Shawnee County, KS  
County and State  

5. Classification  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Check as many boxes as apply.)</td>
<td>(Check only one box.)</td>
<td>(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x private</td>
<td>x building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing 2 Noncontributing buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register  

0  

6. Function or Use  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions</th>
<th>Current Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Enter categories from instructions.)</td>
<td>(Enter categories from instructions.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling</td>
<td>DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Description  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architectural Classification</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Enter categories from instructions.)</td>
<td>(Enter categories from instructions.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival</td>
<td>foundation: Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>walls: Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roof: Asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary
The Shannon Brown House is located at 1321 Lakeside Drive in the central-Topeka neighborhood of Westboro. Built in 1929, the house sits on the west side of the street fronting the central park (former lake). The two-story, single-family residence portrays the Dutch Colonial Revival style featuring a side-facing gambrel roof with flared eaves and full-width shed dormer on the front and rear facades. The wood frame structure retains original features including clapboard wood siding in varying exposures, a sunroom on the south facade, original multi-light over single-panel wood windows, original paneled wood doors and trim, bookshelves, kitchen cabinets, cedar-lined closets, and light fixtures. Despite three rear additions (1931, 1933 and 1962, the house retains a high degree of architectural and historic integrity on the exterior and interior, clearly portraying the original design by Topeka architect Walter E. Glover. The original gable-front garage was moved to the west at the rear corner of the lot in 1953 after the original lot had been expanded, taking its current form in 1939. The garage was expanded in 2013 with an additional bay on the south. The north bay of the existing garage is the 1929 garage built with the house and has original windows and compatible replacement doors. The house and garage are contributing resources under the nomination.

Elaboration

Setting
Located in central Topeka’s Westboro neighborhood, the Shannon Brown House, built in 1929, was one of the first houses along Lakeside Drive (See Figure 1 at end of nomination). Westboro is bordered by Huntoon Street on the north, Oakley on the east, 17th Street on the south and Gage Boulevard on the west. Developed 1926-1940 by Veale and Linscott, the first homes were built on Shadow Lane and Pembroke Lane southeast of the Brown house. The upper-class neighborhood features architect-designed homes portraying a variety of architectural styles including English Tudor, French Eclectic, English Cottage, Georgian and Dutch Colonial Revival. In addition to its large well-maintained homes, the Westboro area is distinguished by its neighborhood setting with tree-lined meandering streets with single-family homes positioned on individual lots with a common setback from the street, many with small garages located at the rear of the lots.¹

The Shannon Brown House is located in the north-central part of the neighborhood a block and a half south of Huntoon on Lakeside Drive. The west side of Lakeside Drive slopes steeply toward the east where a lake was originally located on the east side of the drive, now a park.² A narrow, paved drive provides access to a rear garage along the north side of the house with a small concrete pad between the house and garage at the northwest corner of the site. A concrete walkway, with brick steps bordered by tiered flower beds, leads to the door in the center of the front facade. Manicured gardens run along the front of the house and north of the drive. A small patio at the southwest corner of the house is surrounded by a grass lawn with flower gardens, shrubs, and mature trees.

Mary Kline who purchased the newly built house on Lot 3, Block 14 from Shannon Brown in 1930 acquired additional land in 1932 and 1939. The first – a pie-shaped slice measuring 15’ at the street front/east, widened the property by expanding into Lot 4, adjacent on the south. Then in 1939, right before Mary Kline sold the house to James Hall, Kline acquired portions of Lots 19 and 20 and the rear/west side of the original Lot 3. The property/lot took its current form with the September 25, 1939, acquisition; the parcel purchased by James Hall on the September 29, 1939, matches the property’s existing legal description.³

A one-story frame garage sits at the northwest corner of the lot. According to original architectural plans, the north bay of the garage is the original structure built with the house in 1929 and originally located immediately off the northwest corner of the house.⁴ The garage shares design features with the house including original wood windows and shutters. The gable-front wood frame structure was moved west to the northwest corner of the lot in 1953.⁵ It was expanded in 2013

¹ This was one of the Westboro design regulations; the garages were not to be visible from the street at the front of the home.
² Westboro Lake (now Westboro Park) was originally a pond on the Cowles’ farm known for ice-skating.
³ Deed Records, Shawnee County Register of Deeds.
⁴ Garage is seen in its original location on a 1942 aerial photo from Shawnee County GIS and a 1953 building permit obtained by John Stutz, homeowner, documents relocating the garage (Kansas State Historical Society).
⁵ A 1953 building permit obtained by John Stutz, homeowner, documents relocating the garage (Kansas State Historical Society); the garage had been moved to northwest corner of the lot, seen on the 1959 aerial photo from Shawnee County GIS.
with a compatible intersecting-gable bay off the south side of the original structure. The garage is a contributing resource with the house.

Exterior
Built in 1929, the two-story frame structure has a concrete foundation and clapboard siding on the exterior. The gambrel roof originally featuring wood shingles, was replaced with composition shingles in the 1990s. The roofline retains two brick chimneys that are painted white: one interior chimney for the stove flue in the original kitchen and an exterior chimney on the southwest facade corresponding to the living room fireplace. A distinguishing feature of the gambrel roof is the flared returned eaves. The clapboard siding is also a defining feature with narrow (4") exposure on the upper facade and wider (7") on the lower facade. This distinction is most visible on the north and south sides at the gambrel-end.

The front/southeast facade is symmetrical with an elliptical arched eave marking the central entrance. The original six-panel wood door is flanked by leaded-glass sidelights over a single wood panel and a shallow fanlight transom. On each side of the entrance is a set of three windows composed of narrow 4/1 double-hung units framing a larger fixed single light. A shed dormer comprises the second floor with a small 8/1 window over the front entry flanked by larger 8/1 double-hung windows on each side. All window openings are distinguished by the original wood shutters with a punched design on the upper panel. Breaking the symmetry, a one-story sunroom extends to the southwest, originally with a low hipped roof. The roof was converted to a flat deck ca. 1940 and a wood railing was installed to enclose a small porch off the master bedroom. The sunroom features original narrow ten-light wood casement windows on the southeast and southwest sides framed by paired squared pilasters at each corner. The original multi-light wood door with narrow four-light sidelights provides exterior access at two rear entrances.

The north and south facades differ due to the sunroom on the south. The upper south facade features the central brick chimney with original window openings flanking the chimney. The original window on the east end was converted to a set of narrow multi-light French doors by 1942 when a second-floor porch was added over the sunroom. The hip roof was removed and a flat deck installed with a perimeter wood railing. As noted above one window was converted to a door to provide access to the porch from the master bedroom.6 Small quarter-round attic windows flank the chimney above the second-floor window and door.

The north facade is similarly configured on the upper facade except it lacks the exterior chimney. Two single 8/1 double-hung wood windows are original to the house's design with a small arched attic window in the gambrel-end. The lower-level openings do not align with the upper windows. There are two 8/1 double-hung units on the east half of the north facade and the original paired casement window over the kitchen sink was expanded in the 1962 kitchen remodel to a set of three, three-light casement windows.

The primary exterior modifications are visible at the rear of the house where a 1931 first-floor rear addition included an extension off the west end of the kitchen providing a pantry and new half-bath on the first floor and a 1933 second-floor sleeping porch that spanned the width of the rear facade built off the original west shed dormer.7 Brick piers framed a ground-floor patio beneath the sleeping porch. The porch was enclosed with multi-light windows on three sides and was accessed via a pair of French doors set in the original center window opening on the west facade. A small primitive bathroom was included at the west end of the sleeping porch, aligning with the new half-bath on the first floor below.

The first-floor addition was expanded slightly to the south in 1962 when a small office was added, and the kitchen remodeled.8 The addition was also designed by Glover and plans are available documenting the changes. The original northern rear door, located at the north end of the west facade, was moved to the north side of the rear addition – the original door remains, relocated on the rear addition. Likewise, the original center rear door that aligned with the main stair, was relocated to the east side of the office addition, the original six-light over three-panel wood door was relocated to the new opening. Two of the brick piers were removed for the office addition in 1962 but one remains at the southwest corner. A three-part window that matches windows on the front facade remains on the south end of the west facade and a three-light casement window was located in a downsized original window opening on the north end of the west facade in

6 Second-floor sleeping porch is visible in 1942 aerial photo, illustrating asymmetrical roof that extends further to the west than on the east/front. The second-floor porch over the west sunroom also appears in the 1942 photo.

7 6 Apr 1931 City of Topeka Building Permit to Clayton Kline, 1231 Lakeside for 1-story addition 10x13' and 2 May 1933 City of Topeka Building Permit, C.A. Kline, 1321 Lakeside for 2nd story addition 30 x 10'. Permits available at Kansas State Historical Museum Library.

8 Glover and Newcomb, Residence Addition and Remodeling for Mr. and Mrs. John G. Stutz, 20 April 1962.
the half-bath. This final first-floor rear addition in 1962 brought the house to its existing footprint. The additions are compatible with the original house and are not visible from public view.

The second-floor sleeping porch was remodeled in the 1990s, but that project involved no change in footprint. The primitive bathroom was expanded into a full bathroom and the former sleeping porch was converted to a sitting room and additional closet space. A horizontal six-light window with arched fanlight transom was located on the north end of the sleeping porch in the expanded bathroom and two four-light casement windows were located on the south end of the west facade. These windows and wood clapboard matching the original upper facade, replaced the multi-light windows around the three sides of the sleeping porch that had been built in 1933.

**Interior**
The main entrance is from the front door on the east, leading directly into the living room with an open stair opposite the entry. The wood stairway has stained and varnished treads and painted risers with a curved lower step. Painted turned wood balusters support a shaped top rail (varnished finish) that curves around a round newel post at the bottom stair. A fireplace on the south wall of the living room was modified with the existing paneled wood surround in a 1959 remodeling. The original fireplace is detailed on the original architectural drawings. Elliptical arched openings with wood casings access the sunroom in the southwest corner of the living room and the dining room in the northeast corner. A second elliptical arched opening to the sunroom on the southeast living room wall was infilled perhaps as part of the 1959 modifications in the living room. Living and dining rooms feature original plaster walls and ceilings, hardwood floors, wood trim, and original light fixtures.

The kitchen, accessed through the dining room or rear entry foyer, has been remodeled on at least two occasions but retains some original features including wood cabinets on the south wall. The original plans illustrate a very small kitchen and enclosed breakfast nook aside a rear entry foyer. The area was first remodeled with the 1931 addition that added a pantry and half-bath off the west end of the kitchen. Drawings for the second rear addition in 1962 illustrated removal of partition walls for the breakfast nook and moved the entry foyer west into the rear addition allowing for a larger kitchen. The 1962 project involved a kitchen remodel with brick veneer walls, expanded north window over the kitchen sink, and contemporary cabinetry - modifications that were reversed in 2008 when the current owner purchased the house. One set of original Mission-style flat panel wood cabinets (painted) that remained in the house was relocated back into the kitchen in 2008. Compatible new cabinets were installed on the north wall. Additional replica cabinets were installed in the rear foyer/pantry and a second original cabinet was located in the corner beside the rear door. The 1962 project added a small office on the south end of the rear addition with both rear doors relocated to the expanded addition. An enclosed stair accessed from the west leads to the basement, under the main open stair. The basement houses a finished recreation room and bathroom as well as, unfinished mechanical and storage space.

The second floor is accessed from the main stair in the living room which remains open with a railing around the stair opening in the second-floor corridor. The original plan configuration consisted of two bedrooms on the north, a bathroom in the center of the east side, a larger master bedroom in the southeast corner and a den in the southwest corner. There have been no major changes in plan configuration today; the den is used as fourth small bedroom. Hardwood floors, plaster walls and ceilings are in place throughout the bedrooms; the bedrooms all retain their original cedar-lined closets, and the original bookshelves flank the door in the original den. The original cast-iron tub remains in the bathroom and a clothes chute, shown on the original drawings, was converted to a chase when the house was air-conditioned. Original doors are two-panel wood doors with glass knobs. Door and window casings and baseboards are original throughout but have formerly been painted while some doors and trim retain their original stained and varnished finish. Original lighting remains in the second-floor corridor and steam radiators are in place throughout, heated by a steam boiler in the basement. The west end of the second floor is the sleeping porch added in 1933 with a primitive bathroom on the north end. The enclosed sleeping porch was accessed from a pair of narrow multi-light French doors located in the original central window opening; those doors remain today. A 1990s remodeling of the sleeping porch involved expansion of the bathroom and the addition of a sitting room and closet space on the former porch. Trim and finishes on the former porch include sheetrock walls and ceilings and a hardwood floor (original to construction of the porch). The bathroom finishes and fixtures date to the 2018 remodeling when closet space was expanded, and the bathroom remodeled. Finishes in the rear addition are compatible with the original house.

**Integrity**
The original plans by Topeka architect W. E. Glover are available for the house, labeled “Residence for Mr. and Mrs. Shannon Brown” and dated 1929. The only deviations from the original plans appear to be moving the sunroom door from the east to west sides and the style of the three-part windows with a fixed center light versus a double-hung center.
window illustrated on the drawings. The primary exterior changes since construction are removal of the wood shingle roof and installation of a composition shingle roof in the 1990s, relocating the original garage to the northwest corner of the expanded parcel in 1953, and a 2013 expansion of the garage. The known alterations to the house include the addition of an open porch over the sunroom and the related conversion of one window to a door for access to the porch from the master bedroom ca. 1940. In 1931 the first rear addition included a small first-floor expansion for a half-bath and pantry followed by the addition of a full-width sleeping porch off the west shed dormer on the second floor in 1933. The sleeping porch covered a patio at the rear of the house. A second first-floor rear addition is documented with 1962 drawings that involved an office addition on the south side of the rear addition and relocating the original rear entrances (moving the original doors). In the 1990s, the second-floor sleeping porch was converted to a sitting room, additional closet space and a full bath, eliminating the windows around the perimeter of the porch and installing clapboard siding and new smaller windows. The rear additions are not visible from the street and the garage is barely visible. From the front, the exterior of the house clearly conveys its original design. The expansion of the parcel in 1932 and 1939 and moving of the garage in 1953 are included in the period of significance (1929-1962). Only two primary modifications fall outside the period of significance: the 1990s conversion of the second floor sleeping porch to a new function with the exterior of the porch modified and the expansion of the garage in 2013.

The interior of the house, including most features and finishes, closely matches the original design. The first two rear additions are documented by building permits in 1931 and 1933. Architectural drawings by Glover and Newcomb in the late 1950s and early 1960s document the second first-floor rear addition and some interior remodeling projects including 1) a new fireplace surround and addition of bookshelves in the living room which likely included infill of a second arched opening to the sunroom, east of the fireplace; 2) expansion of the second-floor bathroom into master bedroom and addition of shelves flanking the expanded bathroom into the master bedroom; and 3) remodeling of the kitchen. With the exception of the 1959 fireplace surround and southeast arched opening to the sunroom, these modifications were all reversed in 2008. This leaves the primary interior modifications being the three rear additions including the second-floor sleeping porch and two small first-floor additions resulting in the expanded kitchen, addition of half-bath, small office, and relocation of the two rear entrances. The 1962 kitchen modernization was reversed in 2008 returning the kitchen to its original character with original and replica cabinets and new hardwood floor. The second-floor bathroom on the former porch was remodeled again in 2013 with new fixtures and finishes. The house retains original doors and windows, wood trim (some painted) and a variety of original light fixtures.

The Shannon Brown House retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association reflecting its original design and construction in 1929 and rear additions in 1931, 1933, and 1962, all within the period of significance. The property retains a moderate to high degree of integrity of setting with the 1953 relocation of the original garage and its 2013 expansion. The rear additions to the house do not significantly affect the integrity of design, materials, or workmanship as the placement and execution is compatible with the original design and construction of the house.
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.)

- 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.
- 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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1929 – 1962

Significant Dates

1929, 1931, 1932, and 1933

1939, 1953, and 1962

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Glover, W.E.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the home’s construction in 1929 and includes the 1933 & 1939 lot expansion and 1931 and 1933 rear additions, the 1953 relocation of the garage, and spans to 1962 when the house took its current footprint with a second minor first-floor rear addition designed by Walter E. Glover, designer of the original 1929 house. The period of significance includes twenty years of the home’s history under ownership of prominent Topekan, John G. Stutz, who purchased the house in 1942 and remained there for forty-eight years.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

None
Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary
The Shannon Brown House at 1321 Lakeside Drive, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, is being nominated to the National Historic Register under Criterion A for its historic association with the growth and development of Topeka's affluent Westboro Neighborhood, and Criterion C as an example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style of single-family homes, an under-represented subtype of Colonial Revival-style residences. The house, built in 1929 for Mr. and Mrs. Shannon Brown, was designed by Topeka architect W. E. Glover located on Lakeside Drive in the Westboro neighborhood that was being developed by partners Tinkham Veale and M. Roy Linscott. Driven by the wide acceptance of the personal automobile and thriving economy of the 1920s, the Westboro neighborhood reflects the city's growth and, specifically the move toward new residential neighborhoods outside of the city center. The Shannon Brown House is nestled in the heart of the upper-class neighborhood characterized by winding tree-lined streets, spacious lots with common setbacks and large architect-designed, single-family homes many constructed in the 1920s and 1930s reflecting a variety of architectural styles. Although there is no historic district designation, the Westboro neighborhood is distinguished by its level of historic and architectural integrity. The character of the neighborhood and its residences is well preserved and protected with a 2013 Neighborhood Conservation District designation by the City of Topeka. This nomination would be the first listing in the Westboro neighborhood, and it is a great example and has excellent integrity.

A sub-style of the Colonial Revival style of architecture, the Dutch Colonial Revival-style is characterized by its gambrel roof form and symmetrical facade with accentuated central entrance and multi-light windows. The Brown House is an excellent example of the style distinguished by its gambrel roof with flared eaves, full width shed dormers, and symmetrical front facade with multi-light windows flanking a finely detailed central entrance. Significant on a local level in the areas of community development and architecture, the period of significance for the Shannon Brown House is 1929–1962 spanning from its original construction to the final rear addition that occurred in 1962. This period includes the expansion of the original lot in 1932 and 1939; three rear additions 1931, 1933, and 1962, and relocation of the garage in 1953.

Elaboration
Development of an Affluent Residential Neighborhood Outside the City Center
By 1920, Topeka, Kansas, was a bustling town of just over 50,000 residents, having added more than a third of its population in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The population growth drove a construction boom that lasted through the decade and included four auto garages in downtown doubling the number of parking spaces (1920) and $2M in construction of new apartment houses near the city center (1928). During this era Topeka expanded as nine annexations increased the city limits nearly three miles south and west of the city's historic business district. Downtown Topeka, like every other growing American city, had become clogged with automobiles in the 1920s, driving middle- and upper-class homeowners outside the city's core. New neighborhood development had begun in Topeka in the 1890s in College Hill, followed by Elmhurst in 1909, and Gage Front in 1922. Gage Front (fronting Gage Park) filled with single-family homes west of downtown in the early 1920s, while Elmhurst and College Hill experienced new construction and renovation of existing buildings in the same decade. Elmhurst, nestled between SW Tenth Street and SW Huntoon, became known for its abundance of Prairie and Craftsman bungalows and remained a popular address through the 1920s and early 1930s. Local developers recognized the potential for further residential development and turned to the farmland surrounding the city.

In 1925, a Topeka native began to consider developing a new upscale neighborhood outside of town. The grandson of two Topeka pioneers, Tinkham Veale (1884-1966), a lawyer and Shawnee County Attorney (1921-1925), discussed his idea with friends, two of whom suggested partnering with a man they knew from their time in Kansas City. Veale met Melville Roy Linscott (1880-1965) and the two quickly recognized their shared interest in a neighborhood development of

---

10 *Topeka Daily Capital*, 20 May 1928.
their own design. Linscott had worked as a planner for J.C. Nichols for fourteen years, helping to plan and develop Nichols’ Country Club Plaza shopping district and Country Club District residential area in Kansas City, Missouri. Veale and Linscott acquired the 160-acre Henry B. Cowles farm from siblings Alice M. and Henry B. Cowles, Jr. in 1926, then located at the extreme southwest edge of Topeka.\textsuperscript{13} They platted the neighborhood and filed their new residential development with the City of Topeka on August 2, 1926 and named the new neighborhood Westboro. Veale and Linscott planned and oversaw development of the area that included numerous designs and building regulations to which the neighborhood still adheres. Linscott’s Colonial Revival “Pennsylvania farmhouse” residence at 3155 Shadow Lane was the first in the Westboro neighborhood, followed by Veale’s Mediterranean Revival home at 1525 Pembroke Lane.

Tinkham Veale had turned to Topeka architect W. E. Glover to design his downtown office building at 909-911 S. Kansas Avenue in 1923 (NR, 2006). The partnership continued with Veale’s and his sister’s Westboro homes at 1535 Pembroke Lane and 3127 Shadow Lane, as well as The Pennant Building at 915 S. Kansas Avenue downtown.\textsuperscript{14} Glover designed numerous other residences in the Westboro neighborhood including 3130 Shadow Lane, 3314 Westover Rd, 3126 Canterbury Lane, and at least sixteen other homes between 1926 and 1940.\textsuperscript{15} He also designed the West Mart including additions through the 1960s. Some of Glover’s home designs were used as models in the Garlinghouse Catalog of Homes.

While a majority of Westboro homes were built between 1926 and 1940, the neighborhood saw new construction each decade for the next fifty years. The varied architectural styles of the early homes characterize the neighborhood and area homeowners have long worked to protect and preserve their distinguished neighborhood. In 2013, the Westboro Homeowners Association submitted a Neighborhood Conservation District application to Topeka’s City Council. The goal was to “protect the established character and property values of the Westboro neighborhood” by providing guidelines to allow homeowners to “upgrade and modernize their homes for long-term marketability, thus ensuring that the Westboro neighborhood remains desirable for future generations.”\textsuperscript{20} Westboro homeowners highlighted the scarcity of Topeka neighborhoods developed in the 1920s and 1930s that have maintained their integrity. In the wake of population boom following World War II many of Topeka’s neighborhoods including Elmhurst, Holliday Park, and Bethany Square succumbed to re-zoning of single-family to multi-family housing.\textsuperscript{21} Westboro fought the pressure and maintained Tinkham Veale and Roy Linscott’s 1926 vision of their community. Westboro’s application explained that the “architecturally detailed houses, combined with the street space defined by the house placement on the lots and the meandering street lanes, create an inviting and interesting environment for pedestrians and visitors.”\textsuperscript{22} Topeka City Council agreed and approved Westboro’s Conservation District on December 16, 2013.\textsuperscript{23}

\textsuperscript{13} On June 1, 1860, Henry B. Cowles granted the patent for the land that was awarded to Justin Parsons, a private in the Revolutionary War, under the authority of the Scripts Warrant Act 1855.
\textsuperscript{14} The Pennant Cafeteria, now called The Pennant is still in business in 2021 at 915 S. Kansas Avenue.
\textsuperscript{16} Marjorie Schnacke, 5.
\textsuperscript{17} The rule that was amended in the 1950s when a homeowner was wheelchair-bound. Schnacke, 6.
\textsuperscript{19} \textit{Topeka State Journal}, 17 May 1938.
\textsuperscript{22} \textit{Westboro Neighborhood Conservation District Document}.
\textsuperscript{23} Ibid.
In 1935 Roy Linscott sold his share of the Westboro development to Veale and moved to California. Tinkham Veale established his private law practice after resigning as Shawnee County Attorney in 1925 and continued to practice law in conjunction with his development projects. Veale was associated with two prominent Kansas political cases: the Governor Jonathan Davis bribery trial in 1925 and the Finney Bond Scandal in 1933-34 (defending State Treasurer Tom Boyd). Veale also argued a lesser-known civil rights case in 1941 that is believed to be the precursor to the more famous Brown v. Board of Education case – Graham v. Topeka, which went to the U.S. Supreme Court. The Kansas Bar Association presented Veale with a 50-year award in 1960 for his "long and valued contribution to the legal profession." Upon his death the association wrote a memorial for the lawyer and developer. In it they stated that Veale’s development work was “pioneering,” required mettle to maintain through the Great Depression, and sustain for more than thirty years. Veale maintained his law office in his building at 909-911 S. Kansas Avenue, still owning the building at the time of his death in 1966. He and his wife lived in their house at 1535 Pembroke Lane until their deaths less than three weeks apart in 1966. Veale was known for his vigilance in maintaining the high standards of his and Linscott’s original ideas for the Westboro neighborhood. While a homeowners’ association was included in the original deeds to Westboro homes, it was not formed until 1977.

Walter Earl Glover was born on May 29, 1889, in Terre Haute, Indiana, and his family moved to Topeka when he was fourteen. After attending Kansas State University, he transferred and graduated from the University of Illinois with a Bachelor of Science in Architecture in 1915. He worked for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (ATSF) Railroad from 1915 to 1918; followed by work with the architectural department of the U.S. Navy during World War I. After the war he married Mary Louise Pontius. The couple would raise three children in the College Hill neighborhood where they would reside until Glover’s death in 1969. W. E. Glover was a member of the American Institute of Architects, serving as the organization’s president 1935-36. Additionally, he was actively involved in numerous Topeka civic organizations including the Civilian Club, Chamber of Commerce, and the Rotary Club.

Glover established his architectural practice in Topeka in 1919, later partnering with Edwin Newcomb. Glover’s influence can be seen throughout Westboro, in other Topeka neighborhoods, in downtown Topeka, and in cities around the state. At least six buildings he designed are listed in the National or State Register including the Chi Omega Sorority House (University of Kansas) in Lawrence (State Reg.,1983); East Topeka Junior High (2004); Agra Consolidated School (2005), Houses within the Holliday Park Historic District I (2002); the J.A. Shoemaker House (2009); the Tinkham Veale Building in downtown Topeka (2006); and the Wabaunsee County Courthouse (2002).

Other Glover commissions include Westmoreland High School, Disney School, Topeka’s Fire Stations No. 6 & 7, Shawnee State Bank Building, the original Security Benefit Administration campus (that became Menninger Clinic), the Life Insurance Building, the Charles M. Sheldon Community House, the Stormont Hospital, and the 1937 home of Kansas Governor Alfred M. Landon. New Deal Works Programs kept many architects including Walter Glover employed during the Depression. Known public school buildings designed by Glover in the 1930s include: Tecumseh School District No. 7, Weir High School Gym, Centralia School, Hillsboro High School, Wabaunsee High School, Vermillion School Gym, Courtland School and Seneca Grade School and Junior High. Glover and Newcomb continued to design public school buildings in the 1940s and 1950s including: Axtel High School, Perry Elementary School, Clifton Rural High School, Rochester District 43 School in Topeka, and Berryton Elementary and High School.

28 Schnacke, 9.
Along with a number of Westboro residences, Glover designed Westboro’s shopping area called Westboro Mart in 1931. Resembling Kansas City’s Country Club Plaza, the area housed retail, service and professional offices including Glover and his partner Edwin Newcomb’s architecture office from the mid-1940s until Glover’s death in 1969.32

In addition to W. E. Glover, other Topeka architects designed Westboro’s homes including Cuthbert & Suehrk, Ralph Scammell, Frank Squires, Thomas Williamson, while many were constructed by builders Clyde Smalley and Robert Settle. Some Westboro homes would be featured in L.F. Garlinghouse Company home catalogs. Garlinghouse, a Topeka relator, sold floor plans via annual catalogs throughout the United States.33

The Westboro neighborhood features a variety of housing styles including Dutch Colonial, English Tudor, French Eclectic, English Cottage, and American and Georgian Colonial Revival. The curved streets are lined with mature trees and carry British names such as Canterbury Lane, Pembroke Lane, York Way, and Avalon Lane, reinforcing the image of an English village.

The House at 1321 Lakeside Drive
The Shannon Brown House is an excellent example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, a subtype of the Colonial Revival style. It embodies identifying features of the style including a symmetrical facade with windows flanking an accentuated central front door with decorative crown, overhead fanlight, and sidelights. The windows include double-hung sashes with multi-pane glazing over a single large pane.34 According to McAlester in A Field Guide to American Houses, approximately ten percent of Colonial Revival houses have gambrel roofs, the predominant side-facing gambrels with continuous shed dormers forming a full-height second floor. Another distinguishing feature of the style is the flared eaves that mimic the Flemish eaves of Dutch Colonial originals.35 The Brown House is characterized by its gambrel roof with flared eaves, its full width shed dormers, and symmetrical front facade with windows flanking a detailed central entrance.

As one of the earlier homes in Westboro, Shannon Brown and his wife had their pick of lots. Development had begun on Shadow Lane, then Pembroke Lane with the lots selling for $37.50 a front running foot. Subsequent owners of the Brown House assured continuity of the 1929 design by using the original architect Walter Glover for at least one of the rear additions and several remodeling projects in the 1950s and 1960s.

Walter E. Glover designed the existing house at 1321 Lakeview Drive for Shannon and Julia Brown in 1929. On the 1930 Federal Census their new Westboro home was valued at $16,000.36 Paul Shannon Brown (1899-1970) was born on July 1, 1899, to Green Cooper (1871-1904) and Mary Lilly Naylor (1877-1967) Brown in Holton, Kansas. Shannon, as he was known, would graduate from college, serve in WWI, work for the auditor’s office at the ATSF railroad, and get appointed to the Kansas State Treasurer’s office, all by the time he was twenty-two.37 He married Julia Katherine Fulkerson in September 1927, less than two years before they bought their Westboro house. Shannon was a bond salesman for Central Trust Co. when the stock market crashed in October 1929.38 The Brown family did not fare well. Shannon and Julia divorced in the early 1930s and sold the Westboro house in July 1930.39 Shannon married Alice Rafter in 1934 and continued to live in Topeka for the rest of his life.

Clayton and Mary Kline purchased the Brown House in 1930 and made the first two rear additions in 1931 and 1933. They acquired additional land to expand the lot in 1932 and 1939. In 1939 they sold the property to James and Frances Hall (the Kline’s moving to a larger house in Westboro). Then in 1942, prominent Topekan, John G. Stutz, bought the property, moved the garage in 1953 and made the final rear addition in 1962. The Stutz family would remain at 1321 Lakeside for the next forty-eight years. John Godfrey Stutz (1893-1994) was born in 1893 in Ness, Ohio Township, Kansas, the oldest of ten children of Valentine and Suzie (Oetzel) Stutz. John Stutz entered Kansas University in 1916, leaving in 1917 to serve in the U.S. Army during WWI. He returned to Kansas University in 1919 and began researching city management. Stutz finished his education at the University of Chicago with a Ph.D. in Political Science and

---

32 Shupe, Blueprints of Early Topeka and Their Architects.
34 A Field Guide to American Houses, 321 and 324.
37 Topeka Daily State Journal, 10 Jan 1921, 10.
39 Shawnee County Register of Deeds.
Sociology. Two years later he married Gertrude Edith (Griffin) Stutz and they raised two children. Stutz was the executive director of the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee and the president of the Kansas Homestead Rehabilitation Corporation from 1932-1937.

Stutz was also an assistant professor at Kansas University (1920-1922) and executive director of the International City Managers Association (1922-1929). He served as executive director of the American Municipal Association (1924-1931), becoming president of that organization in 1935. In 1924, while he was the head of the Kansas League of Municipalities, he met with nine other state league directors to discuss an idea to create an organization “to collect and exchange information upon municipal affairs, which may serve to assist the respective state municipal organizations in the promotion of approved methods of municipal government.” Thus began the organization now known as the National League of Cities. Stutz died on March 30, 1994.

Conclusion
The Shannon Brown House at 1321 Lakeside Drive, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, is eligible for its historic association with the growth and development of Topeka’s affluent Westboro Neighborhood. The house was built in 1929 and designed by Topeka architect Walter E. Glover and located on Lakeside Drive in the Westboro neighborhood that was being developed by partners Tinkham Veale and M. Roy Linscott. The Westboro neighborhood is an excellent example of development that reflects the city’s growth and, specifically, the move toward residential neighborhoods outside of the city center primarily driven by owning a personal automobile and the thriving economy of the 1920s. The Shannon Brown House is in an upper-class neighborhood with by winding tree-lined streets, spacious lots with common setbacks and large architect-designed, single-family homes many constructed in the 1920s and 1930s. Although there is no historic district designation, the Westboro neighborhood is distinguished by its level of historic and architectural integrity. The Brown house is an excellent example of the character of the neighborhood and its residences which are well preserved and protected with a 2013 Neighborhood Conservation District designation by the City of Topeka.

The Brown House is also an excellent example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style of single-family homes, an under-represented subtype of Colonial Revival-style residences. Dutch Colonial Revival-style, a sub-type of the Colonial Revival style, is characterized by its gambrel roof form and symmetrical facade with accentuated central entrance and multi-light windows. The Brown House is an excellent example of the style distinguished by its gambrel roof with flared eaves, full width shed dormers, and symmetrical front facade with multi-light windows flanking a finely detailed central entrance. Significant on a local level in the areas of community development and architecture, the period of significance for the Shannon Brown House is 1929 – 1962 spanning from its original construction to the final rear addition that occurred in 1962. This period includes the expansion of the original lot in 1932 and 1939; three rear additions 1931, 1933, and 1962, and relocation of the garage in 1953.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Glover and Newcomb Architects. Residence Addition & Remodeling for Mr. & Mrs. John G. Stutz. 20 Apr 1962. Provided by current homeowner.
Multiple editions of the following newspapers: Topeka Daily Capital and Topeka State Journal.
Shawnee County Register of Deeds. Deeds for Lot 3, Block 14, Westboro Addition, Topeka.

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 #

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):
Shannon Brown House
Shawnee County, KS

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  Less than one

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: ______________
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1  39.042452  -95.719679  
Latitude:  Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
Westboro Addition, Block 14, Lot 3 and parts of Lots 4, 19 & 20 as follows:
Beginning 15 S SE Corner Lot 3, Block 14; Thence NW 145(S), NE 5, NW 22, NE 77, SE 148. 93, SW 90 to POB, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The above description reflects the legal parcel on which the house is located. The house was built in 1929 on Lot 3, Block 14 of the Westboro Addition. Additional land was acquired by the homeowner (Mary Kline) in 1932 (part of Lot 4) and 1939 (part Lots 19 and 20). The above description reflects that expanded parcel as re-platted in 1939 when Mary Kline sold the property to James Hall and remains the legal parcel today. See Figure 4 at end of the nomination.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Brenda Spencer and Michelle Spencer
organization  Spencer Preservation  date  29 October 2021
street & number  10150 Onaga Road  telephone  785-456-9857
city or town  Wamego  State KS  zip 66547
e-mail  brenda@spencerpreservation.com

Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name  Terry Humphrey and Larry Karns
street & number  1321 Lakeside Drive  telephone  785-221-8215
city or town  Topeka  state  Kansas  zip 66604

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.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
OMB No. 1024-0018

Shannon Brown House
Name of Property
Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Shannon Brown House
City or Vicinity: Topeka

County: Shawnee State: Kansas

Photographer: Brenda Spencer
Date Photographed: 8 October 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 20 NW Front/SE facade from Lakeside Drive
2 of 20 N Sunroom on SW facade
3 of 20 W NE facade
4 of 20 S NE/side and NW/rear facades from north property line behind house
5 of 20 NE NW/rear and SW/side facades from south property line behind house
6 of 20 NW Detail of original windows and shutters on front of house and sunroom
7 of 20 NW Garage located NW of house along N property line with original garage being the gable-front front section (moved to current location ins 1953) and expanded to the south in 2013
8 of 20 NW Living room from front entry with open staircase on left and fireplace and sunroom on right
9 of 20 SE Sunroom, looking SE from Living Room
10 of 20 NE Looking toward Dining Room from south end of Living Room with staircase on left and front entry on right
11 of 20 SE Kitchen, looking SE toward Dining Room
12 of 20 W Original cabinets (relocated) on SE wall of Kitchen and replica cabinets in pantry beyond
13 of 20 NE Original corner cabinet (relocated) beside original rear door (relocated) 1962 addition.
14 of 20 SE Looking SE from top of staircase on second floor
15 of 20 SE Original bathroom at SE end of second-floor corridor
16 of 20 S Master bedroom at S end of second floor with door to open porch located above sunroom
17 of 20 NW Looking NW toward 1933 sleeping porch, from SE end of second-floor corridor
18 of 20 NE Original bookshelves and door in original den (now bedroom) and W corner of second floor
19 of 20 NE North bedroom with original cedar-lined closets and original light fixtures - typical
20 of 20 SW Looking SE in Sitting Room in second floor rear addition (built 1933 as sleeping porch)

Photo Key on Following Page
Figures

Figure 1 – Early Views of Westboro from the Shannon Brown House, ca.1929-30.

Top: Looking north from the southeast corner of the Shannon Brown House – Note original one-story sunroom.

Lower: Looking southeast from the Shannon Brown House at the intersection of Lakeside and Westover with no houses on the east side of lake. The houses seen in distance are on Pembroke Lane. Source: Ray Senate of Topeka, provided by current homeowner.
Shannon Brown House

Shawnee County, KS

Name of Property

Figure 2 – Context and Neighborhood Maps showing location of nominated site
Shannon Brown House, 1321 Lakeside Drive, Topeka, Shawnee County, KS
Lat/Long: WGS 64 39.042452 -95.719679
Downloaded at Google Maps 15 October 2021

Figure 3 – Context and Neighborhood Maps showing location of nominated site
Shannon Brown House, 1321 Lakeside Drive, Topeka, Shawnee County, KS
Lat/Long: WGS 64 39.042452 -95.719679
Downloaded at Google Maps 15 October 2021
Shannon Brown House
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Figure 4 – Plat Survey showing existing lot, expanded in 1932 and 1939. (Handke Survey Co., Topeka, KS 1990)
Shannon Brown House, 1321 Lakeside Drive, Topeka, Shawnee County, KS.

Figure 5 – On the following pages are:
Drawings for the Shannon Brown House.

A. Architectural Drawings (Topeka Shawnee County Library, Sherwood Smith Collection)
   A residence for Mr. and Mrs. Shannon Brown, “County Club Topeka KS”
   W. E. Glover, Architect, 515 Mulvane Building, Topeka
   File No. 29022-12-29, Rev.3-11-1929, and

B. Architectural Drawings
   provided by home owner.
   Residence Addition & Remodeling for Mr. & Mrs. John G. Stutz
   Glover and Newcomb Architects.
   4-20 1962.
9. Major Bibliographical References


Glover and Newcomb Architects. Residence Addition & Remodeling for Mr. & Mrs. John G. Stutz. 20 Apr 1962. Provided by current homeowner.


Shawnee County Register of Deeds. Deeds for Lot 3, Block 14, Westboro Addition, Topeka.


10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property        Less than one

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:__________
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1  39.042452   -95.719679

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
Westboro Addition, Block 14, Lot 3 and parts of Lots 4, 19 & 20 as follows:
Beginning 15 S SE Corner Lot 3, Block 14; Thence NW 145(S), NE 5, NW 22, NE 77, SE 148. 93, SW 90 to POB,
Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The above description reflects the legal parcel on which the house is located. The house was built in 1929 on Lot 3, Block
14 of the Westboro Addition. Additional land was acquired by the homeowner (Mary Kline) in 1932 (part of Lot 4) and
1939 (part Lots 19 and 20). The above description reflects that expanded parcel as re-platted in 1939 when Mary Kline
sold the property to James Hall and remains the legal parcel today. See Figure 4 at end of the nomination.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title    Brenda Spencer and Michelle Spencer
organization  Spencer Preservation
street & number 10150 Onaga Road
telephone 785-456-9857

Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name       Terry Humphrey and Larry Karns
street & number 1321 Lakeside Drive
telephone 785-221-8215

city or town Topeka
state Kansas
zip 66604

date 29 October 2021

e-mail brenda@spencerpreservation.com

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.
Shannon Brown House
Shawnee County, KS

Name of Property        County and State

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Photograph Log

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Property:</th>
<th>Shannon Brown House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City or Vicinity:</td>
<td>Topeka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County:</td>
<td>Shawnee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State:</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographer:</td>
<td>Brenda Spencer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date Photographed:</td>
<td>8 October 2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>Front/SE facade from Lakeside Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Sunroom on SW facade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>NE facade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>NE/side and NW/rear facades from north property line behind house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>NW/rear and SW/side facades from south property line behind house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>Detail of original windows and shutters on front of house and sunroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>Garage located NW of house along N property line with original garage being the gable-front front section (moved to current location ins 1953) and expanded to the south in 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>Living room from front entry with open staircase on left and fireplace and sunroom on right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Sunroom, looking SE from Living Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>Looking toward Dining Room from south end of Living Room with staircase on left and front entry on right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Kitchen, looking SE toward Dining Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Original cabinets (relocated) on SE wall of Kitchen and replica cabinets in pantry beyond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>Original corner cabinet (relocated) beside original rear door (relocated) 1962 addition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Looking SE from top of staircase on second floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>Original bathroom at SE end of second-floor corridor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Master bedroom at S end of second floor with door to open porch located above sunroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>Looking NW toward 1933 sleeping porch, from SE end of second-floor corridor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>Original bookshelves and door in original den (now bedroom) and W corner of second floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>North bedroom with original cedar-lined closets and original light fixtures - typical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Looking SE in Sitting Room in second floor rear addition (built 1933 as sleeping porch)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photo Key on Following Page
Shannon Brown House

Shawnee County, KS

PHOTO KEY
SHANNON BROWN HOUSE
1321 Lakeside Drive, Topeka, Shawnee Co. KS
Aerial View from Shawnee County GIS September 2021
Floor Plans by Glover 1929, 1962
Figures

Figure 1 – Early Views of Westboro from the Shannon Brown House, ca.1929-30.

Top: Looking north from the southeast corner of the Shannon Brown House – Note original one-story sunroom.

Lower: Looking southeast from the Shannon Brown House at the intersection of Lakeside and Westover with no houses on the east side of lake. The houses seen in distance are on Pembroke Lane. Source: Ray Senate of Topeka, provided by current homeowner.
Shannon Brown House
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Figure 2 – Context and Neighborhood Maps showing location of nominated site
Shannon Brown House, 1321 Lakeside Drive, Topeka, Shawnee County, KS
Lat/Long: WGS 64 39.042452 -95.719679
Downloaded at Google Maps 15 October 2021

Figure 3 – Context and Neighborhood Maps showing location of nominated site
Shannon Brown House, 1321 Lakeside Drive, Topeka, Shawnee County, KS
Lat/Long: WGS 64 39.042452 -95.719679
Downloaded at Google Maps 15 October 2021
Shannon Brown House, 1321 Lakeside Drive, Topeka, Shawnee County, KS.

Figure 4 – Plat Survey showing existing lot, expanded in 1932 and 1939. (Handke Survey Co., Topeka, KS 1990)

Figure 5 – On the following pages are:
Drawings for the Shannon Brown House.

A. Architectural Drawings (Topeka Shawnee County Library, Sherwood Smith Collection)
A residence for Mr. and Mrs. Shannon Brown, “County Club Topeka KS”
W. E. Glover, Architect, 515 Mulvane Building, Topeka
File No. 29022-12-29, Rev.3-11-1929, and

B. Architectural Drawings
provided by home owner.
Residence Addition & Remodeling for Mr. & Mrs. John G. Stutz
Glover and Newcomb Architects.
4-20 1962.
Shannon Brown House
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Photo 1

Photo 2

Photo 3
Shannon Brown House
Shawnee County, KS

Name of Property
County and State
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
OMB No. 1024-0018

Shannon Brown House
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Photo 6

Photo 7
Shannon Brown House
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Photo 8

Photo 9
Shannon Brown House
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Photo 10

Photo 11
Shannon Brown House
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Photo 12

Photo 13
Shannon Brown House
Name of Property
Shannon Brown House
Shawnee County, KS

Name of Property
County and State

Photo 16

Photo 17
Shannon Brown House
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State