

United States Department of the Interior

National Register Listed
4/16/2012

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 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

historic name Jackson - McConnell House

other names/site number 061-482

2. Location

street & number 228 W. 5th St

not for publication

city or town Junction City

vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Geary code 061 zip code 66441

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide x local

SEE FILE

Signature of certifying official

Date

Title

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

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	1	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	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
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Domestic/secondary structure
-
-
-
-

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Domestic/secondary structure
-
-
-
-

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Early 20th Century American Movements:
- Craftsman/Prairie School
-
-
-
-

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: Stone: limestone
- walls: Wood: clapboard
-
- roof: Asphalt shingle
- other:
-

Narrative Description

Summary

Elaboration

The Jackson - McConnell House (1911) is located at 228 West Fifth Street in Junction City, Geary County, Kansas. Fifth Street is a broad, tree-lined east-west street that parallels the business-lined Sixth Street. Fifth Street primarily consists of houses, parks, and churches. This south-facing house is located mid-block in a residential neighborhood of primarily single-family residences in the Queen Anne, Bungalow, Craftsman, and Foursquare styles. Two limestone churches sit across the street, one on each corner. The nominated home sits on a very narrow city lot. A driveway off the alley provides access to the non-contributing two-car garage at the back of the lot.

The nearest north-south streets are Adams Street (west) and Jefferson Street (east), in homage to the patriotism and military influence of nearby Fort Riley. One half-block away is Heritage Park. Two buildings in the National Register of Historic Places are within a block of the Jackson - McConnell House. First and second are the Geary County Historical Society building (Old Geary County Schoolhouse) added April 4, 1981, and the Bartell House added December 1, 1980. Also, the Junction City Opera House was listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places November 8, 2003. These buildings date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and were constructed during Junction City's Golden Age of development and prosperity.

Exterior

The Jackson - McConnell House is a well-preserved example of the American Foursquare and reflects a mix of popular early twentieth-century architectural styles including Craftsman and Prairie. Symmetry is the defining descriptor of this 1911 American Foursquare. The outside is a cube with two porches, south and north, and two dormers, south and north. The corner windows, four in all, are one of the most striking exterior features of the building. The two-and-a-half story wood-frame residence has a hipped roof, a limestone single-story porch with a hipped roof, and a front-facing hipped dormer in the attic. The double-door entrance is centered. Concrete steps and an off-center sidewalk extend to the street.

There have been no additions or enclosures. The three porches—front, back, and second-story sleeping—appear much as they did when built. The house retains the original clapboard siding. A single, flared horizontal clapboard separates the limestone foundation from the clapboard walls. Two courses of the limestone foundation are exposed above grade.

The front porch has half-height limestone walls and a cement floor. It is entered from the east (right) end. A wrought iron handrail at the stairs has been added. On each of the four corners of the porch there are square pillars – a group of three at the outer corners and a single column against the house – with corbels attaching them to the fascia. There are seven square openings in the west and south sides of the limestone porch wall. The porch does not have a finished ceiling and has exposed roof beams. A pair of eight-foot-tall wood screen doors is centered on the porch, opening to a pair of eight-foot-tall unpainted, wood, multi-light oak doors.

The windows, eight-over-ones, are on the extreme corners. The window pattern is repeated on the second story. A Prairie-style building practice was to insert corner windows to increase the vistas and bring the inhabitants closer to nature. The operable wood windows are double-hung with eight-over-one, six-over-one and one-over-one lights. All windows (30), doors (4), and storm doors (2) are original. Although a few wood screens remain in the attic and basement openings, most windows feature a newer exterior storm window.

The front, or south elevation, includes six windows. Besides the corner windows on each floor, a four-over-one window is centered on the second floor. On the third, or attic, level, another small window is in the dormer. The back, or north, fenestration repeats the theme with windows similarly placed; however, the corners are not used for windows, and the basement has one window. On the east side of the house, the fenestration includes two windows at basement level, four windows are at the first-story level, and two

windows at the second-story level. On the west side of the house, the fenestration includes three windows at basement level, two at the first-story level, three at the second-story level. All windows are original, with the eight-over-one windows dominating the look of the house.

The north (rear) side of the house is notable in that two screened porches are stacked on each other and covered with a hipped roof. They enclose the middle two-thirds of the house. A wooden cellar door is on the northeast corner of the house.

Interior

The primary entrance from the south opens to a full-width sitting/living room. On the west wall is a brick fireplace with a circular opening that has a modern gas stove sitting in it. The minimal decorative elements on the fireplace include a single band of egg-and-dart brick molding above the circular opening and a wood shelf. At the northwest corner of the living room are two steps flanked by paneled oak pedestals leading up to an arched doorway that provides access to the enclosed straight-run staircase to the second floor living space. There is a coat closet that was added circa 1948 - the only closet on the main level - on the short landing before the staircase.

Along the north wall of the living room at the northeast corner is a second archway, four times larger, separating the sitting area from the dining room. Two more paneled oak pedestals are built in at the base of the wide arch. With the exception of a second-floor built-in linen cupboard, there are neither built-ins nor leaded glass found in the house. Both the living and dining rooms have original unpainted oak woodwork, oak refinished floors, and oak beamed ceilings. The Colonial Revival influence is noted in the brass oval doorplates and matching brass egg knobs found in every room. Some light fixtures, presumed to be original, duplicate the curves of the oval, which are echoed in the arches.

The dining room has a grouping of three operable double-hung windows along the east wall plus a pair of fixed "piano" windows set high up on the north wall. The east (interior) wall of the dining room contains two doors - one leading into the kitchen and one leading to the basement staircase. A swinging wood panel door with nine glass lights leads from the dining room to the kitchen in the northwest corner of the house. The kitchen is partially unfitted and the original pine floors have been exposed, although the back basement stairs were removed and walled-over in 1948. A wood door in the north wall of the kitchen exits onto a screened porch. The kitchen was built with a butler's pantry, but in 1948 it was converted to a half-bathroom. The half-bathroom exited to the basement. In 2006, the exit was closed off and re-routed, the only floor plan change since 1948. Currently, the basement is accessed from a door off the dining room.

The heating registers, first coal-fired and now gas, are original and functional. Central air conditioning has been subsequently added.

The second floor features a bathroom, sleeping spaces, and a screened porch (north). The public spaces are oak floored; the private spaces are yellow pine. The home's only built-in is in the second-floor hallway: a linen cupboard with three drawers below. Bedrooms are placed in the southwest, southeast, and northeast corners for a total of three bedrooms. Each has an original closet. The final quadrant, the northwest, is evenly divided into 1) a bathroom with a window, and 2) a storage room with a window. The storage room underwent a 2006 minor conversion with plumbing added for a laundry.

Access to the attic is through the southwest bedroom via a small vestibule and staircase. At this access point, a minor alteration to the 1911 floorplan was made. In 1948, the bathroom gained a second door; the southwest bedroom has direct access to the bathroom. The attic is finished and carpeted but has no ductwork for heat or air.

The basement has been fully finished into an apartment, and it has been rented in the past. The basement exit door is original tongue and groove. The door opens onto a wide, comfortable cement staircase exiting to the back yard. The staircase is enclosed with replacement wood cellar doors.¹

The predominate door style throughout the house is the six-panel door. Each panel is the same size as the next. The panels are horizontally stacked. Whether oak or pine, exterior or interior, all but one have been restored to a clear, non-paint finish which was their original state. The home's four staircases are remarkable in that they are wide, comfortable in their tread, and employ neither balusters nor newel posts.

First floor ceilings are 10 feet high; second floor ceilings are 9 feet high. The third floor attic has slanted but sheetrock-finished ceilings that conform to the pitch of the roof. Basement ceilings are also finished with sheetrock.

Garage (1948, non-contributing)

A three-stall stable was constructed behind the house in 1911. In 1948, it was torn down and a modern, two-car garage was put in its place on a concrete slab. The exterior of the garage is clad in asbestos siding that features a wide reveal, which is common on mid-twentieth-century buildings. It has one two-car opening on the north elevation, one double-hung window on the east elevation, and one modern pedestrian door on the south elevation. The underside of the garage roof, as seen from inside the garage, has various boards covered in barn red paint. The house had, as its first coat of paint, this barn red color.

¹ A small vestibule over the stairwell had been added to serve as an exterior entrance to the basement, presumably for renters' use. This deteriorated addition was removed in 2011 and replaced with handmade replacement cellar doors.

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

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1911

Significant Dates

1911

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown/Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

Because this property is nominated under Criterion C for its architectural significance, the period of significance reflects the year the house was constructed – 1911.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Jackson - McConnell House, completed in 1911, is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its local significance in the area of architecture. It is a well-preserved example of the American Foursquare and reflects a mix of popular early twentieth-century architectural styles including Craftsman and Prairie.

Elaboration

Fort Riley was established about three miles east of present-day Junction City in 1853, just prior to the Kansas Territory opening for settlement in 1854. The Junction City Town Company formed in October of 1857 and named the settlement for its location at the junction of the Republican, Smoky Hill, and Kansas rivers. Junction City was subsequently platted in 1858 and incorporated in 1859. Voters selected Junction City as the county seat the following year.²

Due in part to its proximity to Fort Riley, Junction City prospered from 1890 to 1930. According to historical geographer James Shortridge, "The federal appropriations for the renovation of Fort Riley, which totaled more than three-quarters of a million dollars between 1885 and 1891, set Junction City on the immediate course to the prosperity it exhibited when [photographer] Joseph Pennell arrived on the scene."³ The local commercial district was especially lively. A typical storefront was twenty-five feet wide, and this required little inventory. Regulations were lax, and businesses were in expansion mode.⁴ In addition to the three rivers converging at Junction City, there were three railroads passing through the city. With Fort Riley a major and growing force nearby, and agriculture throughout Geary County providing income, Junction City reached a population of 5,598 in 1910.⁵

This activity drew entrepreneur Irving Miller from out of state, as it did many people. Miller moved from Richmond, Missouri, with his wife Ella Jackson Miller, in 1905 to open a clothing and shoe business. It did well, and soon he opened another in Manhattan, Kansas. With the couple came a widow of five years, Lucy Jackson. She always lived with the Millers, her daughter and son-in-law. Lucy had been married to William R. Jackson, a lumber dealer in Richmond, Missouri. The 1880 Federal Census recorded 48-year-old William and his 32-year-old wife Lucy as having two children – Ella (age 14) and Wood (age 12). By the 1900 Federal Census, William had died and Lucy was listed as the head of household living with her son-in-law Irving Miller, her daughter Ella, and her step-granddaughter Ozelle Miller. Interestingly, this Census listed Lucy as a capitalist and her son-in-law as a clothing merchant.

Building, and indeed expansion of all kinds, was predominate in Junction City. The city park received a massive stone memorial arch in 1898, which paid homage to Civil War veterans. A new limestone courthouse was completed in 1900. The city built a new stone high school in 1903. The 1898 Opera House burned and

² Brenda Spencer, "Junction City Downtown Historic District" National Register nomination (Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 2006), 62; William G. Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883). Accessed online at www.kancoll.org.

³ James Shortridge, *Our Town on the Plains: J. J. Pennell's Photographs of Junction City, Kansas 1893-1922* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2000), 33.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 52.

⁵ Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, vol. 3* (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co, 1912), 42-44. Accessed online at <http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/1912/>.

was rebuilt within a year.⁶ Several commercial buildings grew from one to two stories. Local bachelor George Smith gave enough money for a public library, which had nearly 8,000 volumes by 1911.⁷

Coinciding with this period, local commercial studio photographer Joseph J. Pennell documented the comings and goings of daily life including whenever anyone built a new house.⁸ In 1911, he photographed the residence at 228 West Fifth Street, a new home built by Lucy Jackson. According to author John Pultz, Pennell “stepped outside the studio” for about 10 percent of his more than 30,000 photographs. He provided an “incredible window onto small-town life in the years around 1900.”⁹

At the time when Jackson’s house was built in 1911, Junction City buildings had indoor plumbing, electricity, and telephone service¹⁰ all of which were incorporated into the new home. Jackson provided the home so that she could live with her daughter and son-in-law, and the Foursquare was ideally suited for two generations living together as it provided a fair amount of space.¹¹

This property had been undeveloped prior to the construction of the house in 1911, and county records recall the transition of the property during the early twentieth century. On September 7, 1910, the Register of Deeds recorded an indenture made for \$1,500. On October 21, 1910, C.W. Strickland and wife Agnes, who owned the adjacent lot to the east, registered a warranty deed to Lucy Jackson for the purpose of crossing their land on lot 15 to get to lot 14 for storing coal.¹²

The house remained in the Jackson / Miller family for 33 years (1911-1944). Irving Miller lived in the house long after Jackson’s death in 1929 and his wife’s death in 1938. He died in 1943. Jackson’s granddaughters and the Miller’s nieces, who never actually lived in the home, sold the property to Sena Y. McFalls for \$4,800 on December 5, 1944.¹³

In 1954, Donald A. McConnell purchased the house and would live there over 30 years.¹⁴ This long-time owner moved to Junction City in 1938, a time when the local telephone book cover boasted the city’s population of 8,654. McConnell served as Junction City’s Superintendent of Schools. In 1969, he transferred the property to three of his grandsons, who sold when he moved into the Valley View nursing home in 1988. It transferred ownership on July 12, 1988.¹⁵ The grandsons never lived in the home. McConnell died at age 96, having either built or presided over every public school building in the Geary County School district until Spring Valley Elementary opened in 2008. He was lifelong Kansan, a fifty-year resident of Junction City, a World War I Navy veteran, and a graduate of Columbia University. The school district honored him by naming a building after him, the McConnell Maintenance and Warehouse Complex (*Daily Union* Dec. 1985) located at the intersection of highways old US 40 and US 77.¹⁶

⁶ Susan Lloyd Franzen, *Behind the Façade of Fort Riley’s Hometown* (Ames, Iowa: Pivot Press, 1998), 76.

⁷ Blackmar, 42-44.

⁸ Over 30,000 of Pennell’s glass-plate negatives are archived at the Spencer Research Library at the University of Kansas.

⁹ John Pultz, in Shortridge, 1.

¹⁰ Gaylynn Childs, *Set in Stone: Stories of People and Events that Shaped Junction City and Geary County, Kansas* (Junction City, KS: Geary County Historical Society / Wichita, KS: Jostens Printing & Publishing, 2008).

¹¹ Robert Schweitzer, “The Bigger Bungalow: Foursquare Homes Provided Welcome Space for Early 20th-century Extended Families,” *Cottages and Bungalows* (June 2008): 18-19. Accessed online August 27, 2011: www.historichousecolors.com/publications.

¹² Geary County Register of Deeds, 10-586.

¹³ Geary County Register of Deeds, 30-594.

¹⁴ Geary County Register of Deeds, 43-28.

¹⁵ Geary County Register of Deeds, 63-319.

¹⁶ *Junction City Daily Union*, December 1985.

Architecture

Built between 1900 and 1925, the American Foursquare is domestic design commonly found in both urban and rural parts of Kansas. The house form was easily adaptable to common architectural styles of the period including Craftsman, Prairie, Colonial, and Italian Renaissance. Developers and plan-book designers popularized the house form.¹⁷

The interior plan of the Jackson – McConnell House is similar to a plan by Frank Lloyd Wright that was published in *Ladies' Home Journal* in 1907, just three years before Jackson purchased the land on which she would build her house.¹⁸ (See figures 2 and 3.) Of course, Jackson's level of involvement in the design of the house is not known, and it's not known if she referenced this popular magazine. But, by publishing his plans in popular magazines, Wright's influence permeated common residential architecture. He was a part of the greater Arts and Crafts movement, which turned away from Victorian-era architecture toward that of the "comfortable house." Wright's floorplan was suggested for a middle-class family with no servants. Author Alan Hess describes this floorplan as, "With primary and secondary axes crossing to create four quadrants, Wright allocated the spaces hierarchically."¹⁹ Wright's staircase was on the left, inserted or bumped out as the property lines would allow. A Wright-designed home (Stockman House) in Mason City, Iowa, used this floorplan in 1908.²⁰

Although no reference to a builder or architect has been found in the historical record, one of the windows included a reference to a woodworker's company – "E. H. Horn Co., Topeka, Kansas, Manufacturers and dealers in plate and window glass, sash, doors, mouldings, stair work, interior and exterior...columns." The 1912 Topeka City Directory noted this company's headquarters at 516-520 Van Buren in Topeka.

¹⁷ Martha Hagedorn-Krass, "The Foursquare: Timelessly Understated Homes," *Kansas Preservation* (November/December 2003): 5.

¹⁸ Frank Lloyd Wright, "A Fireproof House for \$5,000," *Ladies' Home Journal*, April 1907. Accessed online 27 August 2011 at <http://antiquehomestyle.com/plans/lhj/1907/flw0407-fireproof.htm>.

¹⁹ Alan Hess, and Alan Weintraub, *Frank Lloyd Wright: Prairie Houses* (New York: Rizzoli, 2006), 33.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

9. Major Bibliographical References

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- Childs, Gaylynn. *Set in Stone: Stories of People and Events that Shaped Junction City and Geary County, Kansas*. Junction City, KS: Geary County Historical Society / Wichita, KS: Jostens Printing & Publishing, 2008.
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- Hagedorn-Krass, Martha. "The Foursquare: Timelessly Understated Homes," *Kansas Preservation* (November/December 2003): 5-6.
- Hess, Alan, and Alan Weintraub. *Frank Lloyd Wright: Prairie Houses*. New York: Rizzoli, 2006.
- Jeffries, John B. and Irene Jeffries, comps. and eds. *Garden of Eden: A Pictorial History of Geary County Kansas*. Junction City, Kans.: Geary County Historical Society, 1978.
- Junction City Daily Union*. 20 March 1989, p 3. (McConnell obituary)
- Junction City Daily Union*. 16 June 1938, p. 2. (Mrs. Irving Miller obituary)
- Junction City Republic*. 11 April 1929, p. 1. (Lucy Jackson obituary)
- Junction City Telephone Directories. 1907, 1911. 1938.
- McAlester, Virginia, and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A Knopf, 2005.
- Sanborn Map Company. Fire Insurance Map of Junction City. New York: Sanborn Map Company. 1912
- Schweitzer, Robert. "The Bigger Bungalow: Foursquare Homes Provided Welcome Space for Early 20th-century Extended Families." *Cottages and Bungalows* (June 2008): 18-22. Accessed online August 27, 2011: www.historichousecolors.com/publications.
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- Shortridge, James R. *Our Town on the Plains: J. J. Pennell's Photographs of Junction City, Kansas 1893-1922*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2000.

Storrer, William Allin. "Shaking Houses out of His Sleeve: The Hidden Legacy of Frank Lloyd Wright."
Accessed online August 27, 2011: <http://www.franklloydwrightinfo.com/shaking.html>.

Wright, Frank Lloyd. "A Fireproof House for \$5000." *Ladies Home Journal*, April 1907, 24. Accessed online
August 27, 2011: <http://antiquehomestyle.com/plans/lhj/1907/flw0407-fireproof.htm>

Other / Unpublished Sources

Geary County Government Records.

Geary County Historical Society Collections.

Pennell, Joseph J., Photograph Collection. Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas. Includes photo
labeled "Mrs. Jackson's House 1911."

Franzen, Susan Lloyd. Interviewed by Virleen Carlson at 228 W. 5th St., Junction City, Kansas. 28 June 2008.
Notes in possession of author.

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 Historical Society**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .13
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>14</u> Zone	<u>687710</u> Easting	<u>4321840</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Then nominated property includes the west 40 feet of lot 14, block 38, Plat of Junction City; Original plat for the City of Junction City, Geary County, Kansas.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property includes the land associated with the Jackson - McConnell house. It is a rectangular city plot of 40' by 140'.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virleen M. Carlson, PhD
organization _____ date September 11, 2011
street & number 228 W. 5th St. telephone 785-762-2662
city or town Junction City state KS zip code 66441
e-mail _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Historic images, maps, etc.)

Photographs:

Name of Property: Jackson-McConnell House
City or Vicinity: 228 W. 5th St., Junction City
County/State: Geary County, Kansas
Photographer: Virleen Carlson (Photo 1); Sarah Martin (Photos 2-10)
Date of Photos: November 23, 2011 (Photo 1); November 16, 2011 (Photos 2-10)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 12 South (front) and west (side) elevations, facing NE
- 2 of 12 South (front) and east (side) elevations, facing NW
- 3 of 12 North (rear) elevation, facing S
- 4 of 12 East (side) elevation, facing S
- 5 of 12 Front entrance, facing NW
- 6 of 12 Interior, living room, facing SE
- 7 of 12 Interior, dining room, facing N
- 8 of 12 Interior, SW corner windows in living room, facing SW
- 9 of 12 Interior, living room fireplace along west wall, facing W
- 10 of 12 Interior, living room, facing NW
- 11 of 12 Interior, looking down the straight-run staircase from the second floor, facing W
- 12 of 12 Interior, second floor hallway area, facing N

Property Owner:

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

name Mr. David B. and Dr. Virleen M. Carlson
street & number 228 W. 5th Street telephone 785-762-2662
city or town Junction City state KS zip code 66441

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 18 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.

Figure 1: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1912

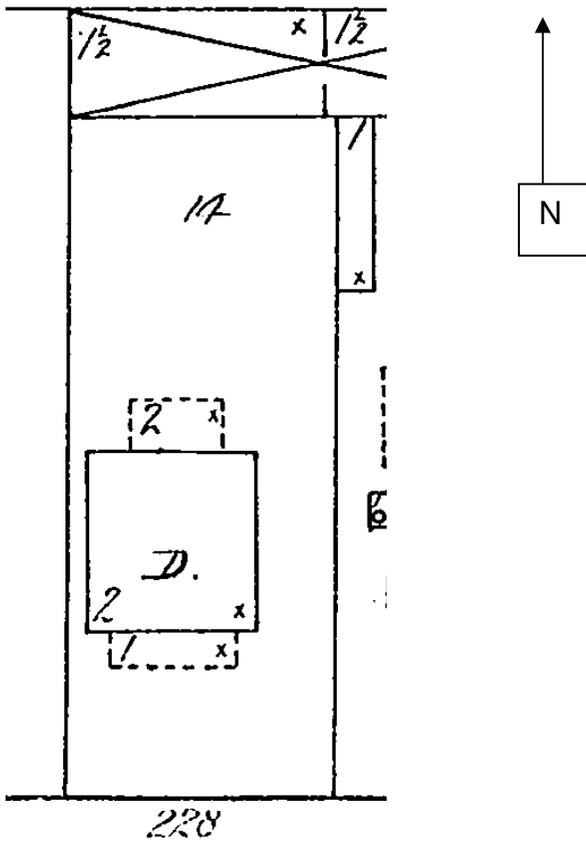


Figure 2: Frank Lloyd Wright house plan, published in *Ladies' Home Journal*, April 1907.

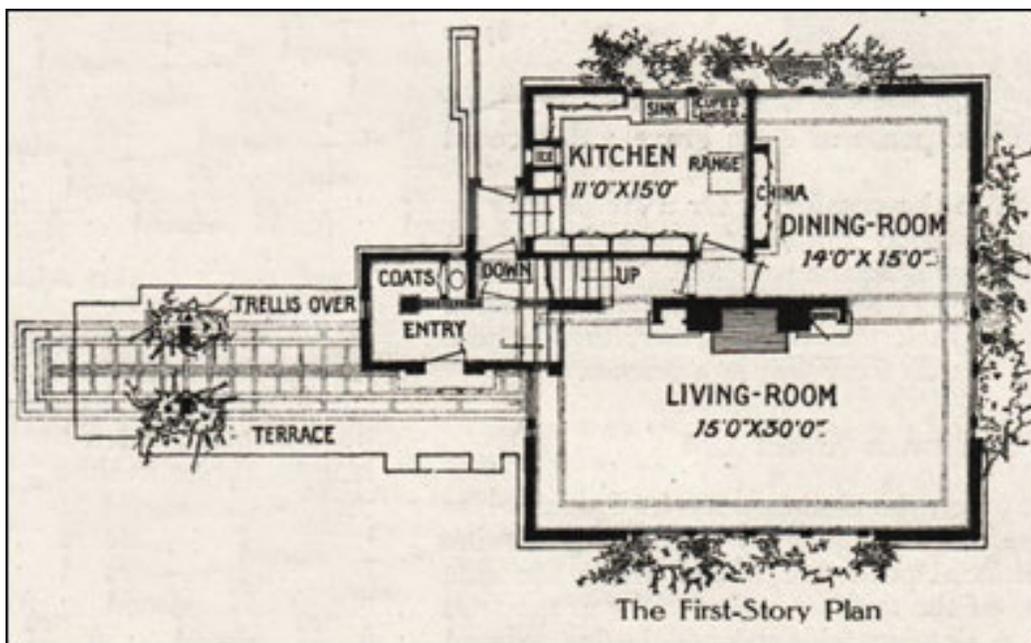


Figure 3: Frank Lloyd Wright house plan, published in *Ladies' Home Journal*, April 1907.

