United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form  

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

1. Name of Property  
 historic name KEEBLER-STONE HOUSE  
 other names/site number 111-1660-0069  

2. Location  
 street & number 831 CONSTITUTION STREET  
 city, town EMPORIA  
 state KANSAS code KS county LYON code 111  
 not for publication  
 vicinity  
 zip code 66846  

3. Classification  
 Ownership of Property  
[X] private  
[ ] public-local  
[ ] public-State  
[ ] public-Federal  
 Category of Property  
[X] building(s)  
[ ] district  
[ ] site  
[ ] structure  
[ ] object  
 Number of Resources within Property  
 Contributing[2]  
 Noncontributing buildings sites structures objects Total  

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

4. State/Federal Agency Certification  
 As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination [x] 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. [ ] See continuation sheet.  

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

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

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

5. National Park Service Certification  
 I, hereby, certify that this property is:  
[ ] entered in the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.  
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] See continuation sheet.  
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.  
[ ] removed from the National Register.  
[ ] other, (explain:)  

Signature of the Keeper  
Date of Action  

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A carriage house (c. 1886-1887) stands to the west of the house, near the alley. The one-story, frame Queen Anne carriage house is surmounted with an asphalt shingled, cross gabled roof. The building stands on a brick foundation. A prominent, one-and-a-half story turret with an asphalt shingled, six-sided roof abuts the northeastern corner of the carriage house. Multiple shingle types cover the building: German lap siding, rectangular shingles, and fishscale shingles. Vertical plank doors and shutters cover the doors and some windows, the windows in the turret are glazed. The carriage house maintains a northern facade orientation, with overall measurements of twenty-five feet from east to west and thirty feet from north to south.
The Keebler-Stone House (c. 1886-1887) is being nominated to the National Register under criterion C for its architectural significance as a Free Classic, Queen Anne cottage. The building maintains a high degree of architectural and structural integrity. A period carriage house stands to the west of the house, near the alley.

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

"About 35 percent of Queen Anne houses use classical columns, rather than delicate turned posts with spindled detailing, as porch supports. These columns may be either the full height of the porch or raised on a pedestal to the level of the porch railing; the railings normally lack the delicate, turned balusters of the spindled type of Queen Anne house. Porch-support columns are commonly grouped together in units of two or three. Palladian windows, cornice-line dentils, and other classical details or frequent. This subtype became common after 1890 and has much in common with some early (asymmetrical) Colonial Revival house. (McAlester, 1984, p. 264)
The Keebler-Stone House was constructed for Iva J. Keebler, but is most associated with E. Anna Stone. Keebler is first listed in the Emporia City Directory as living at 831 Constitution Street in 1887, and lived in the house until 1910. Stone (1870-1961) purchased the house. Stone taught piano at Kansas State Normal School (Emporia State University) until her retirement in 1945. She taught piano to hundreds of children at the university and at her home. She studied under Bernard Wagness, John Thomsen, and John Schaum.

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

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

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

Of Squires, the Emporia Gazette wrote:

Charles Squires built nearly all the grand houses of our eighties and nineties. He was of course the product of his time. He built as other were building, and reproduced the architectural yearnings of Emporians to the last decade of the
century....He lived to see another day and time. But his own work lives on to tell us something of our fathers and their visions. (Emporia Gazette, 27 December 1934)
9. Major Bibliographical References

Emporia Gazette, 27 December 1934.


Previous documentation on file (NPS):
☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering

Survey #
Record #

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
☐ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Specify repository:
KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property LESS THAN ONE ACRE

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Verbal Boundary Description

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

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

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

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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