NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

JUL 19 2006

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Junction City Downtown Historic District
Other name/site number

2. Location

Street & number: Generally including both sides of Washington Avenue from 6th to 9th Streets in downtown Junction City. See Section 7-Physical Description for detailed description of boundary. ☐ not for publication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 ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zollner DSHPO 5/30/06

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I herby certify that the property is — Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

☐ 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:)

Junction City Downtown Historic District
Name of property

Geary County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [x] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
55	28	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
55	28	total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling and hotel
COMMERCE: business, professional, organizational, financial institution, specialty store, department store, and restaurant
SOCIAL: meeting hall and club house
GOVERNMENT: city hall, government office, correctional facility, post office and courthouse.
EDUCATION: library
HEALTH CARE: medical business/office
RECREATION: theater, auditorium and music facility
INDUSTRY: communications facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling and multiple dwelling
COMMERCE: business, professional, financial institution, specialty store, and restaurant
GOVERNMENT: city hall, government office, correctional facility, and courthouse
SOCIAL: meeting hall
WORK IN PROGRESS
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne, Italianate, and Romanesque
LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, and Late Gothic Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco, No subcategory and Contemporary

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation LIMESTONE, CONCRETE
walls LIMESTONE, BRICK, WOOD, METAL
roof METAL, ASPHALT, SYNTHETIC
other LIMESTONE, BRICK, METAL

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

Junction City Downtown Historic District — Geary County, Kansas

Name of Property — County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from it original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

pre-1880

1880-1920

1921-1955

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architects: J.C. Holland, George Wells and J.C. Holland, and Holland & Squires, E.T. Carr, John Stanton, and Charles Shaver. The most prominent local contractors were Ziegler & Dalton.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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

Primary location of additional data:
- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

Geary County Historical Museum

Junction City Downtown Historic District — Name of Property

Geary County, Kansas — County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **Approximately 27 acres**

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	687726	4322161
2	14	687968	4322177
3	14	687711	4322554
4	14	688029	4322498

☒ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Brenda R. Spencer

Organization Preservation Planning and Design Date 5 December, 2005

Street & number 10150 Onaga Road Telephone 785-456-9857

City or town Wamego State Kansas Zip code 66547

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name See Continuation Sheet

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16) U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

Location, Setting, and Configuration

The Junction City Downtown Historic District is located in the northeast quarter of the City of Junction City in Geary County, Kansas. Junction City is a community of approximately 18,000 in population situated between the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers, just off I-70 about one hundred and fifty miles west of Kansas City. It is the seat of Geary County and the largest city in the county.

The downtown business district is Junction City's largest and oldest business district but there are concentrations of commercial businesses in other parts of the city, primary strip shopping centers on major city Streets and developments along the Interstate. Washington Street is Junction City's main street, running north/south. Heritage Park at Sixth and Washington Streets marks the southern border of downtown Junction City. Washington Street and Sixth Street are also Business Highway 40 with direct access off of Interstate 70. The core downtown area spans from 6th to 9th Streets north/south and from Franklin to Jefferson Streets east/west, one block on each side of Washington Street.

Fort Riley is located northeast of Junction City, accessed from 18th Street which turns into Grant Avenue. The boundary of the Fort originally paralleled the Republican River and intersected Washington Street just north of Eleventh Street and therefore, the commercial area of Junction City was located just south of the Fort boundary. In 1868, the Fort boundaries were changed and local entrepreneurs later gained control of the reservation land south of the Republican but it was too late to change the basic pattern on which the city had been laid out. The location of the City Park in the 500 block and the Hale House Hotel at the corner of 6th and Washington set up the 600 and 700 blocks as the core retail area.[1] The construction of the Geary County Courthouse on East 8th Street in 1900 led to the eventual expansion of the business district into the 800 block of Washington. Today the core downtown area extends from 6th to around 9th Street on Washington Street although extensive newer commercial development has occurred along Washington Street north and south of downtown.

The historic district is approximately 5-1/2 blocks (27 acres) in area encompassing the concentration of historic commercial buildings within the central business district. The historic district includes the blocks between Franklin and Jefferson from 6th Street to 9th Street EXCEPT the east half of the block between Washington and Franklin from 6th to 8th Streets and the west half of the block between Washington and Jefferson from 8th to 9th Street; AND the lot on which the Municipal Building is located west of Jefferson; AND the half-block from Washington to Jefferson from 9th Street north to the mid-block alley. A few older residences are located between Franklin and Washington in the 900 block, northeast of the district and newer commercial development is extant, north of 10th Street on Washington Street. The depot and a strip of old commercial structures, known as Bowery Row were originally located around the depot northeast of the Courthouse. This area has experienced several renewal attempts following the state-mandated closure of local saloons in the early 1900s but no concentration of new businesses ever materialized except the construction of County support services in the 1950s. West of the district, two churches are located on each side of the Municipal Building as well as some single family dwellings and less dense commercial structures. As noted above, Heritage Park on the west side of the 500 block of Washington Street serves to define the southern border of downtown. A new (c.1990s) strip shopping center is located on the southeast corner of 6th and Washington, where a block of historic commercial buildings was originally located.

A number of individual 'set-piece' buildings that retain historic and architectural significance are located in downtown Junction City within the historic district including the former U.S. Post Office building at 6th and Jefferson, the Opera House/City Hall at 7th and Jefferson, the Municipal Building in the 700 block of N. Jefferson, the original public library at

[1] James R. Shortridge, Our Town on the Plains-J.J. Pennell's Photographs of Junction City, Kansas, 1893-1922 (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 2000), 49.

the corner of 7th and Washington and the Geary County Courthouse Jail and Health Department. Prominent commercial buildings include the Bartell House Hotel at 6th and Washington, the Durland-Sawtell Furniture Co. and Muenzenmayer Hardware Buildings on W. 7th, First National Bank at 7th and Washington, Central National Bank at 8th and Washington, the original Grentner Hardware Building (purchased and converted to the Masonic Hall in 1913) in the 700 block of Washington, the Pennell Building and the Rockwell Merchandise and Grain Co. Building, both at 8th and Washington, and the Casper, Thompson, ZeeDee, Blattner & Blakely, and Rialto buildings in the 600 and 700 blocks of Washington.

Junction City's downtown is uniquely laid out with mid-block alleys bisecting each block, perpendicular to Washington Street. The later development of rear parking areas has provided rear access to most structures but the blocks were laid out with east/west alleys, perpendicular to the main street, rather than rear alleys parallel to the main street as was traditional in most downtowns. As is typical of historic commercial areas, the commercial buildings occupy rectangular lots that are generally in 25' increments in width. The layout of the district does follow that of traditional historic commercial areas. The front facades of the commercial buildings maintain a common setback, abutting a public sidewalk and the buildings typically occupy the full width of the lots, sharing party walls with adjacent buildings. There are several locations throughout downtown where former buildings have been removed for the provision of off-street parking within the business district.

The district's setting and configuration of buildings reflect its late nineteenth and early twentieth century development. The total count of resources in the district is eighty-three structures, fifty-five (66%) of which are contributing resources. One of the contributing buildings, the Bartell House, has previously been individually listed on the National Register.

Historic Associations

The district was historically comprised of a variety of uses ranging from retail stores and professional offices to public facilities including the post office, opera house and city hall, library, and the county courthouse. Housing also constituted a prominent use in the district historically, including apartments above businesses at least three hotels. The composition of the district today is representative of its historic functions. Approximately 70% of the buildings are occupied by commercial businesses including retail stores, professional offices, financial institutions, and restaurants. In addition to its traditional commercial functions, the district retains its historic diversity of uses including the Bartell House under rehabilitation into apartments and civic facilities including the Municipal Building/City Hall, the Opera House (under rehabilitation), and the County Courthouse, jail, and office buildings. Approximately 10% of the district structures are currently vacant.

Physical Description

The district properties include buildings constructed between 1861 and 1983. Ten of the existing structures were constructed before 1880, fifty-five, or 65% of the structures were constructed between 1880 and 1920, 20 (17 structures) were constructed between 1921 and 1955, and three structures have been built since 1956.

Native limestone is the predominant building material among buildings in the district. The majority of buildings constructed in downtown Junction City between 1880 and 1920 were built of native limestone quarried in various locations around Junction City. These buildings are often distinguished by intricate stone cornices and stone detailing unique in style and detail. The Junction City stone was known for its ability to be sawn and tooled when first quarried and then hardened when exposed to air, making it an excellent building material. Although there are some exceptions, the stone buildings were generally two stories in height and represented the first permanent commercial buildings constructed in the city. Decorative elements on the limestone buildings included cut or tooled stone, pressed metal cornices, pressed metal window hoods and some cast iron columns on storefronts.

Ironically, some of the earliest extant buildings in downtown Junction City were constructed of brick. These structures include the Bartell House, the Opera House, Grentner Hardware, the Rockwell Merchandise & Grain Co. Building, Streeter and Strickler Building, and the Blattner & Blakely Hardware Building. The few non-frame buildings constructed

before 1880 were generally brick as this was before locals had realized and perfected the quarry and cutting of the local stone. Some brick buildings were constructed throughout later periods as well, but the native stone was dominant.

The vast majority of commercial structures in downtown Junction City are two stories in height; only four buildings are taller that two stories, the Bartell House, the Opera House, the Grentner Hardware/Masonic Hall, and the Courthouse. Several one-story commercial structures are in place, primarily in the 800 and 900 blocks of Washington Street with most constructed since 1920.

Architectural Type and Style

The majority of structures in the district are traditional commercial buildings with subtle stylistic references, typical of Kansas downtowns. Additionally, there are several 'set piece' individual structures that have a dominant presence in the district. These structures include the former post office, the Bartell House Hotel, the Opera House, Municipal Building, Coca-Cola Bottling Company, the County Courthouse, and former Health Department. These individual, 'set-piece' resources represent a variety of stylistic influences, determined primarily by their date of construction. The earlier of these structures are the Bartell House Hotel built in 1880 and the Opera House, originally constructed in 1882 and rebuilt after a fire in 1898. Both of these buildings are Late Victorian in style with Italianate and Romanesque detailing. The Courthouse was constructed in 1900 and like the Opera House, designed by J.C. Holland. However, the courthouse was constructed of native limestone unlike the Opera House and Bartell House that were constructed of brick. The Courthouse is also a Late Victorian structure, Romanesque in style. The U.S. Post office was constructed in 1931 and is Classical Revival in style. The Municipal Building (1936) and the Coca-Cola plant reflect a significant change in architectural styles brought about, in large part, by the Progressive Era. The Municipal Building is a typical New Deal Era structure in which the articulation of the building form replaced ornamentation. The County Health Department Building, constructed in 1950 reflects the Modern Movement in architecture. All of these prominent individual buildings reflect varying stylistic influences but are representative of the periods in which they were constructed.

Unlike the buildings discussed above, many of the commercial structures do not lend themselves to clear architectural classification. Overall, approximately 20% of the district's structures are examples of high style architecture and fall under the Late Victorian classification. These structures include Italianate featuring elements characteristic of the style including pressed metal cornices, often with paired brackets, arched window openings and/or decorative lintels, as well as some cast iron storefront columns; Romanesque, characterized by massive arched openings, and Queen Anne characterized by tripartite and oriel windows. The dominant style among the district's commercial structures is Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement Commercial Style. This classification includes both one and two story buildings constructed of both limestone and brick. These buildings are unified by their general lack of ornamentation, typically limited to subtle brick and/or stone detailing. Approximately 60% of the district's structures fall into this stylistic category. Two other stylistic classifications reflect a segment of the district's structures, each representing approximately 7% of the districts buildings. The Late19th and Early 20th Century Revivals includes Classical Revival structures such as the post office and Central National Bank and the few Late Gothic Revival and Spanish/Mission Revival commercial buildings, unique in downtown Junction City. The final category is the Modern Movement which includes the Art Deco Municipal Building, the Coca-Cola plant, the County Health Department Building, and the few later commercial structures, generally constructed after The Great Depression. Only three structures in the district were constructed since the mid-1950s.

Like most cities and town in Kansas, and throughout the Midwest, the most appropriate architectural classification for a majority of commercial buildings is vernacular, and that is definitely the case in downtown Junction City. The buildings are distinguished in large part, by their construction of native limestone and unique detailing with stone cornices. Stylistic references are clear in many instances, but rarely are these commercial buildings typical representatives of specific architectural styles.

Property Listing
Following is a list of individual properties in the district by number, identifying building name, address, date of construction and contributing/non-contributing status.

#	Building Name	Building Address	Date	Contributing/ Non Contributing
1	U.S Post Office Building	136 W. 6th	1931	C
2	Bartell House Hotel	604 N. Washington	1879	C
3	Cozy Theater Building	616 N. Washington	c.1870	C
4	Commercial Building	618 N. Washington	c.1930	C
5	Clark Building	620 N. Washington	c.1870	C
6	Ward Drug Building	622 N. Washington	c.1880	NC
7	George Smith Public Library Building	103 W. 7th	1908	C
8	Home State Bank Building	111-115 W. 7th	1910	C
9	Durland Sawtell Furniture Co. Building	117-119 W. 7th	1912	C
10	Brown Electric Building	121 W. 7th	c.1910	NC
11	Muenzenmayer Sheet Metal Works Building	123-125 W. 7th	1910	C
12	Muenzenmayer Hardware Building	127-129 W. 7th	1899	C
13	Scott and Thurston Hardware Building	131 W. 7th	1880	C
14	Deluxe Ice Cream & Candy Co. Building	133 W. 7th	1922	C
15	Junction City Opera House/City Hall	135 W. 7th	1898	C
16	Municipal Building	700 N. Jefferson	1936	C
17	City Ambulance Building	701 N. Jefferson	1983	NC
18	Gross Furniture Building	130 W. 7th	1887	C
19	Grocery Store Building	126 W. 7th	1887	C
20	Raber Building	124 W. 7th	1889	C
21	Behrend Tire Shop Building	120 W. 7th	1929	C
22	Commercial Building	108 W. 7th	c1880	NC
23	Commercial Building	106 W. 7th	c1880	NC
24	Commercial Building	104 W. 7th	c1880	NC
25	Commercial Building	102 W. 7th	c1880	NC
26	First National Bank	702 N. Washington	1913	C
27	Boone's Market Building	706 N. Washington	c1910	NC
28	Steadman Building	708 N. Washington	c1910	NC
29	Sargent Drug Building	710 N. Washington	1907	C
30	Hall & Porter Drug Building	712-714 N Washington	1866	C
31	Town Crier/Gerald Jewelers Building	716-718 N Washington	c1960s	NC
32	Masonic Hall	722 N. Washington	1881	C
33	Waters Hardware Building	726 N. Washington	1866 1884	C
34	Commercial Building	117 W. 8th	c1955	NC
35	J.H. Butts Building	114 W. 8th	1915	C
36	Pierce Building	108 W. 8th	1912	C
37	Central National Bank	802 N. Washington	1911	C
38	Pierce Building	806 N. Washington	1910	C
39	Commercial Building	808-810 N Washington	c1915	C
40	Commercial Building	812-814 N Washington	c1915	C

#	Building Name	Building Address	Date	Contributing/ Non Contributing
41	Baskin Drug Building	816 N. Washington	1904	C
42	Commercial Building	818 N. Washington	c1920s	C
43	Commercial Building	820 N. Washington	c1920s	NC
44	Commercial Building	822 N. Washington	c1900	C
45	Glick Grocery Building	824-826 N Washington	c1890	C
46	Commercial Building	112 W. 9th Street	c1945	NC
47	Commercial Building	116 W. 9th	c1960s	NC
48	Coca-Cola Bottling Co. Building	911 N. Jefferson	1941	C
49	Universal Tire Building	902 N. Washington	c1910	C
50	Commercial Building	906 N. Washington	c1920s	NC
51	Commercial Building	908 N. Washington	c1920s	NC
52	Commercial Building	912 N. Washington	c1920s	NC
53	Weitzig Bicycle/Auto Building	914 N. Washington	c1900	C
54	Commercial Building	823 N. Washington	c1900	NC
55	Commercial Building	819 N. Washington	c1900	NC
56	Commercial Building	811 N. Washington	c1900	NC
57	Commercial Building	809 N. Washington	c1900	NC
58	Commercial Building	807 N. Washington	1912	NC
59	Commercial Building	805 N. Washington	c.1910	NC
60	Pennell Building	801 N. Washington	1908	C
61	Spencer Building	110 E. 8th	c1910	C
62	Geary Co. Courthouse	138 E. 8th	1900	C
63	Geary County Jail	139 E. 9th	1951	NC
64	Geary Co. Health Dept. Building	119 E. 9th	1950	C
65	Rockwell Building	721-725 N Washington	1889	C
66	Brown Harness Building	719 N. Washington	1888	C
67	Hemenway/Tribune Buildings	715 N. Washington	c1880	NC
68	Gross Furniture Building	711 N. Washington	c1870	NC
69	Gross Furniture Building	707 N. Washington	c1870	NC
70	Casper Building	705 N. Washington	1900	C
71	Thompson's Smokehouse Building	703 N. Washington	1905	C
72	Miller Drug Building	701 N. Washington	1908	C
73	Commercial Building	108 E. 7th	1908	C
74	Commercial Building	112 E. 7th	c1908	C
75	Salvation Army Citadel	119 E. 7th	1909	C
76	Moore Motor Co. Building	115 E. 7th	c1920s	C
77	Streeter & Strickler Building	625 N. Washington	1861	C
78	Commercial Building	623 N. Washington	c1860s	C
79	ZeeDee Building	619 N. Washington	1905	C
80	Blattner & Blakely Hardware Building	615-617 N Washington	c1870 1880	C
81	Rialto Building	605-607 N Washington	1897	C
82A	Lyric Theater	601-603 N Washington	1940	NC
82B	Exquisite Bottling Works Building	112-118 E. 6th	c1900	C

ELABORATION

Description of Individual Properties

The following description of individual properties includes a brief physical description as well as a summary of the building's history/significance and a statement of integrity that explains the contributing or non-contributing designation. The primary source of data for this information was the Geary County Historical Museum, local historian Eric Stahl, and three books: James R. Shortridge's *Our Town on the Plains-J.J. Pennell;s Photographs of Junction City, Kansas 1893-1922*, *Behind the Facade of Fort Riley's Hometown-The Inside Story of Junction City, Kansas* by Susan Lloyd Franzen, and *The Garden of Eden-A Pictorial History of Geary County, Kansas* by the Geary County Historical Society.

1. U.S. Post Office **Status-Contributing**
136 W. 6th Street
LOTS 11-12-13-14 & W23' LOT 15, BLOCK 28, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1931
Architect: James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect of the U.S. Post Office
Current Function: COMMERCE: Business
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
Central Block with Wings
Documentation: Figure #1, Photo #1

Description: Constructed in 1931, the post office is a one-story red brick structure, rectangular in plan form. The building has a flat roof with parapet and stone foundation. Distinguishing features include a prominent stone cornice and quoined stone surround at the central entry bay, in addition to Corinthian columns framing the entry. Projecting slightly from the front facade, the entry bay is comprised of three arched openings, a central door flanked by windows. The front facade is comprised of three distinct bays; the center bay is flanked by end bays each with a pair of 12/12 double-hung windows with stone keystones. The formal symmetry, heavy cornice, Corinthian columns, and arched central openings are characteristic of the Classical Revival style.

History: Junction City's first post office was established in June of 1858 and housed in various locations including the postmaster's place of business or home for the first three decades. On December 12, 1881 daily mail began between Junction City and Fort Leavenworth. By 1888, the post office was located at corner of 6th & Washington in the Bartell House; it remained in that location until 1917 when R.B. Fegan built a new post office west of his Telephone Co. on West 6th Street. Carrier delivery was established in the city in 1903 and rural mail service was established in 1904. In June of 1917, Fort Riley became a branch of the Junction City post office. In 1928 federal funding was obtained to build Junction City's first government-owned post office. Designed under Acting Supervising Architect of the United States Post Office James A. Wetmore, the building was completed and dedicated in 1931. The post office on the corner of 6th and Jefferson served until 1962 when current modern post office was built. The building was then occupied by United Telephone Co. and later, Sprint. ["Mail Service and Post Office Much Improved in 75 Years," *Junction City Union*, 2-27-1934 and "History of area postal service traced," *Junction City Union* 1-7-1990]

Integrity: The building has experienced former alterations, the facade "modernized" at some point in its past. In 1989, panels were removed from the facade and replacement windows installed to resemble the original design. The distinctive architectural features of the building have been maintained. Although replacement windows and doors are extant, the original masonry openings have been maintained. Located at the southwest corner of the district, the post office building retains significant integrity and is a contributing property to the district.

2. Bartell House Hotel **Status-Contributing**
604 N. Washington Street
LOTS 17-20, BLOCK 28, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1879

Architect: E.T. Carr
Current Function: WORK IN PROGRESS
Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #2-3, Photo #2-3

Description: The Bartell House was constructed as a two- and three-story red brick structure with limestone detailing. The building combined the Victorian styles of Italianate and Romanesque. The body of the building was utilitarian in design with 2/2 double-hung wood windows with simple stone sills and lintels. The corner of the building was angled, accented with stone quoins; the corner and the entry bay on Washington Street were defined by pairs of arched windows with arched stone lintels. A bracketed metal cornice caps the building. Storefronts spanned the Washington Street facade at street level. The hotel did undergo significant alterations on at least two occasions. The first extensive remodeling was just after the turn of the century. The interior was remodeled but the exterior was also modified. A small portico over the door replaced the extended veranda of the original design, a third floor was added to the south side, and a pair of oriel windows installed. The hotel was again remodeled after WWI and a post-WWII remodeling involved the installation of grey structural pigmented glass panels on the storefront.

History: The Hale House was located on this site in 1860 and burned in 1875. Designed by E.T. Carr, the Bartell House was constructed by local businessmen A.H. Bartell and John K. Wright as a replacement for the Hale House. The new hotel opened in 1879; it offered 66 rooms, a kitchen, parlors, offices and a dining room with murals painted by Junction City artist Bertrand Hartman. There were street-level shops on Washington and 6th Streets that over the years included: the post office, a barber shop, cigar shop, a candy shop, a music store, a drug store, and even the USO during World War II. The hotel prospered in the early years but by the turn of the century, it was in need of updating. In 1902 Adolphus Busch of Saint Louis purchased the hotel and financed a major remodeling and expansion. The hotel reportedly maintained a discreet bar in the basement and eventually established a reputation as a house of ill-repute. As law-makers cracked down on prostitution on 9th Street, it only moved to other locations, including the Bartell House. After WWII, the building was sold to the Lamar Hotel chain that operated it for thirty years. Although closely tied to the railroad in its early years, the end of passenger service and evolution of the interstate highway system, combined with the challenges of prostitution and a growing disreputable clientele brought an end to the glory days of the hotel. The hotel was sold by the Lamar chain in 1976; the new owners struggled and in 1978 the state fire marshal condemned the upper floors. The hotel was ultimately sold at auction in 1979. The past twenty years have seen various attempts at saving the building, once threatened by demolition. The building is currently under rehabilitation being converted to housing. [Behind the Facade of Fort Riley's Hometown]

Integrity: The Bartell House is prominently located at the corner of 6th Street and Washington Street, the south entrance of downtown Junction City. Although the hotel has experience alterations over the years, it maintains significant integrity. The building is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a contributing property to the district.

3. Cozy Theater **Status-Contributing**
616 N. Washington Street
S1/2 E110' LOT 1, BLOCK 28, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1870 building/1918 facade
Current Function: VACANT/NOT IN USE
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #3, Photo #3

Description: A new facade was installed on this two-story red brick building in 1918 when it was converted to the Cozy Theater. A new storefront had been previously installed on the building in the early 1900s when the building became the Aurora Theater. The original brick building with a stone foundation is evident on the south side and rear; all of the openings on the secondary facades have been infilled with brick, supporting the presumption that the original building was converted to a theater and a new facade installed. The existing brown brick facade has Prairie-style detailing. A recessed central entry and flanking single windows were characteristic of its non-retail original function. A large, ornate, flat marquee projected between the upper and lower facades. Above the marquee, "Cozy" is inscribed in a stone panel. Two pairs of upper windows were 1/1 double-hung wood windows with a unique transom featuring diamond-shaped tracery over opaque glass. The upper facade is slightly recessed between two massive pilasters. The brick pilasters rise slightly above the roofline and are detailed with stone, giving an illusion of verticality. The parapet was comprised of a green clay tile mansard roof spanning between the brick pilasters. The theater storefront has been replaced; the existing storefront is aluminum with a recessed entrance on the north end of the east facade. The marquee has been removed and the clay tile replaced with asphalt shingles.

History: A brick building is visible on this site in an 1879 photo; 'George Kilian' is located on a signboard at the cornice but the original type of business is unknown. The building later housed G.A. Latham's Grocery, Sachs Grocery, a bakery, and W.A. Bingham's Clothing Store. Dentist's offices were located on the second floor. The building underwent its first major remodeling around 1907 when the Aurora Theater was established (photo in 1910 Junction City Souvenir brochure). In 1915 and 1916, the Aurora Theater was in place in this location and the Cozy Theater was located at 625 N. Washington, across the street. The fate of the Aurora is unknown; the Cozy Theater opened in this location in November of 1918, replacing the Aurora on the same site but in a new building. A complete new acade was installed on the building at that time; 'Cozy' is inscribed in a stone panel in the center of the upper facade. The new theater was designed to accommodate movies as well as vaudeville. It was equipped with a stage but also touted the most modern movie equipment in the city. The Cozy Theater went out of business in the 1940s and the marquee was removed. Sjoholm Furniture, a local, family-owned business was established at this location in the late 1940s. The building has housed a variety of businesses since that time however, part of the balcony, stage and projection booth are intact in the building.

Integrity: The building has obviously been modified since its construction as a theater in 1918; however, it does retain significant integrity and stands out in downtown Junction City as a rather unique, non-retail facade. The theater marquee was removed prior to the mid-1950s, presumably when the building ceased to function as a theater. The storefront has since been replaced, the design of which accommodates retail versus the original use as a theater. However, the upper facade dates to the 1918 alteration with the original windows extant. The building retains significant integrity and is a contributing member to the district.

4. Commercial Building **Status-Contributing**
618 N. Washington Street
N1/2 LOT 1 AND W28' OF S1/2 Lot 1 AND 0.8 BY 100' IN LOT 2, BLOCK 28, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1930s
Current Function: VACANT/NOT IN USE
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #3, Photo #3

Description: This two-story red brick commercial building is distinguished by its upper floor window. The window is a tripartite design in a single large masonry opening with 1/1 double-hung windows flanking a central fixed pane. The existing window is a replacement but resembles the original window in style and design. The brick building is framed by cut stone columns that extend the full height of the building. The brick storefront is further framed by an exposed natural

stone cap with a cut stone cornice band beneath that features subtle detailing. The upper facade features brick corbelled detailing and has a stone panel inset below the upper cornice. A stone band is also in place between the upper facade and storefront, above a cast iron lintel at the top of the storefront. The storefront itself is a replacement with contemporary block bulkhead, aluminum-framed display windows, and a stained glass transom.

History: Another two-story brick building was previously located on this site, in place as early as 1879 and still extant in 1918 when the Cozy Theater opened on the south. The former building housed A. Clough's Store in 1879, the Wilson Bros. Clothing Store in 1899 and later the Young Clothing Co. that was still extant at this location in the 1925 City Directory. By 1940, the existing building was in place but no documentation has been found regarding its construction.

Integrity: This building is significant as a representative of a late Commercial Style structure, distinctly different in style and design from the prominent stone commercial buildings in downtown Junction City. The building retains a fair degree of integrity. Although the storefront is a contemporary replacement and the upper windows have been replaced, the upper facade closely resembles the original design. The building is a contributing member of the district.

5. Clark Building **Status-Contributing**
620 N. Washington Street
POB SE COR LOT 4, W11', N72', E12', E18', N1', E11', S23', W100', S7', W38' to POB, BLOCK 28, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1870
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #3, Photo #3

Description: This two-story traditional commercial building has a red brick facade with brick pilasters dividing the upper facade into four bays. Each bay has a single 1/1 double-hung window with a cut stone sill and lintel. The top of the building was altered by 1899. Originally, the building had corbelled arches with a large signboard above, topped by a simple metal cornice. By 1899, the top of the building had taken its current configuration; the signboard and former cornice had been removed and a new corbelled brick parapet with a stone cap installed. The existing storefront is a contemporary replacement. There is a recessed central entrance to the storefront and a separate entry to the upper floors on the north end of the front facade. A canvas awning is in place over the transom area and a signboard is located above the awning. The storefront has aluminum-framed display windows and a metal bulkhead.

History: The existing building is extant in an 1879 photo. The signboard on the cornice says, "Milton Clark" but there is no indication as to the type of business. By 1895, the Clark sign is still in place and an additional signboard, "Sentinel," is extant; indicating that The Sentinel, one of the local papers occupied a portion of the building. In an 1899 photo, the signboards at the top of the building are gone and the cornice modified. A large canvas awning is extant at the storefront but the name of the business is not legible. In 1905, the building housed a clothing company. The Bingham Clothing Co. was in this location by 1910 and was still there in 1925. In 1948, it was the Hood & Spencer Clothing Store, and by 1955, the Bostonian Clothing and Shoe Store. The building now houses Radio Shack.

Integrity: The cornice of the building was altered by 1899 resulting in the existing appearance of the top of the building, and the existing storefront is a contemporary replacement. However, this is one of the oldest extant buildings in downtown Junction City. The upper facade reflects the 1899 appearance of the building and although the storefront has been replaced, it retains traditional components and proportions. The building is a contributing member of the district.

6. Ward Drug Store Building **Status-Non-Contributing**
622 N. Washington Street
N 22' LOT 2, BLOCK 28, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1880
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #3, Photo #3

Description: This is a two-story traditional commercial building with a red brick facade. Originally, the building was characterized by an ornate, pedimented metal cornice and ornate, pedimented window hoods, features that were extant through the mid-1950s. The upper facade is comprised of a center pair of 1/1 double-hung windows flanked by single 1/1 double-hung windows. The original window configuration is intact but simplified, flat window hoods have replaced the original ornate hoods. Likewise, a simple cornice band has replaced the original ornate pedimented cornice. The window hoods and cornice are a "Dryvit" –type material. The storefront is also a contemporary replacement although it does retain the traditional components and proportions. Stone columns frame the storefront that has an angled, recessed entrance. A canvas awning is in place over the transom and a signboard is extant above the awning.

History: A one-story frame building was extant in this location in an 1879 photograph. According to Cutler's, *History of Kansas*, C.H. Ward opened his drug business in the spring of 1880. No documentation has been found regarding the construction of the existing building but it is in place in 1899 photos. Originally the B.H. and C.H. Ward Drug Store, the building served as a drug store for more than seventy years. By 1904, it was the Guthrey & Gleason Druggists, and by 1906, Guthrey and Carter. The Brownlee & Stevenson Drug Store was established in 1908 and a 1910 publication listed Dr. W.A. Smiley and Lawyer I.M. Platt having offices in this building. From 1919 until his death in June of 1942, Roy Eisenhower (Dwight D. Eisenhower's brother) operated a drug store in this location. Roy's window continued the business until July of 1944. Leedy Drug was in place through the 1940s and '50s. The building currently houses Netquest.

Integrity: Constructed c.1880 with an ornate pedimented cornice and window hoods, the building no longer retains its distinguishing Italianate detailing. Due to the loss of these defining features, the building is a non-contributing member of the district.

7. George Smith Public Library **Status-Contributing**
103 W. 7th Street
E 119' of LOT 2, BLOCK 28. JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1908
Architect: Holland and Squires
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Stores
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #4, Photo #3

Description: The 2-1/2 story stone building is prominently located at the southwest corner of 7th Street and Washington Street in the center of downtown Junction City, with entrances on both streets. Multiple storefront bays are located along the street level and defined by stone columns. The corner column is red granite with a stone base and carved Corinthian capital. The library entrance is located in the center of the 7th Street facade and defined by a projecting portico with granite columns framing the entrance. The portico is capped by a stone balustrade forming a small balcony from the second floor window. The building is comprised of three bays on the Washington Street (east) facade and seven bays on the 7th Street (north) facade. The storefronts have been replaced but do retain the traditional components including a

bulkhead, large display windows, street-level entrance and transom. A stone cornice separates the storefronts from the upper facade. An opaque transom is extant in some bays with a retractable awning beneath while some bays have a canvas awning in place over the transom. The upper facade spans 1-1/2 stories and is defined by pairs of 1/1 double-hung windows with leaded glass transoms separated by dressed stone panels. Most of the transom panels retain original leaded glass. A second denticulated stone cornice is in place near the top of the building. Smooth vertical stones comprise the parapet, above the upper cornice. The center entry bay projects slightly on the north facade and this bay is further distinguished by a pedimented parapet. Finely detailed with ornate carving, the denticulated cornice rises to a triangular pediment while the parapet is stepped above the pediment. The date '1907' is carved into a stone panel at the top of the parapet, above the pediment.

History: Prior to the construction of the library in 1908, the site was occupied by several one-story frame buildings including John Gartner's Cigar shop, a barber shop and book stone on Washington Ave. and a variety of businesses including an insurance office, tailor shop, cobbler's shop, jewelry store, plumber's shop and offices on 7th Street. George Smith died in Junction City in January of 1905, leaving money for establishing and maintaining a public library and reading room. The building was designed by Holland & Squires Architects of Topeka and built by local contractors, Zeigler and Dalton for a cost of $28,939. The building was dedicated on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1908 and served as the city's library until February 1983 when the library moved to a modern structure west of this building, on W. 7th Street. The library was designed to be self-supporting through rental income from the retail storefronts. Through its history, the building has housed a variety of prominent local businesses including C.W. Flower Jewelry, Cohen Shoe Shop, and Craft's Pharmacy. After the library moved to its existing location in 1983, the building was sold to Central of Kansas, Inc. for their financial operations headquarters. Nardella Construction Co. completed a "restoration" project and the building was returned to public ownership in 1998. For a time, the upper floor was used as an art gallery. The building was recently sold by the City to a private owner. The building maintains multiple storefronts at street level; the upper floor is not currently in use.

Integrity: The building has undergone changes in its near one-hundred year history including a "restoration" project in the mid-1980s. It retains a high degree of architectural integrity and is a prominent, contributing member of the district.

8. Home State Bank **Status-Contributing**
111 & 115 W. 7th Street
POB 2' NW COR LOT 4, E 62.7' S70' W18.1' N5' W12.3' S72' W32.5' N140' to POB, BLOCK 28, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1910
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Stores
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #5, Photo #3

Description: Located west of the library on the corner of 7th and Washington, the Home State Bank is a two-story limestone structure with a angled corner at the northeast corner of the building. The most distinguishing characteristic of this building is the finely detailed stone work, namely an intricate carved stone cornice. The cornice is comprised of several bands beginning with widely spaced dentils, topped by alternating smooth cut and carved bands followed by a course of stones set at an angle in a saw tooth pattern and capped by a simple stone cap. The angled corner entry is framed by stone columns with round pilasters rising above the parapet. The parapet is also raised over a central entry on the north facade. The street facade is slightly asymmetrical with four bays: the angled entry bay on the corner and a central entry bay flanked by two storefront bays. The west storefront is wider than the east and is divided into two individual storefronts within the single bay. There are four single windows on the upper facade over the west storefront and three over the east. A single window is in place on the upper facade over the corner entry but there is no window over the central entry. The central entry provides access to the upper floor. The east storefront is accessed from the

corner entry and the west storefront has entrances into each of the two separate storefronts. The upper windows are replacement double-hung windows with dark glass and dark metal frames. The storefronts are also contemporary metal replacements but do maintain the components of a traditional storefront. The original leaded glass transom is extant over the central entrance. An area well is extant on the sidewalk in front of the east storefront, providing access to the basement.

History: Although the southwest corner of 7th and Washington were one-story frame buildings prior to the construction of the library in 1908, there were three two-story brick and stone buildings on the south side of the 100 block of West 7th Street by the early 1880s. These business included S.W. Pierce & Co. Pianos & Organs, M.K. Bitterman furniture and carpet, and the Mullins Building. The Pierce Piano business was located on the site of the Home State Bank. This bank was established May 1, 1907 by Fred Durland and located at 124 W. 7th The bank constructed this building and moved across the street to this location in 1909. A 1910 Junction City Souvenir has a photo of the exterior and interior of the bank and a description of its founding. The offices and directors of the bank were local businessmen including F.L. Durland, President; J.E. Clemmons, Vice-President; A.S. Blair, Assistant Cashier, George W. Mills and James A. Gabby. The bank lasted just over twenty-years; it went into receivership during the Depression. The bank occupied the east storefront. In 1925, the west storefronts were occupied by Newman & Baum Cleaners and Chase Electric. The building has housed a variety of businesses since that time. It is currently home to R.C. Hobbies and Vendredt's Shoe Palace.

Integrity: The building has undergone substantial alterations over its one-hundred plus year history. Both the upper windows and storefronts have been replaced. However, the stone facade is the defining characteristic of this building. The building retains significant integrity and is a contributing member of the district.

9. Durland Sawtell Furniture Co. Building **Status-Contributing**
117 & 119 W. 7th Street
E 119' of LOT 2, BLOCK 28
117 W. 7th: 45 EXC W2' LOT 4 & ALL E1/2 LOT 5 & E9" of W1/2 Lot 5 M/L, BLOCK 28
119 W. 7th: W1/2 LOT 5 LESS E9", BLOCK 28, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1912
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store; SOCIAL: Clubhouse
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #5, Photo #3-4

Description: Constructed in 1912, this two-story limestone structure boasts an ornate carved stone cornice, like the Bank on the east. This building's cornice features carved brackets beneath a simple cornice band and an ornate carved pediment over the center. The pediment is inscribed "1912 and Durland.' The facade is divided into two bays by stone pilasters, slightly projecting from the building facade. In contrast to the natural-faced stone of the facade and pilasters, a band of smooth cut stone is located above the upper windows, and at the cornice. The pilasters are freestanding, becoming columns at the storefront level. The outer columns are natural-faced stone columns with cut stone bases and caps. The center pilaster terminates at the cap of a round, red granite column that is freestanding in front of the recessed central entry. A distinguishing feature of the original building was the large tripartite display windows on the upper level, typical of buildings built for furniture stores (furniture was displayed at the upper floor window to be viewed from street level). The upper windows have been removed and the opening infilled with limestone (c.1990) however, the original openings are distinguishable. The building retains street level storefronts. The lower portion of which has been replaced (display windows and bulkhead). Although contemporary in style, the existing storefront retains the traditional components and proportions. A distinguishing feature, the original leaded-glass transom is extant and visible from the street.

History: Prior to the construction of this building in 1912, there were two, two-story buildings on this site. In the 1880s, Bitterman Mercantile and the Mullin Building were on this site. Mr. T.D. Shaw established his business in 1880. Shaw's Mercantile was in this location, and an early telephone system, the Wareham-Dewey switchboard, operated in a room above the mercantile in 1905. F.L. Durland started his furniture and funeral business in Junction City in 1883, later known as the Durland-Sawtell Furniture Company (funeral home was originally in the Baptist Church at 618 N. Jefferson). The existing building was built by Durland in 1912. Durland Furniture was a prominent Junction City business for decades. In 1980, the building housed the Geary County Historical Museum. Today the building houses the Salvation Army Retail Store and Circle A Club.

Integrity: It is unfortunate that the upper windows were infilled approximately fifteen years ago, altering the character of the upper facade. However, the original openings are distinguishable and the remainder of the upper facade is in near-original condition. Additionally, although the storefronts have been replaced, the original leaded-glass transom is extant. The building is a contributing member of the district.

10. Brown Electric Building **Status-Non Contributing**
121 W. 7th Street
LOT 6 EXC E20' LOT 6, BLOCK 28, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1910
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #5, Photo #4

Description: The existing building bears little resemblance to its original appearance due to contemporary alterations. The original building was a two-story non-descript traditional commercial building. Constructed of limestone, the building had three upper-level windows with arched stone lintels over 2/2 double-hung wood windows. The storefront had a recessed entry on the east end and large display windows with multi-paned transom on the west. The upper windows have been altered on the existing building; the existing aluminum windows are downsized. The upper facade has been covered with a parging coating and the storefront sheathed in corrugated metal.

History: Little documentation has been found regarding this building. Construction is estimated around 1910 near the time of construction of adjacent buildings. The only early photo of this building (c.1920s) shows that the building was occupied by Brown Electric. The 1925 City Directory also lists Brown Electric at this address. The date of the building alterations is unknown. The building is currently occupied by MiLady's Hair Salon.

Integrity: Bearing little resemblance to the historic structure beyond its form, the building is a non-contributing member of the district.

11. Muenzenmayer Sheet Metal Works **Status-Contributing**
123 & 125 W. 7th Street
POB 160'E OF NW COR LOT 8, E50' S TO ALLEY, W50', N TO POB, BLOCK 28, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1910
Current Function: COMMERCE: Business and VACANT/NOT IN USE
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #8, Photo #4

Description: This two-story native limestone building was constructed in 1910 as a second expansion by the Muenzenmayer Hardware Co. Like many of the stone buildings in downtown Junction City, the building is distinguished by a finely detailed stone cornice. This design includes paired brackets at the ends and center of the building with small brackets or dentils spanning between. The cap rises to a slight angle, forming a very shallow pediment over the central entry. The upper facade is further distinguished by unique stone keystones on the arched lintels of the upper floor windows. The facade is comprised of three bays, a central entry bay flanked by two storefronts at street level. The storefronts each have a central entry. The storefronts are contemporary replacements with aluminum-framed display windows and covered transoms. The bulkhead on the east storefront is structural pigmented glass and the west bulkhead is modern tile. The center entry bay is a narrow arched opening with a recessed stairway leading to the upper floor. A single arched window is extant over the central entry on the upper facade. The end bays have an arched tripartite window. The upper windows appear to be original; the west window retains a leaded glass transom over the center fixed sash.

History: This building was constructed in 1910 by Muenzenmayers as an expansion of their hardware store. The building was built to house the Sheet Metal Works. Anderson Photographic Studio was located on the second floor in the mid-1920s. The building was occupied by Muenzenmayers through the 1940s and has housed a variety of businesses since that time. An accounting office is currently located in the east storefront while the west storefront is vacant.

Integrity: The building retains a significant degree of architectural integrity even though the storefronts have been altered. The building is a contributing member of the district.

12. J.J. & W.F. Muenzenmayer Hardware **Status-Contributing**
127 & 129 W. 7th Street
E 19' LOTS 8, 9, & 10 AND W22' LOT 7, BLOCK 28, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1899
Current Function: COMMERCE: Restaurant AND VACANT/NOT IN USE
Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #6 & 8, Photo #4-5

Description: This two-story native limestone structure was constructed in 1899. The existing building has been altered. Early photographs clearly show that the original building was capped by an ornate stone cornice and that the facade was divided into three bays by full-height stone pilasters. The cornice was inscribed '1899 – Muenzenmayer.' The pilasters are evident on the lower half of the upper floor but the upper half of the facade has obviously been replaced. The upper windows have been changed to a tripartite window rather than a pair of individual double-hung windows in each bay and the center window opening has since been infilled with stone. The date of the alteration is undocumented but occurred after the mid-1930s. The existing lower facade is in near-original condition. Defined by three large arched openings with natural-faced stone columns, the storefront is comprised of a central entry with flanking display windows. The original arched transoms are extant although the existing storefronts are contemporary replacements. The center bay is distinguished by a unique cross-hatched pattern of the stone around the arched opening.

History: See #13 below. Muenzenmayer Hardware was established in 1888 and located in the building at 131 W. 7th Street, immediately west of this building. The business expanded in 1899 by building this adjacent structure. This building was occupied by Muenzenmayer Hardware into the 1940s. It was later divided into two separate storefronts; the east side was occupied by the Spic and Span Café for many years and sometime in the 1970s continued as the Town House Cafe into the 1990s. Akers Pool Hall was located in the west half of the building for years, into the 1980s. The east storefront is currently occupied by a restaurant and the west storefront is vacant.

Integrity: Although the upper facade of this building was modified at some point in the building's history, the street level is in near-original condition. The building is a contributing member of the district.

13. Scott & Thurston Hardware **Status-Contributing**
131 W. 7th Street
W22' of E42', LOTS 8, 9, & 10, BLOCK 28, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1880
Current Function: COMMERCE: Business
Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #6 & 8, Photo #4-5

Description: The original building was a two-story structure with a brick facade characterized by a pedimented metal cornice with brackets and metal window hoods. The date '1880' is extant on the pediment in early photos. The building had three upper windows with unique sills comprised of a band of natural-faced stone with individual squares on each side of the base of the windows (similar to a label sill). A bracketed lower cornice separates the storefront from the upper facade. The storefront was a traditional early design with a recessed central entry flanked by large four-pane display windows with no transom and a paneled wood bulkhead. The building was apparently modified after 1899 when Muenzenmayer Hardware expanded, building the two-story stone building on the east. The top of the building was drastically modified around this time; the original metal cornice and brackets were removed and a stone cornice and cap added to the brick facade. The new cap matched the cap on the adjacent building, constructed in 1899 as evidenced in a 1910 photo when the third Muenzenmayer building was under construction. The building has undergone further modification over the years. The brick on the upper facade has been painted and horizontal wood siding covers the transom and columns on the storefront. The existing storefront is a contemporary replacement as well.

History: As evidenced by the date on the original metal cornice, the building was constructed in 1880 and housed the Scott and Thurston Hardware business. In 1888, Muenzenmayer Hardware business began, originally as Strack and Muenzenmayer Hardware, later known as J.J. and W.F. Muenzenmayer Hardware. A 1910 Junction City Souvenir brochure notes that W.F. Muenzenmayer was the active member of the firm, engaged in the business for 22 years. W.F. was born in Missouri and educated in Kansas City. In 1910, he was in his second term as mayor of Junction City. The same 1910 publication noted that J.J. Muenzenmayer was born in Germany and educated in that county. He had 21 years experience in the business. Muenzenmayer Hardware was a prominent business in Junction City through the 1940s however they must have vacated this building earlier because Piggly Wiggly was listed at this location in the 1925 City Directory, and beginning in 1939, this building housed the Peter Pan Grocery Store operated by John Leonard (the last "mom and pop" grocery in downtown Junction City-closed in 1985). The building now houses the Century 21 office.

Integrity: Although some features of the original 1880s are extant, the upper facade dates to an 1899 alteration to match the new adjacent building on the east. Even though the contemporary storefront is not in keeping with the historic character of the building, the upper facade retains significant integrity; the building is a contributing member of the district.

14. DeLuxe Confectionery and Ice Cream Company **Status-Contributing**
133 W. 7th Street
W26' OF E68' LOTS 8, 9, & 10, BLOCK 28, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1922
Current Function: GOVERNMENT: government office
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #8, Photo #4-5

Description: This two-story commercial building is distinguished from its neighbors by its tan brick facade and later construction date. Natural-faced stone columns frame the two-story structure and a horizontal stone band separates the storefront from the upper facade. The upper facade is blond brick and has a stepped parapet with a stone cap. Three windows are in place on the upper facade, the center opening is a pair of 1/1 double-hung windows with a multi, vertical pane transom. The flanking windows are five vertical panes over one. All of the windows appear to be original. Subtle brick corbelling distinguishes the upper facade. The existing storefront is a contemporary replacement. A door on the east end leads to the second floor while the display window angles back to a recessed door on the west end, into the storefront. The transom is covered with wood paneling

History: A one-story frame building was extant on this site as late as 1910. This building was reportedly built by Muenzenmayer in 1922 for Tom DeLuxe. Tom came to Junction City in 1917 and had a candy shop in several locations. They moved into the new building in early 1923 as the Deluxe Confectionary and Ice Cream Company. Deluxe was in business through the mid-1930s. It is currently occupied by the Junction City Engineering Office and will be included as an annex to the Opera House in a rehabilitation project currently underway.

Integrity: Even though the existing storefront is a contemporary replacement, the building retains significant integrity and is a good example of a later commercial structure in downtown Junction City. It is a contributing member to the district.

15. Junction City Opera House and City Hall **Status-Contributing**
135 W. 7th Street
W70' of LOTS 8, 9, & 10, BLOCK 28, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1898
Architect: George Wells & J.C. Holland
Current Function: WORK IN PROGRESS
Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Documentation: Figure #7-8, Photo #4-5

Description: The 2-1/2 story red brick structure has a truncated hip roof with dormers, a central cupola and central clock tower on the north facade. The north facade is comprised of five bays. The end bays have a single window per floor and are defined by corbelled brick pilasters capped by a stone pediment that rises above the roof eave. The center bay is narrow with a pair of arched windows on the second floor and a single door at ground level. The door has a tall transom panel with a flat stone arch. Bays 2 and 4 flanking the center bay are defined by an arched apparatus door opening at ground level. These bays are subdivided into two sections by a corbelled brick pilaster with a stone cap above the upper windows. A single double-hung window with flat stone arch is located beside the apparatus doors, toward the center bay. These bays have three windows on the upper floor; a pair of windows over the apparatus doors and a single window toward the center bay. The bays are capped by a wide carved stone cornice band at the eave. The pilasters framing the central bay extend above the roofline to a wall dormer that rises to form a large square clock tower. The tower has an arched window in the center flanked by the brick pilasters and two small double-hung windows. Detailed brick corbelling and two arched openings are consistent on each side of the clock tower. The top of the tower is the clock; it is stone with pilasters extending above the top at each corner. This finely detailed building has characteristics of the Late Victorian style with Romanesque and Italianate influences. Designed by J.C. Holland and George Wells, the building is similar in design to Topeka's combined City Hall and Fire Station (formerly demolished).

A truncated hip dormer is extant on the east and west roofs. The west facade fronts Jefferson Street and is comprised of four windows per floor on the brick portion. The windows are generally 1/1 double-hung wood windows with pedimented stone lintels and stone sills. Constructed in 1882, the red brick structure burned in 1898. The south portion of the building was rebuilt the same year using native limestone quarried near Fort Riley. The rear (south) portion of the building was the Opera House and the front (north) portion, the City Hall including the fire department and jail. The City portion was reconstructed in red brick similar to the original design with the exception of the clock tower. The original clock tower had

a pyramidal roof; the existing tower has a square cap. The majority of openings on the south half of the building have been infilled with stone when the opera house was converted to a movie theater in the late 1930s. A pedimented entry bay defines the opera house entrance in the center of the west facade.

History: The Junction City Opera House and City Hall opened in January of 1882. The building burned in January of 1898 and was reconstructed. The building continued to serve as both the Opera House and City Hall until the 1930s. In 1915, silent movies joined theater productions at the Opera House, and in 1919, the Opera House was converted solely to movie presentations under private management as the City Theater. In 1937, the City offices moved to the new Municipal Building constructed through the Public Works Administration. At that time, the Opera House/City Hall was gutted and remodeled into "a modern movie theater." The structure was later painted white and renamed, the Colonial Theater. The theater closed in 1982. The Junction City Opera House Foundation is currently restoring the building to serve as a community and performing arts center.

Integrity: The Opera House was drastically remodeled after City Hall moved to their current location in the late 1930s and the structure converted to a movie theater. However, the exterior of the building retains significant architectural integrity. The building is one of the most prominent and distinguished structures in downtown Junction City. It is a contributing member of the district.

16. Municipal Building **Status-Contributing**
700 N. Jefferson Street
LOTS 11-20, BLOCK 20, JUNCTION CITY
Date of Construction: 1936
Current Function: GOVERNMENT: Government Office
Architectural Classification: MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco
Documentation: Figure #8-9, Photo #6

Description: The City Municipal Building is a large two-story structure built of native stone constructed in 1937 through the federal government's Public Work's Administration. The building is an excellent example of New Deal Era structures, typical of the period in which it was constructed. The large structure is comprised of a multiple forms; the City Offices are located in a rectangular form fronting east (Jefferson Street) with the Fire Department and Police located in adjacent bays stepped off the north end of the main City structure. The Municipal Building featured a public auditorium located west of the City Offices. The gable roof of the auditorium extends above the front office bay and a rectangular service bay extends above the auditorium at the rear (north) of the building. The east and south facades are articulated with regularly-spaced window openings and the use of stone detailing. The primary building entrance, fronting Jefferson, is located in the center of the east facade. The entry is defined by massive stone pilasters that are stepped above the roofline. Two smaller pilasters divide the central entry bay into three vertical bays and vertical band over the windows further distinguish this bay. A flat metal canopy projects over the ground level entrance. The auditorium is distinguished by larger windows and the use of massive stone pilasters to articulate the facade. A secondary entrance is in place off of 7th Street into the auditorium; it is a one-story bay with a small projecting canopy and single door. Replacement windows and doors have been installed but there have been no additions or significant alterations to the building's exterior.

History: Joseph Rosenfield was elected Mayor of Junction City in 1934. He was a New Deal Democrat who focused his efforts on social welfare and aggressively pursued public works projects. Rosenfiled appointed a committee who developed a 20-year plan for the county which included such projects as creating a lake by damning the Republican River and paving a footpath from Junction City to Fort Riley. He is credited with securing public funds ($96,120) for the construction of a new Municipal Building. Ground was broke for construction of the Municipal Building to house City offices in 1936 on the site of the old Central/Savoy Hotel (across from the Opera House which had housed City Offices since the 1882). The building was constructed through the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, Project

No. Kansas 1010R. Designed by Salina architect, Charles W. Shaver and built by R.B. White & Son, Contractors, the new building was dedicated in March of 1937 and continues to serve as City Hall. And Municipal Auditorium.

Integrity: The Municipal Building retains a high degree of architectural and historic integrity. It is a contributing member of the district.

17. City Ambulance Building/Engineering Office **Status-Non-Contributing**
701 N. Jefferson Street
W91.5 LOTS 11, 12 & 13, BLOCK 21, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1983
Current Function: GOVERNMENT: Government Office
Architectural Classification: MODERN MOVEMENT: Contemporary

Description: The City Ambulance building is setback from the sidewalks on 7th Street and Jefferson Street. It is a on-story structure with a brick veneer exterior. Two overhead garage door bays are located on the north half of the west facade fronting Jefferson Street. The south half of the west facade is comprised of a single door flanked by two windows; this door serves as the building entrance. The south facade, fronting Washington Street is a solid brick wall with two small 1/1 double-hung windows. A wide metal band extends from the building facade and forms a cap on the building.

History: The building was constructed by the city in 1983. It serves as the Ambulance Garage and houses the City Engineering Office.

Integrity: The building is a contemporary structure with no historic significance. It is a non-contributing member of the district.

18. Gross Furniture Building **Status-Contributing**
130 W. 7th Street
E 46.5' LOTS 11,12, & 13, BLOCK 21, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1887
Current Function: COMMERCE: restaurant
Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Photo #7

Description: The building is a two-story traditional commercial structure with a brick facade and stone detailing. Stone quoining is extant on the west corner of the front facade indicating that there was likely an adjacent building at one time with a shared parting wall. Quoined stone pilasters frame the upper facade and are free standing as columns framing the storefront. The upper facade is brick that has been painted. There are six regularly-spaced upper windows with arched stone lintels and stone sills. The existing windows are replacements that do not conform to the original arched openings. A press metal cornice with brackets is extant at the top of the building but some components are missing. The storefront is a red brick, contemporary replacement. Ground level is divided into two storefronts with single solid doors on the west end of each storefront. The west storefront does maintain display windows with a brick bulkhead but the east storefront is a solid brick wall with two small horizontal windows. A canvas awning spans the transom area over the two storefronts. Two projecting backlit signs are mounted on the upper facade.

History: The 1887 Sandborn Fire Insurance map shows that this building and the one adjacent to the east were being built (at the time the map was published). Little other documentation has been found on this structure. It was apparently built to house Gross Furniture, a firm dating to 1860 (John Gross and Son furniture later moved to east side of the 700

block of Washington Ave.). In 1905, this building housed a restaurant and bike shop. It was later home to a variety of groceries, restaurants, and shops. It currently houses a nightclub.

Integrity: The upper facade is in near-original condition with the exception of the replacement upper windows. Although the existing storefronts have no historic precedent, the building does retain sufficient character with the near-original upper facade. The building is a contributing member of the district.

19. Grocery Store **Status-Contributing**
126 W. 7th Street
14 EXC LOT 14 AND W1' LOT 15, BLOCK 21, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1887
Current Function: SOCIAL: clubhouse
Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Photo #7

Description: This 2-story brick structure is similar in style to the adjacent building on the west framed by quoined stone pilasters shared between the two buildings that extend to form columns framing the storefront. The upper facade is in near-original condition with distinguishing features including a large metal cornice with brackets, and ornamental window hoods and sills. The existing windows are replacements but do maintain the original proportions and fill the original masonry opening. A large shingle awning extends over the transom area and the storefront has been infilled with brick. There is a recessed center door and a single door on the east end that provides access to the upper level.

History: The 1887 Sandborn Fire Insurance map shows that this building and the one adjacent to the west were being built (at the time the map was published). Little other documentation has been found on the building. In 1905, businesses in this building included a music store and grocery. In 1925, the Odd Fellow Hall was on the second floor. The building later housed the Farmers Union Exchange, the A & P Grocery Store, and Tony's Restaurant. It current serves as home to the Knights of Columbus.

Integrity: Although the solid brick storefront with no windows bears no relationship to a traditional historic commercial building, the upper facade is largely intact and maintains the key character-defining features of the building. This building is a contributing member of the district.

20. Raber Building **Status-Contributing**
124 W. 7th Street
LOT 15 LESS W 21' BLOCK 21, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1889
Current Function: COMMERCE: Professional
Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque and Queen Anne detailing
Documentation: Photo #7

Description: This two-story native stone building is a classic Late Victorian structure with Romanesque and Queen Anne detailing as defined by the arched stone openings and oriel window. The building has an intricate carved stone cornice, characteristic of commercial buildings in downtown Junction City. The cornice is inscribed 'Raber.' A projecting oriel window is the focal point of the upper facade. The central projecting window is flanked by 1/1 double-hung wood windows with multi-pane arched transoms. As was characteristic of non-retail commercial structures, the ground level is not a typical storefront. An arched lintel frames a large display window on the west and a second arched opening frames a recessed flight of stairs on the east end of the front facade. Basement windows are slightly above grade and visible in an area well along the front facade. Each of the arched openings on ground level has an arched canvas awning.

History: Dr. Charles K. Raber, a dentist moved to Junction City in 1889 and built this building for his office. 1905 records indicate that an insurance office was housed in the building. The Home State Bank was established in this location in 1907, moving across the street to 111 W. 7th Street in 1909. Some City offices were housed here in the 1910s-20s. A 1910 Junction City Souvenir brochure notes that the Parish Brothers Grocery was established six years ago (1904) and is located at 124 W. 7th (this building). The 1925 City Directory notes that Dr. E. F. Crevier, a dentist, was located on the upper floor. The building has housed a variety of businesses over the years. It is currently an architect's office.

Integrity: The building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and is a contributing member of the district.

21. Robert Behrend Tire Shop **Status-Contributing**
120 W. 7th Street
E 25' LOT 15 & W 5' LOT 16, BLOCK 21, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1929
Current Function: COMMERCE: Business
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Photo #7

Description: This two-story native stone building is an excellent example of a later commercial structure in downtown Junction City, constructed in 1929. The building has a simple upper facade with four regularly-spaced 1/1 double-hung windows, and a stone cornice with vertical members and a broken cap giving the illusion of crenulations. The existing storefront is a contemporary replacement that maintains the components and proportions of a traditional historic commercial storefront. A metal lintel separates the upper facade and storefront.

History - Built in 1929, this building originally housed Robert Behrend's tire store – the third generation of Behrend businesses at the same location. J.W. Behrend originally had a harness shop that was later ran by his sons Henry & William. The 1910 Souvenir brochure lists the harness shop of Mr. W.G. Behrend at 120 W. 7th, as does the 1925 City Directory. The building currently houses an insurance company.

Integrity – The building retains a high degree of architectural integrity and is a contributing member of the district.

22. Commercial Building **Status-Non Contributing**
108 W. 7th Street
LOTS 16, 17, 18, 19 EX E41' LOT 16, LOTS 17 & 18, E48' of S75' LOT 19, BLOCK 21 JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1880
Current Function: COMMERCE: Financial Institution
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #10, Photo #8

Description: The existing building bears little resemblance to its historic counterpart. A two-story brick building has been on this site since the 1880s. The original building had arched stone lintels and stone sills on the upper windows and a corbelled brick parapet. These features are not extant but are presumed to have been removed in former remodelings. "Dryvit"-type panels have been installed on the facade and storefront. The existing windows are replacement aluminum windows, smaller in size than the original windows and lacking the stone sills and lintels. However, the windows are in the

same location as the original windows. The existing storefront is also a contemporary replacement. A canvas awning spans the storefront on this building and the adjacent building on the east.

History: No documentation has been found regarding the construction of this building or its remodeling. The building is identified as an insurance office on a 1905 map. In 1910, the Flowers Bros. occupied the upper floor with their general contracting, real estate and insurance business (established in 1902). The building was occupied by D.P. Taylor's Clothing Store in 1948 and Gerald's Jewelry by 1956. The facade had not been altered at that time; the bank later expanded into the building and continues to occupy it today.

Integrity: The building retains no architectural or historic integrity; it is a non-contributing member of the district.

23. Commercial Building **Status-Non Contributing**
106 W. 7th Street
LOTS 16, 17, 18, 19 EX E41' LOT 16, LOTS 17 & 18, E48' of S75' LOT 19, BLOCK 21 JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1880
Current Function: COMMERCE: Financial Institution
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #10-11, Photo #8

Description: The existing building bears little resemblance to its historic counterpart. A two-story brick building has been on this site since the 1880s. The original building had arched stone lintels and stone sills on the upper windows and a corbelled brick parapet. These features are not extant but are presumed to have been removed in former remodelings. "Dryvit"-type panels have been installed on the existing facade and storefront. The existing windows are replacement aluminum windows, smaller in size than the original windows and lacking the stone sills and lintels. However, the windows are in the same location and configuration as the original windows with two single double-hung windows flanking a central pair of double-hung windows. The existing storefront is also a contemporary replacement. A canvas awning spans the storefront on this building and the adjacent building on the west.

History: Little documentation has been found on this building. It is shown in a variety of photos dating as early as the 1880s however, a large canvas awning is located over the storefront in most photos and no business signs are evident. A 1905 map indicates that the building was occupied by a millenary shop and the 1925 City Directory lists Dr. Weber, a dentist on the upper floor. The building is evident in a 1956 photo prior to the facade alterations. The bank later expanded into the building and continues to occupy it today.

Integrity: The existing building retains no historic or architectural integrity; it is a non-contributing member of the district.

24. Commercial Building **Status-Non Contributing**
104 W. 7th Street
LOTS 16, 17, 18, 19 EX E41' LOT 16, LOTS 17 & 18, E48' of S75' LOT 19, BLOCK 21, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1880
Current Function: COMMERCE: Financial Institution
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #10-11, Photo #8

Description: The existing building bears little resemblance to its historic counterparts. From early photos, it appears that a former two-story brick building was located on this site as early as 1880. The original building had arched stone lintels and stone sills on the upper windows and a corbelled brick parapet. By 1912, the building on this site had a tall metal cornice and flat stone lintels on the upper windows. It is unclear if a new building replaced the old or if the facade was altered; none of these features are extant on the existing building. Stone panels have been installed on the facade. The existing windows are replacement aluminum windows, a band of four windows, first evident in a mid-1950s photo. The existing storefront is also a contemporary replacement. A canvas awning spans the storefront on this building and the adjacent building on the east.

History: Little documentation has been found on this building or its early occupants. It is shown in a variety of photos dating as early as the 1880s however no business signs are evident in the photos. A 1905 map indicates that the building was occupied by a grocery and the 1948 City Directory lists, Dr. L.W. Stewart, a dentist on the upper floor. The building is evident in a 1956 photo closely resembling the current appearance. The bank expanded into the building and continues to occupy it today.

Integrity: The existing building retains no historic or architectural integrity; it is a non-contributing member of the district.

25. Commercial Building **Status-Non Contributing**

102 W. 7th Street
LOTS 16, 17, 18, 19 EX E41' LOT 16, LOTS 17 & 18, E48' of S75' LOT 19, BLOCK 21,
JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1880s
Current Function: COMMERCE: Financial Institution
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #10-11, Photo #8

Description: The existing building bears little resemblance to its historic counterparts. From early photos, it appears that a former two-story brick building was located on this site as early as 1880. The original building had stone lintels and sills on the upper windows and a corbelled brick parapet. None of these features are extant on the existing building. It is unclear if the existing building reflects a replacement or a major alteration. Stone panels have been installed on the facade and storefront. The existing windows are replacement aluminum windows, a band of three windows, first evident in a mid1950s photo. The existing storefront is also a contemporary replacement. A canvas awning spans the storefront on this building and the adjacent building on the west.

History: Little documentation has been found on this building. It is shown in a variety of photos dating as early as the 1880s. An 1885 photo has a sign that says 'Boots and Shoes' but no business name, and L.M. Greeno, dentist on the upper floor. A 1905 map indicates that the building was occupied by a variety store. The building is evident in a 1956 photo closely resembling the current appearance. The bank expanded into the building and continues to occupy it today.

Integrity: The existing building retains no historic or architectural integrity; it is a non-contributing member of the district.

26. First National Bank **Status-Contributing**

702 N. Washington Street
LOTS 16, 17, 18, 19 EX E41' LOT 16, LOTS 17 & 18, E48' of S75' LOT 19, BLOCK 21
JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1913
Current Function: COMMERCE: Financial Institution

Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
Temple Front
Documentation: Figure #10-12 & 26, Photo #8 & 24

Description: The bank building at 7th and Washington reflects a typical financial institution of the era. Constructed in 1913, the two-story Classical Revival structure was defined by massive paired columns and an elaborate cornice with 'First National Bank' inscribed on the south and east parapets. The reinforced concrete structure has white glazed terra-cotta veneer. Full-height pilasters have ornate Corinthian capitals and massive bases. The pilasters are paired at the corner entrance and frame secondary entry bays on the north end of the east facade and the west end of the south facade. The corner entry is flanked by large window openings on each floor. The upper floor window has four lights with transoms above. The ground floor has two large panes with transoms above. Single-paned windows with transoms are located above each of the three entrances. The entries are each highlighted by a pediment with wall-mounted, scroll brackets. A detinculated cornice projected above an ornate frieze and a massive balustraded parapet extended above the cornice. The balustrade framed inscribed panels on the east and south facades and an ornate shield over the corner entrance. The bank has undergone modifications. The ornate frieze and parapet have been covered with stone panels and the windows and doors replaced. A lighted sign projects from the corner of the bank and canvas awnings have been installed on the ground floor windows.

The bank's exterior, which had begun to deteriorate was redesigned in 1951 "to give the bank a new look." The facilities were enlarged once again soon afterward in response to the growing needs of the community.

History: A former bank building was located on this site prior to the present building; the Banking House of W.B. Clark was a two-story red brick, Late Victorian building with Romanesque and Italianate stone detailing that was constructed in 1872. The First National Bank was chartered and opened for business in July of 1886. Officers of the bank were Thos. B. Kennedy as President, Jas. V. Humphrey, Vice-President, W.F. Miller as Cashier, and F.A. Durand as Assistant Cashier. The existing building was built in 1913 to replace the former brick structure and a two-story brick structure formerly located north of the corner bank building (razed for the construction of the new bank). This second structure formerly housed C.W. Munn Jeweler and later Starcke Jewelry (who moved across the street to 705 N. Washington around 1905). Early photos and city directories document a variety of professional offices, including doctors, dentists, lawyers, and real estate and insurance offices, located on the upper floor of the bank through the years. First National Bank has expanded into multiple adjacent buildings through the years and continues to occupy the prominent corner location at 7th and Washington.

Integrity: Although the building has lost some of its original grandeur with the covering of the ornamental parapet and frieze, the pedimented entrances and massive pilasters remain, clearly defining the style and character of the original building. The replacements windows do vary in style from the original but the original masonry openings have been maintained. Despite the alterations, the building is a contributing member of the district.

27. Boone's Market **Status-Non Contributing**
706 N. Washington Street
POB SE COR LOT 19, W48', S.O. 75, W90', N23.33', E36', E36', S5.12', E102', S17.46' TO POB, BLOCK 21, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1910
Current Function: COMMERCE: Financial Institution
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Documentation: Figure #11-12 & 26, Photo #8 & 24

Description: Aside from the overall form, the existing building bears little resemblance to its original appearance. The original building was constructed around 1912, before the new bank on the corner. The building had three 1/1 double-hung wood windows with stone surrounds and a tall, stepped parapet. By the 1940s, the building had an ornate pressed metal cornice. These features are no longer in place. The upper windows have been downsized and the upper facade coated with a stucco parging. The finials and top panel of the parapet have also been removed. A modern wood storefront has been installed and a canvas awning spans the transom area. The extensive alterations are due in part, to a fire that damaged the upper floor in 1985.

History: A former two-story building on this site was home to M.W. Keller Grocery in 1870 and housed a meat market on the ground level in 1885. Photographer G.M. Wheeler had his studio on the upper floor in 1885. Wheeler later partnered with Louis Teizel and was then bought out by Teizel, who maintained his studio in this location until shortly after the turn of the century. In June of 1909, J.W. Montgomery had taken over the Photography Studio in this location. Around this time, the existing building was constructed; it was in place prior to the construction of the new bank building in 1913. Boone's Market occupied the new building shortly after it was built and by 1925, Arthur's Square Deal Market, a Meat Market was in place. Graves Photo Studio occupied the upper floor in the 1940s and the building served as home to Cole's Men's Store and later, Davidson's Shoes. The building was damaged by fire in 1985. It was purchased by First National Bank, renovated, and remains a part of the bank offices today.

Integrity: Due to the modification to the upper facade following the 1985 fire and the contemporary storefront, the building does not retain significant architectural integrity. It is a non-contributing member of the district.

28. Steadman Building **Status-Non Contributing**

708 N. Washington Street
POB 18.42'N OF SE CORN LOT 19, W102', N5.12', W36', N17.04', E138', S22.17' to POB,
BLOCK 21, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1910
Current Function: COMMERCE: Financial Institution
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Documentation: Figure #11-12 & 26, Photo #8 & 24

Description: Like its neighbor to the south, this building bears little resemblance to its original appearance. This is a two-story native stone building with three individual upper windows and a metal cornice capping the building. The cornice was inscribed "Steadman." The upper facade of the existing building has a stucco coating and a set of three replacement windows with an applied wood surround. The storefront is modern varnished wood with a canvas awning, like the storefront adjacent on the south. The original building is exposed from the rear and the building maintains its original gable roof form.

History: The building was constructed around 1910. The precise date of construction is undocumented but a one-story frame building is in place in 1880s and 1890s photos. In 1900, the frame building was occupied by People's Drug Store and it was still a drug store in a frame building in 1905. The 1910 Junction City Souvenir Brochure states that Dr. C.E. and Dr. L. S. Steadman had "well appointed offices" at 708 N. Washington. C.E. Steadman had been established 23 years and his son, L.S. Steadman for 11 years. The same publication identified Downing's Pharmacy being located at 708 N. Washington, being established the previous year. In 1913, Kibbey's Drugs occupied this location, and in 1923, it was Costello's Drug Store. By 1925, the building was occupied by Quality Drug and Dr. Wade, a dentist, had offices upstairs. In the 1940's, the building was the home of Claire's Ready-to-Wear. The building was purchased by the bank in the 1980s and remodeled. It continues to house offices of the First National Bank today.

Integrity: The original limestone building is not visible. The modern wood storefront, replacement upper windows and stucco coating render the building a non-contributing member of the district.

29. Sargent Drug **Status-Contributing**

710 N. Washington Street
LOTS 19 & 20 EXC S10.66' LOT 20 & N6.38' LOT 19, BLOCK 21, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1907
Current Function: VACNAT/NOT IN USE
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Documentation: Figure #12, Photo #8

Description: This two-story native limestone building has a finely detailed stone cornice inscribed 1865 Sargent 1907.' The building was constructed in 1907; 1865 is the date that the business was established. The building occupies a narrow lot. There are two 1/1 double-hung upper windows. The existing storefront is a contemporary version of a traditional historic commercial storefront with a paneled wood bulkhead, large display windows, and a recessed entry on the north end of the east facade. A canvas awning spans the transom area and a small signboard is in place over the awning.

History: The *Junction City Union* newspaper noted that T.J. Horn sold his drug store to Sargent in the mid-1860s. W.W. Sargent opened his drug store at this location in 1865 and was followed in business by his son, Linden S. Sargent, and later his grandson, Leslie W. Sargent who ran the business until 1941. The drug store first occupied a one-story frame building. The existing two-story stone building was constructed in 1907. Dr. A.E. Grundy occupied the upper floor upon its completion. The Sargent's soda fountain was the first dispenser of Coca-Cola in Kansas. Linden S. Sargent heard about the product (Coca-Cola) from a Fort Riley officer and begun to put in regular orders to Atlanta (*Junction City Union* April 29, 1955). The building housed Mensen Zuck Pharmacy in the 1940s and later, Al's Drug Store, which closed in 1967.

Integrity: The native stone building retains a high degree of architectural and historic integrity. It is a contributing member of the district.

30. Hall and Porter Drug Store **Status-Contributing**

712 & 714 N. Washington Street
LOT 20 EXC N36' LOT 20, BLOCK 21, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1866
Current Function: COMMERCE: Business
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Documentation: Figure #12, Photo #8

Description: The two-story stone building has a brick facade with a pedimented parapet. The mid-block alley runs along the north side of the building; the stone sidewall is exposed and a covered exterior staircase provides access to the upper floor. Four contemporary 8/8 double-hung replacement windows with storms are in place on the upper facade. "Dryvit" panels have been installed over the lower facade and painted yellow. The storefronts are contemporary aluminum-framed; the south storefront with a recessed central entry and the north storefront with a recessed entrance on the south end. Individual canvas awnings are in place over each storefront. The existing brick facade was likely installed in the 1940s and the contemporary storefronts in the 1960s or 1970s, but the rest of the building does appear to date to c.1870. The original stone walls are exposed on the side and rear of the building; the building also retains its original gable roof on the front half of the building, the rear half has a flat roof reflecting a later expansion.

History: E.T. Porter came to Junction City and organized the firm of Hall and Porter in 1866. Although a the existing brick facade was installed in the 1940s, it appears that this is one of the oldest buildings in downtown Junction City. A two-story stone building is in place in an 1870 photo as Hall and Porter City Drugstore. The building was similar in form to the existing building but had a cut stone facade with a pediment above a stone cornice or frieze, and columns framing a central entrance on the storefront.

John C. Teitzel had his boot shop at 712 N. Washington in the 1880s. Teitzel came to Junction City from Hermann, Missouri in 1883 and established his shoe store at this location. Teitzel not only sold shoes and boots but manufactured them. Officers at Fort Riley were so impressed with his products that he regularly received orders for military boots from all over the country. In 1911 Carlton C. Dehner became a partner in the business. It became difficult to find and keep good bookmakers, and the business needed more capital. The boot factory was moved to Wichita in 1914 and Schuyler Jones, Sr. brought in as a new partner. The boot company prospered for years. The Geary County Museum has a copy of Teitzel's 1914 catalog documenting an extensive line of shoes and boots. Later that year (1914), Teitzel sold the Junction City store to Ralph LaShelle who maintained a shoe store in the building for years. In 1910, the other storefront was occupied by Central Drug Store and Louis Teitzel had his photography studio on the upper floor. The building later housed the People's Drug Store, W.G. Glick Jewelry Store, Lancaster Grocery, and Wright Myron Rembrandt Studio. It is currently occupied by Sunflower Title and Midway Travel.

Integrity: The existing facade bears little resemblance to the original 1870 building however, the existing facade dates to a c.1940 remodeling. Although the existing storefronts reflect a later alteration and are not in keeping with the historic configuration, the building still retains a sufficient degree of integrity. It is a contributing member of the district.

31. Town Crier/Gerald's Jewelers **Status-Non Contributing**

716 & 718 N. Washington Street
S45' LOT 1 & W9' VAC ALLEY ADJ TO W., BLOCK 21 JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1960s
Current Function: COMMERCE: Special Stores
Architectural Classification: MODERN MOVEMENT: Contemporary
One Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #12, Photo #9

Description: This contemporary one-story brick blond building stands as one of the few commercial buildings in downtown Junction City built in modern times, and one of the few one-story buildings in the core commercial area. The building was constructed in the 1960s. Although in some ways the building is similar to one-story Progressive Era buildings of the early 20th Century, the design of the building is contemporary. Brick pilasters divide the front facade into two storefronts. The south storefront has a tall bulkhead with smaller display windows, and a central entry. The display windows angle back to a recessed central entry on the north storefront. A canvas awning spanning both storefront does give the allusion of a transom but the building has no transom or parapet.

History: This site was the location of the Central National Bank Building constructed by S.W. Pierce in 1885 after founding the bank in 1884. The building served as Central National Bank until 1910 when that bank moved to their new building at the corner of 8th and Washington. The Union State Savings Bank was established on January 1, 1910 by Pierce who was also the founder of the Central National Bank. The new bank occupied the two-story stone building with an ornate cornice and pediment, and decorative hoods on the upper windows. The Savings and Loan was still in place in 1925 but dissolved shortly after that time; their assets were merged with the Central National Bank. At that time, Starcke Jewelers occupied the other storefront and G.N. Reitz Insurance and Meseke Sisters Dressmakers occupied the upper floor. The bank building burned down in the mid-19560s and the current building built. It was original occupied by Gerald's Jewelers and Town Crier Book Store and currently houses Berner Jewelers and Fashion Town.

Integrity: The building is not year fifty years old and therefore, not eligible for listing. Although simple in design, the building is a good example of a modern commercial building. When it achieves the fifty-year age, it could be designated as a contributing member but short of the date, it must be designated a non-contributing member of the district.

32. Grentner Hardware Company/Masonic Hall **Status-Contributing**
722 N. Washington Street
POB 45'N OF SE CORN, LOT 1; W129', N44', E129', S TO POB, INCLUSIVE OF 9' OF VAC ALLEY ADJ, BLOCK 21 JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1881; 1920 facade
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store; SOCIAL: Clubhouse
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #12, Photo #9

Description: The facade and front portion of the roof of the building were reconstructed around 1920. The existing facade is simple in design compared to the 1880s Romanesque front. The tan brick facade is finely detailed with cut stone including pilasters spanning the upper floors and terminating at a frieze that is inscribed 'Masonic Temple.' A simple stone cornice with brackets is in place above the frieze and a simple stepped brick parapet with a stone cap defines the top of the facade. The stone pilasters are paired, dividing the facade into three bays. The center bay is comprised of a set of three windows per floor, flanked by a single window on each floor of the end bays. The existing windows are original to the 1920 remodeling and are unique in design. The 3rd floor windows have a diamond pattern on the upper sash of a double-hung window; the second floor windows have the same pattern in a narrow transom over 1/1 double-hung windows. The brick facade extends to the ground, forming columns that frame the storefront on the ends of the ground floor. A single door, surrounded by tan brick is extant on the north end of the ground floor. The storefront however is a contemporary replacement. It has a red brick bulkhead and aluminum-framed display windows flanking a central entrance. A large sign projects from the north end of the front facade and a canvas awning spans the width of the storefront. The 1920 remodeling involved alterations to the roof, as well as, to the front facade. The original 1881 design was a 3-1/2 story building with a truncated hip roof, obscured by the tall parapet on the front facade. The facade is 3 stories in the 1920s design with a flat roof on the front third of the building; however, the rear two-thirds of the building has a vaulted roof over the auditorium, presumably dating to the 1920 remodeling.

History: Early photos dating to the 1880s show that the building was originally occupied by The Grentner Hardware Company; one photo has a Deering Harvesting Machinery sign above the Grentner sign. It is not clear if the Grentner Company built the building. Ziegler Hardware occupied the building in an early undated photo. Waters Hardware founded here in 1905 by G.E. Waters who had moved to Junction City from Manchester, Kansas in 1889. Waters purchased the Grentner Hardware Building, owned by the father of former Junction City postmaster John Grentner. Waters Hardware moved to the southwest corner of 8th & Washington in 1918, two buildings north of this building. The Junction City Masons bought the Waters Building in 1913 and remodeled its top two floors for their use (completed in 1920). Fires damaged the building in 1943, 1946, and 1965. The main floor has housed a variety of stores including Ziegler Hardware, Waters Hardware, and department/clothing stores including Townsend's, Hampton's, Calhoun's and Williams.

Integrity: The design of the upper facade of the existing building dates to the 1920 remodeling. With the exception of the contemporary storefront, the building closely resembles the 1920 design. Although drastically different than the original 1881 Romanesque design, the 1920 facade has gained significance. The building is a contributing member of the district.

33. Trott's Book Store and Keller Grocery **Status-Contributing**

726 N. Washington Street
POB 4.3'S OF SE CORN, LOT 3; N51.67' to NE CORN LOT 3, W139.85', SE1.67', E139.96 TO POB, BLOCK 21 JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1866/1910-south building; 1884-corner building; 1950 facade on both
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: MODERN MOVEMENT: Contemporary
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #12-13, Photo #9

Description: The existing appearance of the building dates to around 1950 when a new facade was placed on the two former separate buildings. The original stone walls are extant and visible on the north side and rear of the buildings. The existing facade is a cut stone with a horizontal band of metal windows, characteristic of the 1950s. The band of windows is broken by a panel of red brick in the center of the building and at the north corner. The existing storefront resembles the 1950 remodeling but it appears that the glass has been replaced since that time. A brick column and bulkhead do match the brick on the upper facade dating to the 1950s remodeling. A canvas awning spans the width of the building over the storefront. A stone addition was added to the rear of the corner building, date unknown.

History: The site was original comprised of 2 buildings that have now been joined into a single legal description. The building on the south was constructed by Capt. C.H. Trott shortly after the Civil War ended; the cornerstone being laid on May 14, 1866. C.H. Trott was appointed Junction City postmaster the same year. Trott's Book Store housed the post office and carried a full line of books, stationary and wallpaper. C.H.'s brother, George Trott, later joined the firm. It is unclear whether this building was replace around 1910. In early photos (the latest being 1906), the building is at least two feet shorter than the corner building on the north. But by 1911, the south building is taller and has a pressed metal cornice and an oriel window in the center of the upper facade. The former building could have been replaced or a new, taller facade placed on the 1865 building around 1910. Trott's Bookstore was sold to R.L. Bumstead in 1939. The building later became a part of Waters Hardware, located to the north.

A March 8, 1884 article in *The Daily* Union, noted that George Smith and George Trott "have torn away the frame shanties on the corner of 8th and Washington Streets and will immediately erect a two-story stone and brick business house 100 feet deep." According to Cutler's *History of Kansas*, M.W. Keller opened his grocery in Junction City in 1882 however, an 1870 etching records Keller's Grocery beside First National Bank south in this same block. The corner building was in place and occupied by Keller Grocery in an 1887 photo and still listed as a grocery on a 1905 map. Local radio station KJCK started on the 2nd floor of the corner building in 1949.

As previously noted Waters Hardware was established in 1905 and originally housed in the Masonic Temple building to the south. Waters sold the building to the Masons in 1913 and moved to this location. He later expanded into the adjacent building to the south. A new facade (the existing) was installed on the two buildings around 1950. The business expanded again with a rear addition on the corner building in the late1960s. Waters continued operation in this location until the new store was built at 6th and Washington in 1991. The fifth generation is in the business and they maintain stores in Manhattan, Salina, and Great Bend, in addition to Junction City. The existing appearance dates, primarily to the c.1950 remodeling.

Integrity: Although clearly modified from the original appearance of both buildings, the existing facade dates to c.1950 and is a typical example of the materials and styles of that era. The 1950 facade has gained significance and is considered a contributing member of the district as a representative of a "modern" storefront.

34. Commercial Building **Status-Non Contributing**

117 W. 8th Street
ALL LOTS 4-6 & E24' LOT 7 & W1/2 OF VAC ALLEY BEG SE CORN LOT 4, E9', N140', W9', S140' TO POB, BLOCK 21, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1955
Current Function: COMMERCE: Professional
Architectural Classification: MODERN MOVEMENT: Contemporary
Documentation: Photo #9

Description: The building is a one-story concrete block structure with vertical wood siding and a concrete foundation. It was originally at least two separate structures, the east half being taller than the west. The east half of the building was formerly a part of the Waters Hardware Store located at the corner of 8th and Washington, east of this building. This structure was as the furniture and appliance showroom. The building appears to have been expanded on multiple occasions. Both sides of the building havè a shingle mansard awning. The northwest corner is recessed, under the shingle awning, for the north building entrance. A second entrance is located on the west facade, front the parking lot on the north.

History: The building was formerly occupied by a lumber yard and currently houses a law office on the north and Junction City Taekwondo on the west.

Integrity: Although the structure meets the age threshold, the building appears to have been altered on multiple occasions. No documentation has been round regarding the modifications. The building is deemed a non-contributing property to the district.

35. J.H. Butts Building **Status-Contributing**

114 W. 8th Street
LOTS 15, 16, & 17 LESS E1/2 N1/2 & W47' OF LOTS 18-20, BLOCK 13, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1915
Current Function: COMMERCE: Financial Institution
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Photo #10

Description: This two-story native limestone building was constructed in 1915. Subtle stone pilasters frame a narrow central entry bay where an arched doorway provides access to a recessed stairway leading to the upper floor. A single window is located on the upper facade over the entry. A set of windows are located on the upper facade on each flanking bay. The window openings have a cast-iron lintel with a louvered panel beneath. There are two pairs of narrow 1/1 double-hung windows with a center panel that appears to be wood siding. A unique configuration, the windows do appear to be original. Storms have been installed on the upper windows. The building is capped by a stone cornice, also unique in design. The cornice has vertical stones with alternating stones, offset, giving the illusion of crenulations or a balustrade. A center stone panel is inscribed '1915 J.H. Butts.' The existing storefronts are contemporary aluminum-framed replacements with opaque panels over the transom. A drive-through bank facility has been constructed on the west side of the building.

History: Constructed by John H. Butts in 1915, the building housed the Rizer Shop and the American Beauty Parlor upon completion. The building now houses offices of the Central National Bank, the drive-though being located on the west side of the building.

Integrity: Although the storefronts have been replaced, the building retains a significant degree of architectural integrity; it is a contributing member of the district.

36. Central National Bank/Pierce Building **Status-Contributing**

108 W. 8th Street*
E91' OF N1/2 OF LOT 19, BLOCK 13, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
(Buildings #35 – 38, all occupied by the Central National Bank are combined in one legal description and a single address – 802 N. Washington)
Date of Construction: 1912
Current Function: COMMERCE: Financial Institution
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #14, Photo #10

Description: This two-story native limestone building was constructed by S.M. Pierce, founder of the Central National Bank, in 1912, two years after the bank was built on the corner. The building was designed as a compatible structure to the bank but lacked its ornate detailing. This building originally had three pairs of 1/1 double-hung windows on the upper facade with a stone pilaster between the windows. A stone cornice separated the upper facade from the parapet that was a simple stepped design with a center inscribed panel 'Pierce 1912', framed by pilasters. The existing upper windows are contemporary replacements; they are a tripartite design with two narrow panels flanking a center panel, all dark metal-framed dark glass. The original storefront had a recessed central entry and a prism glass transom with a retractable awning beneath. The existing storefront is a contemporary replacement likely dating to the 1952 bank remodeling. It has a contemporary stone bulkhead and paneled display windows with a recessed central entrance. Opaque panels cover the transom area. "Dryvit"-like panels have been installed on the rear of this building and adjacent buildings occupied by the bank.

History: See Building #37 for a history of the Central National Bank. This building was built by S.W. Pierce in 1912. The Junction City Daily Union, a local newspaper and printing company, occupied this building and the one-story adjacent building on the west through the 1950s. The upper floor was used by the Tietzel boot factory for a short period from 1911-1914. The building continues to serve as home to the Central National Bank.

Integrity: Even though the replacement upper windows and storefront are not in keeping with the historic character of the building, the upper facade retains key character-defining features. The building retains significant historic integrity and is a contributing member of the district.

37. Central National Bank **Status-Contributing**

802 N. Washington Street
E91' OF LOTS 18 & S1/2 LOT 19, BLOCK 13, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
(Buildings #35 – 38, all occupied by the Central National Bank are combined in one legal description and a single address – 802 N. Washington)
Date of Construction: 1910
Architect: John F. Stanton, Topeka
Current Function: COMMERCE: Financial Institution
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
Two Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #14, Photo #10

Description: The bank is a two-story structure built of native limestone. The two most prominent features of the original design remain today, the formal pediment at the central entry and an ornate balustrade and pediment capping the building. The front facade is symmetrical, divided into five bays. The center bay has a projecting pediment with dentils beneath a simple cornice. Small carved sunflowers project from the pediment at the peak and eaves. The pediment is supported by fluted Ionic columns. 'Central National Bank' is inscribed on the entablature beneath the pediment. The pediment frames and arched entrance into the bank. The two bays flanking the center originally had a large plate glass window with a two-pane transom. The end bays are narrower in width; the south bay originally had a single 1/1 double-hung window with a single pane transom. A single door was recessed at the north end bay, provided access to the upper floor. This door was later replaced by a window. The upper facade is similarly configured with the three center bays of equal width, each with a tripartite window comprised of a narrow 1/1 double-hung window flanking a wider center panel with a transom featuring a diamond pattern in the mullions. The end bays had a single 1/1 double-hung window. The facade of the building featured subtle detailing in the stone. The stone is laid with alternating wide and narrow bands of natural-faced stone while the window sills and lintels are smooth, cut stone. The lintels over ground floor openings are a unique design, tapered with a small projecting square in the center. The lintels over the upper windows are distinguished by their location. The center window features a carved label lintel while those flanking the center bay have a simple projecting cornice. The single windows on the end bays feature an ornate projecting cornice with brackets. The top of the building featured horizontal bands of smooth cut stone and a simple projecting cornice with a band of dentils beneath. Above the cornice, a balustrade with square stone piers frame a center panel that features an ornate shield inscribed 'CNB' and 'Erected 1910' beneath. The design of the building was formal, typical of banks constructed in the era. The south facade, fronting 7th Street is similarly configured with the exception of the central entrance. The windows and doors of the bank have been replaced. The interior was remodeled and the ceilings dropped in 1952. An opaque panel with the bank's logo has been installed over the transom openings. "Dryvit"-like panels have been installed on the rear of this building and adjacent buildings occupied by the bank.

History: Central National Bank was founded by Sumner W. Pierce in 1884 as the Central Kansas Bank. A native of Cooperstown, NY, S.W. followed his brother Capt. A.C. Pierce to Junction City in 1870. In 1871, Pierce borrowed $750 from the Building and Loan Association to start a sewing machine and music business. He established branches in Salina, Minneapolis, Beloit, Concordia, Clay Center and Wamego. Pierce began making loans on real estate and selling the mortgages in the East as early as 1880. In 1884, he bought the assets of the J. Monroe Smith Bank located in the Bartell House and established the Central Bank of Kansas. He built a two-story stone building in the 700 block of Washington (burned in 1960s/current site of Berner Jewelers) in 1885. However, within twenty-five years, the bank had outgrown that location. In 1910, they built the existing corner bank building. It was designed by John F. Stanton, a Topeka architect, and built by Junction City contractors, John Dalton & Sons. The bank prospered and Pierce added the stone building on the north side in 1911 and on the west side in 1912. The name of the bank was changed to Central National Bank in 1890 when it received its national charter. After construction of the new bank building in 1910, Pierce formed the Union State Savings Bank, that dealt primarily in real estate and mortgage loans, to occupy the former Central State Bank Building. Union State Savings Bank was merged with Central National in the mid 1920s. Central National Bank has expanded into adjacent buildings over the years and continues operation today from the corner of 8th and Washington.

The original directors of the bank were Sumner W. Pierce and his brother, H.B. Pierce, J. Monroe Smith, George Taylor and C.H. Trott. Arthur Jellison, President of Wilson State Bank, bought controlling interest of the bank in 1914 and persuaded Edward W. Rolfs and Herbert Jacobs to join the partnership. Jellison was president from 1915-1921 followed by H. W. Jacobs who served as president from 1921 to 1959. E.W. Rolfs was elected president following Jacobs. Rolfs' son and grandson Ed J. and Ed C. would go on to lead the bank. The bank was remodeled in 1952 and again in the 1990s. Throughout its early history, the upper floor was occupied by a variety of doctors and dentists including Dr. A.G. Wilcox, dentist, and Dr.s Carr and Smiley, in addition to real estate and insurance offices.

Integrity: Although the windows and doors have been replaced, the original masonry openings have been maintained. The bank retains a high degree of integrity and is a contributing member of the district.

38. Central National Bank Building/Pierce Building **Status-Contributing**

806? N. Washington Street
E91' OF LOTS 18 & S1/2 LOT 19, BLOCK 13, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
(Buildings #35 – 38, all occupied by the Central National Bank are combined in one legal description and a single address – 802 N. Washington)
Date of Construction: 1911
Current Function: COMMERCE: Financial Institution
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #14, Photo #10

Description: This two-story stone building was constructed in 1911, one year after the bank was completed on the corner. Built by President of the Bank, S.W. Pierce, the building is very similar in design to the original bank building. Simple in its basic composition, the facade is divided into three bays with a recessed central entrance and a single window with a transom in each of the flanking bays. However, this configuration appears to be a later remodeling, done to match the bank. Early views of the bank show a traditional storefront on this building with a prism glass transom. The upper facade does appear to reflect its original design with the exception of the replacement windows. The upper facade has a wide center window opening flanked by a single window on each side. The windows were the same style as the bank with the unique diamond pattern on the transoms, and the varying stone lintels. Likewise, the parapet is similar to the design of the bank except this building has a solid stone parapet instead of the balustrade on the original building. The parapet is stepped with a cap on the center raised panel inscribed, 'S. Pierce.' The projecting cornice and dentils are identical to those on the original bank. The storefront appears to be a recent alteration because a mid-1950s photo shows that a traditional storefront was extant at the time, after the 1952 bank remodeling. "Dryvit"-like panels have been installed on the rear of this building and adjacent buildings occupied by the bank.

History: See Building #37 for a history of the Central National Bank. This building was constructed by the President of the Bank, S.W. Pierce in 1911, after the bank opened in 1910. Its original use in unclear. Additionally, since all of the bank buildings have been combined into a single address, it is difficult to determine which business previously occupied which buildings. In 1925, H.C. Pritchard Furniture Co. occupied 806 N. Washington; 808 N. Washington was occupied by O.J. Sylvester Auto Supplies and Snyder Beauty Parlor upstairs. A 'Kelly Tire' sign is visible on this building in a 1934 photo. Dr. Ballinger, a dentist occupied the upper floor in 1925. Kiesel's Dry Goods Store occupied this storefront and the storefront adjacent on the north in 1955. Later, the bank expanded into this building and continues to occupy it today.

Integrity: Although originally designed with a traditional commercial storefront, the existing storefront has been modified with the lower level matching the original bank. However, with the exception of the replacement upper windows, the upper facade retains key character-defining features. The building does retain sufficient historic integrity; it is a contributing member of the district.

39. Commercial Building **Status-Contributing**

808-810? N. Washington Street
E91' OF LOTS 18 & S1/2 LOT 19, BLOCK 13, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
(Buildings #35 – 38, all occupied by the Central National Bank are combined in one legal description and a single address – 802 N. Washington.)
Date of Construction: c.1915
Current Function: COMMERCE: Financial Institution and Business

Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #14, Photo #10

Description: This two-story limestone building is a traditional example of a Progressive Era (Commercial Style) structure. It was originally designed with a traditional storefront featuring a leaded glass transom. The upper facade retains its original configuration but has contemporary dark glass replacement windows. The original masonry openings have been maintained; the original upper windows were tripartite windows with narrow 1/1 double-hung windows flanking a wider center pane with a single pane transom. There were two sets of these windows on the upper facade. A simple projecting stone cornice is located approximately one foot from the top of the building. The existing building has been combined with the adjacent building to the north and no longer retains an entrance. The existing "storefront" does retain stone columns and a stone bulkhead with display windows and opaque panels over the transom area.

History: Although the precise date of construction is not documented, this building was in place in early photos of the bank and thus presumably constructed around 1915. Again, without knowing the former address of the building, it is difficult to determine which businesses occupied this building. In 1925, 808 N. Washington was occupied by O.J. Sylvester Auto Supplies and the Snyder Beauty Parlor on the upper floor; 810 N. Washington was occupied by Fitzgibbons & Stokes Cigar Shop. The Junction City Daily Union, who occupied the bank buildings on 8th Street for many years, moved into this building in the late 1960s and remained in this location until the newspaper moved to the former Safeway Building on W. 6th Street. In recent years, the building was purchased and remodeled by the bank. It currently houses the Junction City Chamber of Commerce (with the adjacent building on the north). Bank offices are located on the upper floor.

Integrity: Although the storefront has been altered and the upper windows replaced, the upper facade does retain its basic form and style. It is a contributing member of the district.

40. Commercial Building **Status-Contributing**
812-814 N. Washington Street
E91' OF LOTS 18 & S1/2 LOT 19, BLOCK 13, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
(Buildings #35 – 38, all occupied by the Central National Bank are combined in one legal description and a single address – 802 N. Washington.)
Date of Construction: c.1915
Current Function: COMMERCE: Financial Institution and Business
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #14, Photo #10

Description: Like the adjacent building on the south, this two-story limestone building is a traditional example of a Progressive Era (Commercial Style) structure. The building was designed with three storefront bays, each with a leaded glass transom. The upper facade retains its original configuration but has contemporary dark glass replacement windows. The original masonry openings have been maintained; the original upper windows were tripartite windows with narrow 1/1 double-hung windows flanking a wider center pane with a single pane transom. There were three sets of these windows on the upper facade. A simple projecting stone cornice is located approximately one foot from the top of the building. The existing building has been combined with the adjacent building to the south; the common entrance is located in the center of this building, flanked by two "storefront" bays. The existing "storefronts" do retain stone columns and a stone bulkhead with display windows and opaque panels over the transom area. A walkway has been installed on the north facade, over the alley, connecting this building to the building across the alley.

History: Although the precise date of construction is not documented, this building was in place in early photos of the bank and thus presumably constructed around 1915. In 1925, 812 N. Washington was occupied by the While Eagle Barber Shop and 814 N. Washington, by Storey's Cafe. By 1948, 812-14 N. Washington was home to Montgomery Wards. In recent years, the building was purchased and remodeled by the bank. It currently houses the Junction City Chamber of Commerce (with the adjacent building on the south). Bank offices are located on the upper floor.

Integrity: Even though the storefront has been altered and the upper windows replaced, the building retains its basic form and style. It is a contributing member of the district.

41. Baskin Drug **Status-Contributing**
816 N. Washington Street
S1/2 LOT 1, BLOCK 13, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1904
Current Function: COMMERCE: Financial Institution and Professional
Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #14,Photo #11

Description: Located just north of the mid-block alley, this two-story stone building is a tall and narrow structure with an oriel window projecting from the southeast corner of the building. In addition to the oriel window, a defining feature of this building is the ornate stone work that comprises the building's parapet. A band of alternating rough- and smooth-faced stone forms a cross-hatched pattern above the upper windows. In the center of this band is a stone panel inscribed 'C.H. Baskin 1904.' Above this band are vertically lain stones with alternating stones recessed, which give the appearance of crenulations. An angled panel with scroll carving caps the center of the parapet with a pyramidal stone at the top. The facade is framed by cut stone columns that rise above the parapet and are capped by a pyramidal stone. The detailed stone work on the top of the building is characteristic of native stone buildings constructed in downtown Junction City during this era. The upper facade retains two tall narrow four-light wood windows on the front facade and the oriel window on the corner. A skywalk has been constructed on the south facade, across the alley, to connect this building to the upper floor of the building on the south side of the alley. Like other buildings owned by the Central National Bank, an opaque panel, with the bank's logo, covers the transom area. The storefront is a contemporary replacement; the bulkhead is a dark opaque panel, like the transom and the display windows have multiple panes. The display windows frame a recessed central entry.

History: This property was deeded to C.H. Baskin by C.E. Steadman (who owned a building/drug store in the 700 block) in 1890. Baskin, a pharmacist, built this building in 1904 to house his drug store and his residence upstairs. C.H. Baskin died in 1919, survived by his wife, Laura. Charles A. Clewell, the brother of Laura, was executor of the estate. Laura Baskin maintained ownership of the building (until her death in 1950) and her brother, Charles Clewell, ran the drug store. Charles' son, Roy, later took over the store and operated it until his death in 1978. Marie Clewell, Roy's wife sold the building to Central National Bank in 1981. The building was remodeled and now houses offices. An accounting firm now occupies the ground floor.

Integrity: Although the storefront has been altered, the upper facade is in near-original condition with the original windows. The building is a contributing member of the district.

42. Commercial Building **Status-Contributing**
818 N. Washington Street
N1/2 LOT 1, BLOCK 13, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1920

Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
One-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Photo #11

Description: Atypical in the core area of downtown Junction City, this structure is a one-story tile structure with a brick facade. Likely dating to the 1920s, this simple Progressive Era (Commercial Style) structure is a typical one-story commercial storefront. Cut stone columns frame the brick storefront. The building has a simple concrete cap and no ornamentation above the storefront. A single row of vertical brick is in place above the transom. Although the windows and door have been replaced, the storefront appears to retain its original configuration as evidenced by the original brick bulkhead. A recessed central entry is framed by traditional display windows. A brick bulkhead is extant with a stone corner at the recessed entry. A canvas awning is in place over the transom. A one-story gable addition is in place at the rear of the building.

History: F.P. Flower deeded this property, north of his drug store, to C.H. Baskin in 1908. An early photo (c.1920) shows that the building was occupied by Irwin Shoe Repair; at that time, the structure was a one-story building with a black "Cararra" glass storefront. In 1925, the City Directory lists J.M. Clark Shoe Repair at this location. In 1943, the property was sold to Clarence Day for Economy Cleaners. The 1948 City Directory lists Economy Cleaners and E. D. Pickering Shoe Repair at this address. The building is now occupied by a dance studio.

Integrity: The building is representative of the simplified brick commercial storefront, typical of the Progressive Era yet atypical in the core of downtown Junction City. The building retains significant historic character and is a contributing member of the district.

43. Commercial Building **Status-Non Contributing**
820 N. Washington Street
LOTS 2 & 3, BLOCK 13, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
(This building is combined on the legal description with 824 and 826 Washington, the buildings to the north.)
Date of Construction: c.1920s
Current Function: COMMERCE: Business
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
One-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Photo #11

Description: Like the adjacent building on the south, this building is a one-story building with a traditional Progressive-Era storefront. The rear of the building is concrete. Although the storefront spans between the two adjacent buildings, an exterior stairway is visible on the building to the north; this building appears to have been built around the exterior stairway on the south side of the adjacent building to the north. The existing storefront is clad in metal; it has a wide recessed center bay and flanking aluminum-framed display windows.

History: Little documentation has been found on the early history of this building. It was occupied by Dr. R.W. Pettit in a c. 1920s photo and by an auto shop in a c.1930s photo. The Red Star Shoe Shop was located at 820 N. Washington in 1925. The 1948 City Directory has a listing for McKenna Tire and Service at 822 N. Washington but no listing for 820 N. Washington. It is currently occupied by Walsh Agency, The Insurance Store.

Integrity: Although the storefront retains the traditional components and proportions, the non-historic materials make the property a non-contributing member of the district.

44. Commercial Building **Status-Contributing**

822 ? N. Washington Street
LOTS 2 & 3, BLOCK 13, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
(This building is combined on the legal description w/ 820 & 826 Washington, the buildings on the north & south.)
Date of Construction: c.1900
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Photo #11

Description: This two-story commercial structure has a brick facade framed by stone quoins at the corners. Detailed brick corbelling at the top of the building resembles cornice brackets. There are three 1/1 double-hung arched windows on the upper facade with stone label sills and arched stone lintels. The storefront is a contemporary replacement with a recessed, angled entry on the south end of the front facade. The display windows are aluminum-framed and the bulkhead is contemporary wood. A canvas awning is in place over the transom area.

History: Little documentation has been found on this building. A 1905 map notes that a brick or stone building was in place, occupied by a second hand shop. A c.1930s photo shoes that the building was occupied by Palm Chili Inn. By 1948, McKenna Tire and Service is listed at 822 N. Washington. The building is now occupied as part of the Antique Store in the adjacent corner building.

Integrity: The upper facade is in near-original condition therefore, even though the storefront is a contemporary replacement, the building is a contributing member of the district.

45. Glick Grocery **Status-Contributing**

824-826 N. Washington Street
LOTS 2 & 3, BLOCK 13, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
(This building is combined on the legal description with 820 and 822 Washington, the buildings on the south.)
Date of Construction: c.1890
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Photo #11

Description: This two-story brick building is capped by a pressed metal cornice with center pediment and brackets. The 1/1 double-hung upper windows alternate heights with taller and shorter windows accented by a continuous stone lintel. The tall windows are further distinguished with a stone keystone. A horizontal stone band also serves as the sill of the upper windows and provides a division between the upper facade and storefront. A signboard is in place beneath this stone band and a canvas awnings spans the transom area. The storefront is a contemporary replacement, combining the two former storefronts into a single space with a recessed central entry. A single door on the south end of the front facade provides access to the upper floor. The bulkhead is contemporary wood and display windows are aluminum-framed.

History: It is estimated that the building was constructed before the turn of the century. A brick or stone building was in place on a 1905 map, occupied by a confectionary shop on the south and grocery on the north. By 1910, Mr. J.O. Halfhide ran a short-order restaurant from 824 N. Washington. Glick Grocery, owned and operated by Fred and Margaret Glick was the early occupant of the north storefront at 826 N. Washington. The grocery was later purchased by E.R. Hoyle and expanded to occupy the entire ground floor. A c.1940s photo shows that the building was occupied by IGA

grocery and a sign indicates that "MWA" meets here, and rooms were for rent on the upper floor. In the 1950s, Sjoholm Furniture moved into the building. It is now occupied by an Antique store that spans into the building on the south.

Integrity: Although the storefront is a contemporary replacement, it maintains the traditional components and proportions of a traditional historic commercial building. Additionally, the upper facade is in near-original condition. The building is a contributing member of the district.

46. Commercial Building **Status-Non Contributing**
112 W. 9th Street
E1/2 LOT 17 EXC N90', BLOCK 7, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1945
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
One-Part Commercial Block

Description: This one-story commercial building has a stepped parapet with a concrete cap. A "Dryvit"-type coating has been installed on the facade of this building and the building to the west, both occupied by the same business. A surface-applied horizontal band is in place above the display window and two vertical bands define the edges of the original building. A single door is in place on the east end of the south facade and a two-pane display window on the west two-thirds of the facade. Canvas awnings are in place over the door and display window. Other than the shape of the building, the materials and proportions bear little resemblance to a historic commercial storefront.

History: No documentation has been found on the history of this structure. It is currently occupied by a Classic Car business.

Integrity: The existing building bears little resemblance to a historic commercial storefront; it is a non-contributing member of the district.

47. Commercial Building **Status-Non Contributing**
116 W. 9th Street
E1/2 LOT 16 AND W1/2 LOT 17, BLOCK 7, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1960
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: MODERN MOVEMENT: Contemporary

Description: This one-story commercial building has a "Dryvit"-type coating installed on the facade. It appears that the building may have been constructed as an addition to the adjacent structure on the east; both buildings are occupied by the same business. A surface-applied horizontal band is in place near the top of the building. The facade is comprised of an overhead garage bay on the east end, two, two-pane display windows in the center and a single door on the west end. A canvas awning spans the west two-thirds of the facade. No part of this building bears any resemblance to a historic commercial storefront.

History: No documentation has been found on the history of this structure. It is currently occupied by a Classic Car business.

Integrity: The existing building bears no resemblance to a historic commercial storefront; it is a non-contributing member of the district.

48. Coca-Cola Bottling Company **Status-Contributing**

911 N. Jefferson Street
LOTS 11-15 and W1/2 LOT 16, BLOCK 7, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1941; 1955 one-story addition
Current Function: VACANT/NOT IN USE
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #15, Photo #12

Description: The original building is the two-story native stone building fronting N. Jefferson. The structure has a stepped parapet with a stone cap. There are four large multi-pane steel windows with a center operable awning panel on the upper facade. The lower facade is asymmetrical, originally comprised of two sets of windows on the north half, a double door and one set of windows on the south half. The ground level windows had four vertical lights. The original door opening has been infilled with stone and contemporary windows with lower opaque panels. The original building was expanded in 1955 with a one-story stone addition on the south. The multi-paned steel windows are extant on the upper south facade, above the later addition. The addition was relatively simple in design with vertical panels comprised of glass block over two-pane horizontal windows with cut stone above and below. Three such panels were in place on the north half of the west facade and a garage bay on the south half. The south facade of the addition was similar in design; two window panels were in place on the west half, a garage door and third window panel on the east half. The basic configuration is generally intact with one exception; the window panel at the north end of the west facade was converted to a door, presumably in the 1979 remodeling and the garage doors are contemporary replacements. A one-story brick addition extends from the rear (east) and connects to a metal-clad warehouse on the east end, facing 9th Street.

History: John W. Deppish, with partner H.C. Behrend, purchased a "soda water" plant from John Fox, Henry Thiele, and Ed Lancaster in 1901 and moved to a new location on West 7th Street. The business was known as the Crown Bottling Co. Deppish bought out his partner in 1903 and in 1908 moved the plant to 912 N. Jefferson, next door to his residence. In 1913 he purchased The Exquisite Bottling Works at 6th and Washington, from Ira Bermant, moving the equipment to his Jefferson Street location. In 1916, they began bottling Coca-Cola, having acquired the franchise for Coca-Cola production and sales which led to the company's name change (to the Coca-Cola Bottling Co.). in the 1920s. The existing two-story stone building was completed in 1941. The Coca-Cola Bottling Company held an open house Wednesday October 8, 1941 to show off their new facility. The one-story stone addition was added in 1955 to accommodate the expanding business. The name was changed to Junction City Bottling Works in 1962. They expanded again, adding the metal-clad warehouse on 9th Street (formerly owned by Johnson Furniture). The buildings were remodeled in 1979 to accommodate the needs of new equipment. The business remained in the Deppish family until 1994. The plant closed in 2005. [*Junction City Bottling Co. 1901-1979* Brochure from Geary County Historical Museum]

Integrity: Although the building has experienced some modification, it retains a significant degree of historicity integrity. It is a contributing member of the district.

49. Universal Tire Building **Status-Contributing**

902 N. Washington Street
S. 38.5' LOT 18, BLOCK 7, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1910
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
One-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Photo #13

Description: The one-story commercial building is natural-faced native stone with smooth stone panels as a veneer on the storefront. The building is long and narrow and has five overhead garage bays on the south facade. The storefront is a contemporary replacement with aluminum-framed display windows. The storefront extends around the corner, approximately twenty-five feet on the south. The front is asymmetrical with the door offset from center in the south half of the facade. A canvas awning is in place over the transom area, spanning the front and south sides of the corner storefront. The original stone walls are exposed on the south side and rear.

History: Little documentation has been found on this property. A frame building was in place in 1905 and the 1925 City Directory lists Universal Tire Store at 902 N. Washington. The building served as a car dealership for several years; it is currently occupied by New Discount Furniture.

Integrity: The building is a good example of an early twentieth century one-story Commercial Style structure. Although the storefront reflects later alterations, it retains the basic components and proportions of a traditional commercial storefront. The building is a contributing member of the district.

50. Commercial Building **Status-Non Contributing**

906 N. Washington Street
S 9' Lot 19 & N 8' LOT 18, BLOCK 7, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1920s
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
One-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Photo #13

Description: The existing structure is a narrow, one-story commercial building. The storefront reflects a contemporary alteration(s). Wood-type panels cover the upper facade and the storefront has aluminum-framed display windows and a block field stone veneer bulkhead. A canvas awning spans the width of the building over the storefront. A concrete parging covers the rear of the building.

History: Little documentation has been found regarding this building. A frame structure was on this site in a 1908 photograph. The existing building was likely built in the 1920s. The 1925 City Directory lists Parisian Cleaners at this address. The building is currently occupied by a tanning salon.

Integrity: Given the contemporary alteration of the facade, the building is a non-contributing member of the district.

51. Commercial Building **Status-Non Contributing**

908 N. Washington Street
S. 38.5' LOT 18, BLOCK 7, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1920s
Current Function: COMMERCE: Restaurant
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
One-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Photo #13

Description: The existing structure likely dates to c.1920 but the facade has been drastically modified and the storefront bears little resemblance to a historic structure. From the rear, the structure appears to have originally been two separate buildings, both are concrete block. The existing storefront is dark brick with a narrow band of horizontal windows and a

recessed entrance on the south. Above the brick storefront, the top of the building appears to be wood with a recessed panel and simple cornice. A surface-mounted sign is extant above the storefront and a sign projects from the upper facade. A canvas awning is in place over the entrance.

History: Little documentation has been found regarding the original buildings at 908-910 N. Washington. A 1908 photo illustrates that the 2-story stone building to the north was the only stone or brick structure in this block. The 1925 and 1948 City Directories list Crawford's Art Needlework and Gift Shop at 908 N. Washington. The building is now occupied by the Uptown Lounge.

Integrity: Due to the significant alterations of the exterior of this building, it is a non-contributing member of the district.

52. Commercial Building **Status-Non Contributing**

912 N. Washington Street
S ½ LOT 20 & N5" LOT 19, BLOCK 7, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1920s
Current Function: COMMERCE: Restaurant
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
One-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Photo #13

Description: This building was likely constructed in the 1920s. It is a one-story commercial structure. The storefront is currently clad with corrugated metal siding and the rear with horizontal Masonite siding. Obviously, reflecting a contemporary alteration, the storefront is comprised of a recessed door on the south end of the front facade and a small display window north of the door. The north half of the storefront has no openings. A canvas awning is in place over the transom area and a large sign projects from the top of the building.

History: Little documentation has been found on this building. A 1908 photo illustrates that the 2-story stone building to the north was the only stone or brick structure in this block. The 1925 City Directory lists Bingham Jewelry at 910 N. Washington (presumably this location since Weitzig Auto on the north was listed at 912 N. Washington although these addresses do not correspond to the current numbers). The building was formerly Williams Cigar Bar and now occupied by J.C. Bar.

Integrity: Aside from the overall form of the building, the existing building bears little resemblance to a historic commercial storefront. It is a non-contributing member of the district.

53. Wetzig Bicycle/Auto Shop **Status-Contributing**

914 N. Washington Street
N1/2 LOT 20, BLOCK 7, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
(This building had the address of 912 N. Washington in early years.)
Date of Construction: c.1900
Current Function: COMMERCE: Restaurant
Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #16, Photo #13

Description: This two-story stone building dates to around the turn of the century. Constructed of native limestone, a 1908 photo shows that the building had what appears to be corrugated metal or wood siding on the upper facade. Stone columns frame the facade and a pressed-metal cornice with brackets caps the top of the building. Three 2/2 double-hung

wood windows are located on the upper facade, distinguished by ornate metal window hoods. A simple metal cornice divides the upper facade from the storefront. The storefront was originally divided into three bays, the south bay being a large garage door with a transom above. The north half of the building had a single door and display windows with a wood bulkhead and transom above. The building has been modified over the years. The upper facade now has a parging coating and the upper windows are 2/2 horizontal pane double-hung windows. Until recently the upper facade was covered by aluminum and the decorative window hoods had been removed. The storefront is a contemporary replacement with a recessed door on the south end of the front facade and aluminum-framed display windows with a brick bulkhead. A narrow transom window is in place above the storefront with a canvas awning beneath. The building sits just south of the mid-block alley. The north wall is exposed and maintains its original stone wall, exterior stairway, and double-hung windows.

History: Ernest and Herman Wetzig came to Junction City from Winkler, Kansas and opened a bicycle shop in 1896. In 1905 they acquired the rights to sell Reo automobiles in a five-county area. From their building at 912 Washington, they sold 20 of the new cars in 1907. In 1909, they set a franchise record with 35 sales from January to May. [*Our Town on the Plains*] H. Weitzig was a local character; he flew the first airplane in the area and outlived an insurance agent who sold him a life insurance policy. [Geary County Historical Museum files] The precise date of construction of this building is not documented however, a stone or brick building was in place in 1905, occupied by a Bike Shop, corresponding to the Wetzig Brother's Shop established before the turn of the century. A 1910 brochure and the 1925 City Directory list the Weitzig Garage at 912 N. Washington. The building is currently occupied by a bar.

Integrity: Although the building has been modified over its one-hundred plus year history, the existing "re-creation" is similar to the appearance of the original. The building retains significant integrity and is a contributing member of the district.

54. Commercial Building **Status-Non Contributing**

823 N. Washington Street
N1/2 LOT 9, BLOCK 12, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1900
Current Function: GOVERNMENT: Government Office
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
One-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #18, Photo #14

Description: A brick or stone building was in this location in 1905. It is difficult to date the existing structure because the front and north facade have been replaced. The original structure is evident from the rear. The one-story brick structure has stone veneer pilasters framing the front facade. The storefront is contemporary although it does maintain the components and proportions of a traditional commercial storefront. A fixed wood awning with standing seam metal sheathing is in place over the transom area. The window and door surrounds are varnished wood and a contemporary brick bulkhead is in place.

History: Little documentation has been found on the early history of this structure. The new facade and absence of documentation on this building makes it difficult to date but with no record that it was replaced, the existing building is presumed to have been constructed in the early 1900s (noted in place on the 1905 map). A brick or stone building was in place in 1905, occupied by a saloon. The 1925 City Directory lists McCormick's Lunch Counter at this address. The building is now occupied by the Geary County Convention and Visitor's Bureau.

Integrity: The existing facade and storefront are obviously contemporary with no historic precedent. The building is a non-contributing member of the district.

55. Commercial Building **Status-Non Contributing**

819 N. Washington Street
S1/2 LOT 9 AND LOT 10, BLOCK 12, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1900
Current Function: COMMERCE: Professional
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
One-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #18, Photo #14

Description: This one-story native stone building has a contemporary brick facade. A fixed mansard awning with metal sheathing spans the length of the facade. The "storefront" is comprised of three sets of three windows with paneled wood surrounds. The door also has a white paneled wood surround. The original stone wall is exposed on the south side and rear of the building. The structure was originally three separate structures as evidenced from the rear. A one-story native stone garage is extant, connected to the rear of the north building.

History: The east side of the 900 block was comprised primarily of saloons and taverns around the turn of the century. A 1905 map indicates that three stone or brick buildings were in place on this site, housing two saloons and a restaurant. The addresses do not correspond since the existing structure occupies the location of the three former buildings. Following is a listing of the business thought to have been located in the original three buildings: 1905-The Junction City Bakery at 815; 1910-Henry's Café at 815 (operated by Mrs. George Henry and known as "one of the most popular restaurants in city"); 1925-Warton & Kibby Hudson & Essex Auto Dealer. Browns Barbershop and Lets Eat Café, all listed at 817, and Vermilyea's Lunch at 819; 1948-Talk of the Town Bakery and Ice Cream at 815-817 and J.C. Cigar Shop & Café at 819. By the late 1950s, the three buildings appear as a single building with an ornate pressed metal cornice, occupied by The Army Store. The three buildings have undergone a contemporary remodeling and are now all occupied by a single business, a law office.

Integrity: The existing facade bears no resemblance to the original three structures or its early conversion to a single building/buisness. It is a non-contributing member of the district.

56. Commercial Building **Status-Non Contributing**

811 N. Washington Street
N26' LOT 11, BLOCK 12, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1900
Current Function: COMMERCE: Professional
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
One-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #18, Photo #14

Description: The one-story native stone building has a replacement facade that is stone veneer with cut stone quoins at the corners and a cut stone base. The existing storefront matches the front on the building to the south, likely modified at the same time by the same owner. The "storefront" is comprised of a center entrance with a cut stone surround, flanked by single windows. The doors and windows have varnished wood trim and are obviously contemporary. A canvas awning is extant over the center entrance. The original natural-faced stone is extant on the north wall of the existing building and a one-story brick addition has been built on the rear.

History: Like most of the buildings in this block, it was occupied by a saloon in 1905. A 1910 brochure states that Mr. Fred Lancaster established a barber shop here in 1907 and also notes that Mrs. Mary Hurley established a pool hall at the

same address in 1909. A beer sign is evident in a 1958 photo. The facade appears to be combined with the building on the south in that photo. The building has obviously experienced a major remodeling. It is now occupied by a law office.

Integrity: The existing facade reflects a contemporary alteration with no historic precedent; the building is a non-contributing member of the district.

57. Commercial Building **Status-Non Contributing**

809 N. Washington Street
LOT 11 LESS N26' & COMMON WALL BETWEEN 11 & 12, BLOCK 12, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1900
Current Function: COMMERCE: Business
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
One-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #18, Photo #14

Description: The one-story native stone building has a replacement facade that is stone veneer with cut stone quoins at the corners and a cut stone base (matching the facade on the building to the north). The "storefront" is comprised of a recessed entry on the north end of the front facade and a single window on the south. The door and window have varnished wood trim and are obviously contemporary. Canvas awnings are extant over the door and window.

History: Like most of the buildings in this block, it was occupied by a saloon in 1905. A 1910 brochure states that Mr. Jerry Haley established the Delmonico Restaurant here in 1908. A beer sign is evident in a 1958 photo. The facade appears to be combined with the building on the north in that photo. The building has obviously experienced a major remodeling. It is now occupied by the Credit Bureau.

Integrity: The existing facade reflects a contemporary alteration with no historic precedent; the building is a non-contributing member of the district.

58. Commercial Building **Status-Non Contributing**

807 N. Washington Street
N1/2 LOT 12 & COMMON WALL BETWEEN LOTS 11 & 12, BLOCK 12, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
(combined tract with 807 N. Washington, north of this building)
Date of Construction: 1912
Current Function: COMMERCE: Business
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #18, Photo #14

Description: The two-story native limestone building is now dominated by dark, reflective glass windows. The original facade had a stepped pediment in the center of the parapet which is no longer extant although the stone cornice band is in place. The facade was covered with aluminum in the 1960s; the parapet may have been damaged when the slip cover was installed. When the aluminum slip cover and awning were removed in the 1980s, the top of the building was damaged and had to be replaced. The parapet is now shorter than it was originally. The upper facade was comprised of two sets of three 1/1 double-hung wood windows. There was a single door providing access to the 2nd floor on the south end of the storefront and a recessed entrance to the storefront just north of the 2nd floor entry. The existing storefront consists of dark opaque panels at the bulkhead and transom. Although the design retains the traditional components, the proportions are off with the display windows smaller than is typical.

History: The building was constructed in 1912 (inscribed on the cornice) but its original use is unknown. By 1925, the Golden Belt Café, Royal Billiard Parlor and the Royal Barber Shop occupied the building. Firestone, located in the building to the south, expanded into this structure in the late 1950s. The building was later occupied by Taylor Shoes and sold to Virginia Fiddler, owner of Kansas Typewriter in the 1980s. The building was recently remodeled and is now home to the Junction City Abstract and Title Company.

Integrity: Although a former slip cover has been removed and the building retains the original stone facade, the parapet and height of the building have been altered. The upper windows and storefront are contemporary replacements with dark-framed dark glass. The building does not retain sufficient integrity; it is a non-contributing structure to the district.

59. Commercial Building **Status-Non Contributing**

805 N. Washington Street
N1/2 LOT 12 & COMMON WALL BETWEEN LOTS 11 & 12, BLOCK 12, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION (combined tract with 807 N. Washington, north of this building)
Date of Construction: c.1910
Current Function: GOVERNMENT: Government Office
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #17-18, Photo #14

Description: This two-story native stone building has also undergone significant alteration. The top of the building has been altered at least twice in its history. The earliest photos (c.1910) illustrate a stepped stone parapet and later photos indicate the same form with a flush, cement coating likely indicating a repair to a damaged parapet. The existing paneled wood covering is a contemporary alteration. Similar in form to the existing, the original upper windows were 1/1 double-hung wood windows. Although similar in style, the existing replacement windows are tinted pink, reflective glass. The existing storefront is also a contemporary replacement. The original storefront had a recessed central entry and a transom. The entrance is now recessed on the south end of the facade and the base and transom are wider than on traditional storefronts. The existing facade is a result of the 1997 remodeling for County offices.

History: This structure was in place in early photos of the Pennell Studio on the corner of 8th and Washington. The site was the location of the Horseshoe Saloon which operated from the 1870s until the saloons were closed by state officials in 1906. A 1905 map does indicate that a brick or stone building was on this site in 1905. The precise date of construction and the original occupant of this building are unknown. By 1925, the building was occupied by J.P. Durbon's Paint and Wallpaper Store, and by the early 1950s, it was the Firestone Tire Store (who later expanded into the building on the north). The building was purchased by the County and remodeled in 1997; it is now used for County offices.

Integrity: The contemporary storefront, reflective glass upper windows and simplified cornice diminish the historic character of the building. It does not retain sufficient integrity; the building is a non- contributing member of the district.

60. Pennell Building **Status-Contributing**

801 N. Washington Street
S1/2 LOT 12 & 13 LESS 40' x 27' in SE COR, BLOCK 12, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1908
Current Function: GOVERNMENT: Government Office
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #17-18, Photo #14

Description: This two-story native stone building was constructed in 1908. It was a traditional commercial structure with two storefronts on the ground level and offices and Pennell's photography studio on the upper floor. The building is capped by a stone cornice with projecting vertical stones that resemble brackets, and a pediment in the center of the west facade. The cornice is inscribed 'Pennell 1908.' The facade was symmetrical with two pairs of 1/1 double-hung wood windows in the center of the upper facade, flanked by a single double-hung window on each side. Large canvas awnings are present over the storefronts in early photos of the building so the original configuration of the storefront is unknown. The two storefronts were separated by a wide stone column in the center of the west facade and a granite column with a stone base and cap was in place at the corner storefront. The exterior of the building maintains the original configuration but the storefronts and upper windows have been replaced.

History: Joseph J. Pennell purchased the tract of land known as the Farmer's Home corner at 8th and Washington, from S.W. Pierce. He built the existing stone building in 1908 for his photography studio, located on the upper floor. Pennell's investment reflected an anticipated extension of the business district into the 800 block of Washington after the Courthouse had been constructed on E. 8th Street. An article in the March 24th, 1909 *Junction City Union* detailed an Open House reception at the new building. Pennell's studio was located on the south side of the upper floor with the bay window overlooking downtown. George Schwensen, a local agent for the Metropolitan Like Insurance Co. of New York had an office west of the studio. The southwest corner of the upper floor was occupied by Dr. R.L Ready, a local dentist. The law office of W.S. Roark was located in the northwest corner of the building and the office of Veatch & Miller of the Prudential Insurance Co. of New York filled the remainder of the second floor. Miller Drug Store occupied the corner storefront and boasted a new large soda fountain. Olney Music Company (managed by Mr. J.N. Day) and the Singer Sewing Machine Company occupied the north storefront. By 1925, Knotsman Clothing Co. occupied the corner storefront and the Junction City Republic, a local newspaper was located in the basement. The paper was still in the building in 1948 and the ground floor was occupied by Gambles.

J.J. Pennell was a well-known photographer in Junction City between 1886 and 1922. After Pennell's death in 1922, his widow and son moved from their house on W. 4th Street to rooms on the second floor of this building. It was here that Joseph Stanley Pennell wrote his novel of Junction City and the Civil War, *The History of Rome Hanks*, a best seller in 1944. In 1960, Joseph Stanley Pennell (who had moved to Oregon) sold the building to the College of Emporia. At that time, the main floor was occupied by the Gambles Hardware Store, the Red Cross offices occupied the 2nd floor, and Republic Printing occupied part of the basement. Before Stanley left town, he cleaned out his father's studio and giving the 30,000 glass negatives to the University of Kansas. The building was "restored" and dedicated in 1997 by Geary County; it currently houses offices of the County Attorney and other court services.

Integrity: Even though the upper windows and storefront are obvious contemporary replacements, the building does retain its original form and key character-defining features. The building retains significant historic and architectural integrity; it is a contributing member of the district.

61. G.S. Spencer Building **Status-Contributing**

110 E. 8th Street
POB 1'E of SE COR, LOT 13, W28' N40' E28' S40' TO POB, BLOCK 12, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1910
Current Function: VACANT/NOT IN USE
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Photo #15

Description: This 2-1/2 story native stone building is an excellent example of a non-retail structure constructed in the early twentieth century. The basement level is partially above grade and an area well on the front of the building provides

direct access. The ground floor is slightly above grade; the door, on the west end of the front (south) facade, is accessed by concrete steps. The facade is divided into two bays by stone pilasters. An oriel window projects from the east half of the upper facade; the west half has a large tripartite window. The ground floor has a large tripartite window on the east half and a pair of narrow windows beside the door on the west. The windows retain wood surrounds, but are replacement units with dark glass. The building is capped by a detailed stone cornice designed with vertically-lain stones that resemble brackets. The building appears to be in need of routine maintenance but it is remarkably intact.

History: The first record of ownership of land was in 1860 with multiple subsequent owners. The property went to George Smith by Sheriff's deed in 1875 who willed it to the Board of Directors of the Public Library. One newspaper article states that the building was constructed in 1906. In 1908 the Library boarded deeded the property to Sumner Pierce and in 1912, it was sold to G. S Spencer, a local dentist. Some accounts note that Spencer built the existing building for his dental office. The Spencer family sold the building to Howard and Katie Harper in 1942 and during this time it was used as the Army Prophylactic Station, the forerunner to the Health Department. In 1945, it was sold to Ross McNeece, a local realtor who lived upstairs and had an office on the ground floor. He also rented to an insurance office and abstract office. Mrs. Edith Smith inherited the property upon the death of her father, Ross McNeece. She rented the building to lawyer, Ernest Skinner, who bought the building in 1966. The building was maintained as an office on the ground floor and apartment above. Skinner rented the upstairs to Jack Bishop in 1978 who renovated it into his store, J. Bishop Clothier. The building was purchased by William Stahl in 1987 and the Stahl Law Office occupied the lower level until 2003. The building is currently vacant, for sale by the owner. (1981 *Junction City Union article* and building history in Geary County Historical Museum clipping files)

Integrity: The building retains a high degree of architectural and historic integrity; it is a contributing member of the district

62. Geary County Courthouse **Status-Contributing**

138 E. 8th Street
LOTS 1-7 & 14-20, BLOCK 12, LESS ALLEY & 1 x 40 IN SW COR LOT 14, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
(combined in tract with extension building and jail)
Date of Construction: 1900
Architect: J.C. Holland
Current Function: GOVERNMENT: Courthouse
Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque
Documentation: Figure #25, Photo #15-17

Description: The Geary County Courthouse was constructed in 1900 at the northeast edge of Junction City's downtown business district. The Courthouse is similar in design to other County Courthouses designed by J.C. Holland and later, by Holland and Frank Squires. The courthouse is a 3-1/2 story, Richardsonian Romanesque style structure with nine bays on the front and rear facades, and five bays on the side facades. An arch on squat columns frames the primary entrance. The central bays are recessed on the primary facade to form a balcony over the arched main entrance. The center bay rises to form a large square tower with a pyramidal roof. The Courthouse has an intersecting slate hipped roof that features six pedimented gabled wall dormers (one on each of the side facades and two on the front and rear facades). The courthouse is distinguished by a variety of window designs and patterned stone work. The building sits on a raised lawn with a stone retaining wall at the perimeter. The grade slopes to the south and the wall is stepped with curved scroll details at the offset. The building underwent a major rehabilitation project in 1998. The Geary County Courthouse stands as an excellent example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style Courthouses designed by J.C. Holland.

History: The new Courthouse was commissioned by the County on May 20, 1899 and completed one year later, in May of 1900 at a cost of $35,000. Built by the local construction firm Ziegler and Dalton, of magnesium limestone quarried in nearby bluffs. The stone was so soft that it could be hand sawed and tooled by the German and Swedish masons

prominent in the area. The architect was J.C. Holland, an influential Kansas architect who designed and supervised the construction of a significant number of Kansas county courthouses in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Holland designed the Courthouses in Manhattan and Clay Center among others; the Clay Center Courthouse was also built by Zeigler and Dalton of Junction City.

Integrity: The Geary County Courthouse clearly retains a high degree of architectural and historic integrity. The building is a contributing member of the district.

63. Geary County Jail **Status-Non Contributing**

139 E. 9th Street
LOTS 1-7 & 14-20, BLOCK 12, LESS ALLEY & 1 x 40 IN SW COR LOT 14, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
(combined in tract with extension building and courthouse)
Date of Construction: 1951; 1983 addition
Current Function: GOVERNMENT: Correctional Facility
Architectural Classification: MODERN MOVEMENT
Documentation: Photo #17

Description: The jail is located on the northeast corner of the Courthouse block. It is a three-story native limestone structure with a truncated hip roof. Characteristic of prison architecture, the building is utilitarian in design and lacking of any type of ornamentation. The original building fronts Franklin Street, facing east. Narrow multi-paned steel windows, set in pairs, are the most distinguishing feature. These windows have been altered in four locations on the front facade but most of the original windows are extant. The ground level is comprised of a garage bay on the south end, a single door in the center, and two replacement windows on the north end. A concrete loading dock spans from the garage bay to the central door. The original north and south side facades are visible above the building additions. The side facades have no openings on the exposed upper level. A major expansion was completed in 1983 when a large addition was constructed on the south and west sides of the original building and a new one-story entry bay added to the north facade. The south/west addition is a large one-story concrete block structure with a truncated hip roof and two gabled wall dormers, one on the south and one on the east. The north addition is a one-story block structure with a hip roof that intersects the original building. The north bay now serves as the main entrance to Sheriff's Office.

History: Prior to the construction of this building, the jail was located in the basement of the Courthouse. The original stone Jail dates to 1951 and is representative of the time in which it was constructed and its use as a prison. The structure has continually served as the County Jail. It was expanded in 1983, bringing the building to its current form. It continues to function as the Geary County Detention Center and Sheriff's Office.

Integrity: Although the original building appears to be in near-original condition, the original structure is dwarfed by the 1983 additions and the orientation has been changed with the north facade serving as the main building entrance. The structure is a non-contributing member of the district.

64. Health Department **Status-Contributing**

119 E. 9th Street
LOTS 1-7 & 14-20, BLOCK 12, LESS ALLEY & 1 x 40 IN SW COR LOT 14, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
(combined in tract with jail and courthouse)
Date of Construction: 1950
Current Function: GOVERNMENT: Government Office
Architectural Classification: MODERN MOVEMENT
Documentation: Photo #17

Description: This one-story modern structure is located north of the courthouse on a raised site with a perimeter stone wall at the sidewalk. The building faces north, fronting 9th Street. The front facade is comprised primarily of a band of 3/3 horizontal light, double hung windows with a cut stone veneer base. A natural-faced limestone bay projects slightly from the facade at the northwest corner of the building. The building entrance is located on the west, fronting a parking lot. The building is distinguished by its short height and wide eave overhang. A large square chimney extends above the roof line on the rear of the building.

History: The building was originally occupied by the County Health Department and now houses the offices of K-State Research & Geary County Extension.

Integrity: Although differing in style from the majority of buildings in downtown Junction City, this structure is an excellent example of the Modern style. It is a contributing member of the district.

65. Rockwell Merchandise and Grain Co. **Status-Contributing**

721-725 N. Washington Street
N81' LOT 7, ALL LOT 8 & N20' LOT 9, BLOCK 22, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1889
Architect: W. Goding
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store and Business
Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate and Gothic detailing
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #19, Photo #18

Description: This two-story stone building has a brick facade with stone detailing. The building is capped by a massive pressed metal cornice that is stepped up to a center pediment. The cornice is inscribed 'Rockwell 1865 1986 Price,' noting the original owner Rockwell, and Price, who restored the building in 1986. A corbelled brick cornice band is in place beneath the metal cornice. The upper facade is distinguished by three sets of three windows with gothic arched stone surrounds that are quoined. A horizontal stone band connects the surrounds at the height of the window lintels. The existing windows are contemporary replacements but do appear to replicate the style of the original windows. The storefront is the only clear difference as compared to the original building. Originally, a single business occupied the entire building and thus there was a single storefront with a stone column on the corner. A fixed canopy was in place across the entire storefront. The existing design, dating to the 1989 "restoration," is comprised of three storefronts and the corner column and pilasters between the storefronts are brick. The storefront originally featured leaded glass transoms; canvas awnings are now in place over the transom areas. The original native stone walls are exposed on the north facade and rear of the building.

History: Bertrand Rockwell, a civil war veteran began his dry goods/grocery business in Junction City in 1865 in a one-story frame building. He later built a two-story building on this site which was destroyed by fire in 1888. Rockwell immediately rebuilt after the fire. The existing building was completed in 1889. Holmgren & O'berg did the stonework, the stone being quarried west of the city; William Lawrence was the carpenter and Say & Hughes were responsible for the brick work. The building was remodeled in 1909. The Rockwell Store was a prominent business in downtown Junction throughout the early years; the store closed in 1925. This location was later occupied by Woolworths, the Scott Store, Duckwalls and Sjoholm Furniture. Duckwalls opened in this location in 1954; at that time the building had a modern slipcover over the facade. The original facade was restored by Dr. Ned Price in 1986. The building is now occupied by Rent-A-Center.

Integrity: Considering that the original facade was covered by a slipcover in the 1950s and the existing facade reflects a "restoration" project in the mid 1980s, the building portrays a significant level of historic character. It is a contributing member of the district.

66. Brown Harness Shop **Status-Contributing**

719 N. Washington Street
LOT9 LESS N20' & S4', BLOCK 22, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1888
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #19, Photo #18

Description: This two-story brick structure is distinguished from its neighbors by its brick facade with intricate detailing. An ornate corbelled brick cornice caps the building. A unique tripartite window dominates the upper facade. A pedimented surround frames three double-hung windows with arched lintels. A metal lintel separates the storefront from the upper facade. A single door providing access to the upper floor is located on the south end of the front facade. The storefront has an angled, recessed central entry. A canvas awning spans the transom area.

History: A former two-story structure, occupied by Richard Brown's Harness Shop was on this site in the 1880s. It was destroyed by the same fire that burned the Rockwell building in 1888. Brown rebuilt with locally manufactured bricks, in contrast to the native limestone buildings prominent in downtown. Brown Harness remained in business in this location until around 1913. Sophia Brown had a millinery shop here in 1916 and then the Woolf Brothers Furnishing Goods Co. opened a branch store here to outfit newly commissioned officers in tailor-made uniforms during World War I. In 1919, Cowen Shoe Store moved to this location from 624 N. Washington, where it was established by Marion Cowen in 1914. The Cowen Shoe Store remained in business until Melvin L. Cowen retired in 1972. The building was remodeled by local photographer Jane More in 1985. It is now occupied by Fashionland.

Integrity: The existing building sports an atypical paint scheme with the ornate brick detailing accented in bright colors. However, paint is considered a reversible treatment and the building does maintain a high degree of historic and architectural integrity. It is a contributing member of the district.

67. Hemenway and Tribune Buildings **Status-Non Contributing**

715 N. Washington Street
S58' LOT 7, S9' LOT 9 & ALL LOT 10, BLOCK 22, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1880
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #19-20, Photo #18-19

Description: The existing building is drastically different in appearance than the two separate buildings originally on this site. However, it appears that side and rear of these structures date to the original construction and only the facade has been replaced. The existing brick upper facade, including the existing window openings, likely dates to the mid-1920s following a fire. By that time, one business occupied the two buildings. However, the building has been modified on at least two occasions since that time. By 1970, the stepped parapet had been removed, the upper facade covered with aluminum, a mansard awning installed and the storefront replaced. The aluminum slip cover has obviously been removed and the storefront has been replaced again. The storefront is now a dark brown brick but the mansard awning remains, now clad with metal. The upper facade is similar tot eh original with the exception of the stepped parapet that was likely removed for the installation of the aluminum slipcover.

History: The early history on this structure is vague. There were clearly two separate buildings on this site by the turn of the century, the north half being constructed around 1880. The north building was occupied by Edward H. Hemenway's Racket Store; the south building by the Tribune, a local newspaper. The north building had an ornate pressed metal cornice and both buildings had four windows on the upper facade. The Cole Brothers established a business in this location in 1911. Museum press clippings document a fire in the Coles Bros. Dry Goods Store in 1923 that also damaged the building to the north. It appears that Coles occupied both buildings at this time and the fire likely is the reason for the new facade. The Coles Department Store was still in this location (occupying both buildings) in a 1956 photo that shows a front facade similar to the existing (although the building was taller with a stepped parapet). Another photo c.1960-70s illustrates an aluminum slipcover on the upper facade, a shingle mansard awning and a variegated brick veneer storefront. The building is now occupied by a law office.

Integrity: The existing facade basically dates to the mid-1920s however; the building form has been altered with the removal of the stepped parapet. The existing storefront also reflects multiple contemporary alterations. Although the 1920s facade could have gained significance in its own right, the existing upper facade does not accurately reflect the 1920s facade because the stepped parapet has been removed. The revised building form and the existing contemporary storefront have no historic precedent; it is a non-contributing member of the district.

68. Gross Furniture Building **Status-Non Contributing**

711 N. Washington Street
LOT 11 EXCEPT N22.3', BLOCK 22, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1870; c.1945 facade
Current Function: COMMERCE: Professional
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #20 & 26, Photo #19 & 24

Description: The existing structure is among the earliest two-story permanent buildings constructed in downtown Junction City prior to 1880. However, the existing facade likely dates to post-World War II. The upper facade is simple and unadorned without any type of cornice or cap. A single masonry opening now has four lights and is topped by a fixed metal-clad awning. A metal-clad mansard awning also spans over the storefront. The storefront is a near-solid stone wall with a recessed door on the north end of the front facade and two narrow windows on the south. The stone on the storefront is clearly different from the original stone on the north side and rear of the building and the stone on the storefront is different from that on the upper facade reflecting a later alteration.

History: A two-story brick and stone building was located on this site by 1870. John Gross purchased the furniture rooms of Ernest Thiele and established John Gross and Son Furniture in the 1860s (originally located on W. 7th Street). By 1880, Gross occupied two storefronts that are now two separate buildings (this structure and the adjacent building to the south). By 1901, this building was occupied by William C. Dumm with his furniture and undertaking business. He soon expanded into the building on the south. In 1925, this building was occupied by Louis Loeb's Drug Store (established in 1909 at 705 N. Washington). The original two-story brick and stone buildings are still evident in 1920s photos and the existing facade is in place by the mid-1950s. The existing building likely dates to the post-war era; no documentation has been found regarding the installation of the new facade. The building was later occupied by Western Auto and now serves as home to a law office.

Integrity: The upper facade, with its single masonry opening versus multiple upper windows, reflects a post-WWII period in which a new facade was installed on the c.1870 building. The existing solid ground floor reflects a contemporary remodeling. Neither the upper facade nor storefront is based on historic precedent. Likewise, neither maintains the traditional components and proportions of a historic commercial building. It is a non-contributing member of the district.

69. Gross Furniture Building-2 **Status-Non Contributing**

707 N. Washington Street
S24.3' LOT 11, BLOCK 22, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1870; c.1970 facade
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #20 & 26, Photo #19 & 24

Description: The existing facade is painted white and cut stone quoins frame the upper facade which has a smooth parging coating. A simple stone cap and cornice band are extant. The storefront, and the building to the south are now occupied by a single business with a large signboard covering the transom area on both buildings. A single door on the north end of the facade provides access to the upper floor. There is no door into the existing storefront; the storefront has aluminum-framed display windows and opaque panels on the bulkhead. In the 1950s, the building had an aluminum slip cover on the upper facade. The existing configuration, with storefront combined with the building to the south, dates to the 1970s when both buildings were occupied by Woolworths. The rear of the building is old, likely dating to the original c. 1870 structure on this site. That building too, had stone quoins on the front facade but the existing facade is either a replacement or has been drastically altered. The original facade had three upper windows with arched stone lintels and brick pilasters between the windows. The original facade also had a tall parapet used as a signboard. None of these features are extant.

History: A two-story brick and stone building was located on this site by 1870. John Gross purchased the furniture rooms of Ernest Thiele and established John Gross and Son, Furniture in the 1860s, originally located on W. 7th Street. By 1880, Gross Furniture occupied two storefronts that are now two separate buildings (this structure and the adjacent building to the north). Leo Loeb opened a shoe store in this location in 1904. Leo Loeb followed his pharmacist brother, Louis to town from Nebraska. The store was in business for only a few years. The building was also occupied by W.C. Dumm's Furniture and Undertaking business and J.N. Day's Music Store and Flower Jewelry occupied this space during the Depression years. The existing facade likely dates to the modern era; no documentation has been found regarding the alteration nor the occupant at that time. The 1948 City Directory lists Duckwalls at 705-707 N. Washington, occupying both buildings. Duckwalls moved to 725 N. Washington in 1954; by 1956 a slipcover was in place on this building and it was occupied by Johnson Furniture. By the 1970s, Woolworths occupied this building and the building to the south. The existing storefront configuration dates to that period. The building, as well as the building to the south, is currently occupied by Martinez Rentals.

Integrity: The date of the existing facade is undocumented and without historic precedent. It does clearly reflect a major alteration of the c. 1870 building. The building has been altered on multiple occasions and is deemed a non-contributing member of the district.

70. Casper Building **Status-Contributing**

705 N. Washington Street
LOT 12 & N57' OF W10' LOT 14, BLOCK 22, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1900
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #20 & 26, Photo #19 & 24

Description: This two-story native stone building reflects the ease of working the stone quarried in the Junction City area. The top of the building is defined by varying stone panels above the upper windows and an intricate stone cornice. The center panel is inscribed 'Casper 1900.' Stones are laid vertically to resemble cornice brackets and the parapet is topped by a carved stone pediment. There are five 1/1 double-hung upper windows. The storefront reflects a contemporary remodeling likely dating to the 1970s. At that time, the building was occupied by Woolworths and they expanded into the adjacent building on the north. The south half of the existing storefront is aluminum-framed display windows with an opaque paneled bulkhead; the north half is an entry bay comprised of four doors. A retractable canvas awning is located between the display windows and transom. A large signboard covers the transom area and extends across the north building. A one-story bay is located at the rear of the building.

History: This building was built in 1900 by John Casper. Walter Starcke moved his jewelry store to this location in 1905. Starcke Jewelry was established by a German immigrant, Andrew Vogler, who married the sister-in-law of Bernard Starcke. Vogler died in 1885 and Starcke continued the business. Around that same time (1906), Duckwalls opened their store in Junction City in the south half of the Casper Building. They later expanded into both halves of the building. By 1925, Starcke Jewelry had moved across the street and Duckwalls occupied this building. A 1921 photo shows a YMCA sign on the building, likely located on the second floor. The Duckwalls and Woolworth's businesses switched locations in the 1950s. Woolworths moved into this building and later expanded into the adjacent building to the north. The building is currently occupied by Martinez Rentals.

Integrity: Although the existing storefront is a contemporary alteration and combined with the storefront on the north, the upper facade is in near-original condition. It is a contributing member of the district.

71. Thompson's Smokehouse **Status-Contributing**

703 N. Washington Street
LOT 13 EXC E25.9', BLOCK 22, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION (tract combined with building on south)
Date of Construction: 1905
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Ann
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #20 & 26, Photo #19 & 24

Description: Constructed in 1905, the two-story limestone structure is characterized by its intricate stone detailing and the oriel window in the center of the upper facade. The parapet is unique in shape and stone treatment. Two acorn-shaped projections frame a central pediment. A gothic arched lintel surrounds the oriel window which has a dome roof. A single 1/1 double-hung window flanks the center oriel. The storefront is a contemporary replacement. The original storefront had a recessed stairway to the upper floor at the south end of the front facade with a recessed entrance to the storefront north of the stairway. The existing storefront retains the location of the upper floor access. The north half of the storefront has a tall bulkhead and downsized display window (likely for the jewelry store), while the south display window has a sort bulkhead and angles back to a recessed central entry. The transom area is covered.

History: This building was constructed by W.H. Thompson for his Smokehouse (cigar shop). A 1906 photo shows a sign for the Jayhawker Club upstairs. The Smoke House was still in place in 1925. Flower Jewelry occupied this store from 1942 until 1981 (the business was established in 1911 by C.W. Flower). Thompson appears to have owned this building and the adjacent building on the corner. He later ran a pool hall in the rear of this building, accessed from the south facade on 7th Street. The building is now occupied by Price Breaker.

Integrity: The upper facade is in near-original condition clearly portraying the original design of the building. Although the existing storefront is a contemporary replacement, the building retains significant integrity. It is a contributing member of the district.

72. Miller Drug **Status-Contributing**

701 N. Washington Street
LOT 13 EXC E25.9', BLOCK 22, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION (tract combined with building on north)
Date of Construction: 1908
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #20-21 & 26, Photo #19 & 24

Description: The existing structure is a two-story stone building located on the corner of 7th and Washington. The existing building does not resemble the building extant in a 1901 photo but it is unclear if the existing building was built after that time or if it reflects a major remodeling. Unlike the original brick facade which had three upper windows and a pressed metal cornice, the existing stone facade has an intricate stone cornice with vertically-lain stone resembling dentils. Round stone pilasters frame the upper facade and define the bays on the south facade. The front upper facade is comprised of a wide fixed pane window with a transom, flanked by 1/1 double-hung wood windows. The south upper facade is comprised of five bays, the west end bay having two sets of windows, the remaining four bays having one set of windows. The windows on the north side are tripartite windows, similar in configuration to the windows on the front. The existing storefront is contemporary with dark glass display windows and metal covering the transom. The original granite column with a stone base is extant. A parging coating has been installed on the ground level of the south facade.

History: A former building or a former version of this building is evident in this location in a 1901 photo, occupied by a drug store. In 1899, store owners Albert N. Miller and Burt Shoemaker installed Junction City's newest and most elaborate soda fountain. Burt Shoemaker was a part owner of this store only from 1899 to 1901. For most of its long life, it was simply the Miller Drug Co. Miller Drug moved to Pennell building when it opened in 1908 but later returned to this building. It was during this time that Louis B. Loeb opened his drug store in the corner location. A 1909 article referred to the corner location in the newly remodeled Thompson Building. Loeb later moved north of this building and Miller Drug returned to this location and continued business here until the 1950s. Dr. W. A. Carr, Dentist, G.A. Spencer, Dentist and Coleman, a lawyer, all had offices on the upper floor in the early years. The storefront was later occupied by Flower Jewelry and is now home to the Sprint Store.

Integrity: Even though the existing storefront is a contemporary replacement, the upper facade dates to the 1908 remodeling/reconstruction. The building retains significant historic integrity and is a contributing member of the district.

73. Commercial Building **Status-Contributing**

108 E. 7th Street
LOT 13 EXC E25.9', BLOCK 22, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION (tract combined with two buildings to the west)
Date of Construction: 1908
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #21, Photo #20

Description: This two-story limestone building was apparently remodeled or built in conjunction with the corner building in 1908. The stone detailing on the upper facade matches that on the corner building and the oriel window matches the window on the Thompson Building at 705 N. Washington. It appears that all three structures were owned by the same person and the south two buildings remodeled in 1908. The upper facade is comprised of a center oriel window flanked by a 1/1 double-hung narrow window on each side. The storefront is a contemporary replacement with dark glass.

History: No documentation has been found regarding the original construction or early occupants of this building. It was in place in 1905 and apparently remodeled in 1908. It later served as Thompson's pool hall, connected to the rear of the building at 705 N. Washington. The building is now home to Xaoz Salon.

Integrity: Even though the existing storefront is a contemporary replacement, the upper facade dates to the 1908 remodeling/reconstruction. The building retains significant historic integrity and is a contributing member of the district.

74. Commercial Building **Status-Contributing**

112 E. 7th Street
E 25.9' LOT 13, BLOCK 22, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1908
Current Function: VACANT/NOT IN USE
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #21, Photo #20

Description: This two-story native stone building is finely detailed with intricate stone work. The cornice is comprised of alternating recessed stones to resemble cornice brackets. The building is framed by stone columns with curved pilasters on the upper facade, like on the adjacent two buildings to the west of this one. The upper windows are a unique feature with alternating narrow and wide windows. Two wide fixed lights with transoms are located between narrow 1/1 double-hung windows. A single row of stone is located between the upper windows, tooled with a vertical design. A cast iron lintel separates the upper facade from the storefront. The transom is covered with wood and a fixed shingle awning is in place beneath the transom panel. The storefront is a contemporary replacement with a wood bulkhead and recessed door on the west end.

History: No documentation has been found regarding the construction of this building or its early tenants. The building was not in place in 1905 (a frame structure occupied by a harness shop was on this site). The building may have been built around 1908 when the corner building was remodeled because the curved stone pilasters match those on the adjacent buildings to the west. The building is currently vacant.

Integrity: Although the storefront reflects a contemporary remodeling, the upper facade is in near-original condition. The building is a contributing member of the district.

75. Salvation Army Citadel **Status-Contributing**

119 E. 7th Street
LOT 6, BLOCK 27, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1909
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival
Enframed Block
Documentation: Figure #22, Photo #21

Description: The design of this one-story stone structure reflects its original non-retail function. The facade is divided into three bays: a recessed central bay and flanking end bays. Each bay is defined by a gothic arched opening. A pair of windows with a pointed arch surround is located on the end bays. A similar arch frames the building entrance in the center bay. A finely detailed stone cornice is extant with brackets over the central entry. The windows and doors have been replaced, presumably in the 1986 remodeling.

History: The Junction City Salvation Army Citadel was built in 1909 at a cost of $10,500, designed to resemble the fortress for which it was named. The building seated 350 and had a raised stage on the south end. It was sold in 1949. Years later the City acquired the property with the adjacent Gateway Motors property for a new public parking lot. The Citadel was spared and in 1986, Clarabel Van Nahmen purchased the building and remodeled, adding a balcony and replacing the stage. Ms. Nahmen opened a new dance studio, Clarabel's Dance Citadel in May, 1987.

Integrity: Although the building has experienced some modification over the years, the exterior retains a high degree of architectural and historic integrity. It is a contributing member of the district.

76. Moore Motor Company **Status-Contributing**
115 E. 7th Street
LOT 7, BLOCK 27, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1920s
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #22, Photo #21

Description: This structure is the only existing Spanish or Mission style building in downtown Junction City. It was constructed as an auto dealership in the 1920s. Square brick pilasters frame the front facade of the two-story brick building. Spanning between the pilasters is a mansard roof, now with wood shingles but originally clay tile. The upper facade is divided into three bays with a set of four double-hung windows in the end bays with a pair of double-hung windows in the center. Awnings are in place over the upper windows as well as the storefront. Stone panels accent the brick pilasters and center bay. The original storefront had a central entrance, framed by brick columns and leaded glass transoms over each bay. The existing storefront is a contemporary replacement dominated by a metal-clad mansard awning over the transom area. The storefront has dark glass display windows and a brick bulkhead; the entrance is located on the west end of the front facade. The building has a hip roof obscured by the parapet on the front facade.

History: No documentation has been found regarding the construction of this building or its original occupant. By 1925, Moore Motor Company was located at this address and Russell Motor Co. by the late 1940s. It is now occupied by a sports screen printing shop.

Integrity: The storefront has been replaced but the building does portray its original character. It is a contributing member of the district.

77. Commercial Building **Status-Contributing**
625 N. Washington Street.
N25' OF LOT 8, BLOCK 27, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1861/c.1945 facade
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #24, Photo #22

Description: The existing stone facade reflects a later style than most of the traditional commercial structures in downtown Junction City. The upper facade has a wide fixed pane window in the center flanked by a single 1/1 double-hung window on each side. The upper facade is squared and coursed rubble stone, distinctly different from the native

limestone blocks on most downtown buildings. The building has concrete details including the cornice and window lintels and sills, supporting a later construction date. The storefront is a contemporary alteration with brick columns, aluminum-framed display windows and opaque panels at the bulkhead. A canvas awning covers the transom area and extends around the corner to the north facade. The storefront has a recessed central entrance and an enclosed stairway to the second floor on the north side of the corner building. The north facade has a stucco building but previous cornice bands are evident and the openings match those in an 1874 photo. The rear bay of the building is limestone on the upper facade with metal cladding on the ground level. It appears that the building dates to the original 1861 construction and that a new facade was installed likely in the post-WWII era and a rear stone addition constructed at an unknown date.

History: Early photos clearly document a two story red brick building on this site. The building looks very different than the current one, with a pressed metal cornice and three tall, individual double-hung windows with stone lintels and sills on the upper facade. Streeter & Strickler General Merchandise Store was built on this corner in 1861. Early photos show the land office in this building. Prior to the turn of the century, Durland Furniture Company was located in the same building and A.C. Pierce's Abstract Office was on the upper floor. By 1915, the Cozy Theater is listed at 625 N. Washington. In 1925 the Ziegler Bros. Contractors and Jellison Trust had offices upstairs. Later occupants included Hood & Spencer Clothing, Taylor Clothing Co., and Deb's Clothing. The date of the existing facade and rear addition is undocumented but likely dates to the post-WWII era.

Integrity: Although the existing facade was installed on a much older building, the building does retain the typical components and proportions of a historic commercial building. No documentation has been found regarding construction or alterations to the existing building. It is deemed a contributing member of the district.

78. Commercial Building **Status-Contributing**

623 N. Washington Street
LOT 8 LESS N25', LOT 9 AND N3.5' OF LOT 10, BLOCK 27, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
(Tract combined with building on south)
Date of Construction: c.1860s/c.1945 facade
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #23-24, Photo #22

Description: This two-story building is similar in appearance and materials to the corner building, adjacent on the north. The facade is stone veneer and has concrete sills, lintels and cornice. A set of three windows, a center pane flanked by 1/1 double-hung windows, is located in the center of the upper facade. The storefront reflects a contemporary alteration with aluminum-framed display windows and a deeply recessed entry. The transom area is covered and a canvas awning is in place. The new storefront was likely installed on the original 1860s building.

History: Like the corner location, this site had a two-story brick building in place by the 1870s however; the original occupant is unknown. A 1905 map indicates that a drug store was in this location. A.F. Ponath established his grocery store here in 1907. By 1925, Miller Clothing Co. occupied the building and by 1948 it was Johnson's Store for Men with Anderson Studio on the upper floor. Again, like the adjacent building on the north, no documentation has been found to date the existing building or its alterations. It is currently occupied by a computer store.

Integrity: The building does retain the typical components and proportions of a traditional commercial facade however no documentation has been found regarding construction or alterations to the existing building. It is deemed a contributing member of the district.

79. Zee Dee Building **Status-Contributing**

619 N. Washington Street
LOT 8 LESS N25', LOT 9 AND N3.5' OF LOT 10, BLOCK 27, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
(Tract combined with building on north)
Date of Construction: 1905
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #23-24, Photo #22

Description: The two-story native stone building is an excellent example of the style and design of commercial buildings typical in Junction City around the turn of the century. The structure is defined by its tall height and stone detailing. It has a stepped parapet detailed with alternating vertical and horizontal panels of stone creating a cross-hatched pattern. Squat finials frame the center panel that is inscribed 'Zee Dee 1905.' The upper facade is comprised of three sets of large tripartite windows which are a center fixed pane with transom flanked by narrow 1/1 double-hung windows. A simple cornice separates the upper facade from the storefront. Although originally occupied by a single business, the storefront design shows that the space was separated into two separate storefronts at one time. However, the building is again occupied by a single business accessed by double doors in the center of the storefront. A single door providing access to the upper floor is located on the south end of the building. The storefront is a contemporary replacement with aluminum-framed display windows and opaque panels on the bulkhead. The storefront originally had a leaded glass transom. The existing transom is a replacement of opaque stained glass. A signboard covers the center of the transom.

History: This building was built in 1905 by local contractors, Charles Ziegler & J.T. Dalton (and named Zee Dee for the two builders) to replace the Pegues and Wright store at this location which had burned. Lindsey Pegues came to town in 1900 along with two business partners. The *Junction City Union* noted that he had worked for 18 years with the famous Crosby Department Store in Topeka and was now opening a similar business locally. The business prospered, exceeding expectations. Pegues doubled his floor space in 1905 with a move into the new Zee-Dee building at 617-619 N. Washington which had been designed specifically for the store. Pegues and Wright Dry Good Company occupied the store until 1915 when it was followed by Taylor's Dry Goods and then the J.C. Penney Store from 1926 until the late 1980s. The building is currently occupied by a beauty supply and gift shop.

Integrity: Although the building has experience modifications over the years, it retains a high degree of architectural and historic integrity. It is a contributing member of the district.

80. Blattner & Blakely Hardware **Status-Contributing**

615-617 N. Washington Street
The two halves of the building have separate legal descriptions:
615: S22.25' LOT 10, BLOCK 27, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
617: LOT 10 EXC S20.91' OF N24.41' LOT 10, BLOCK 27, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1870-south half; 1880-north half
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store and VACANT/NOT IN USE
Architectural Classification: LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Figure #23-24, Photo #22

Description: The south half of the building was constructed around 1870, the north half approximately 10 years later. The south half has four upper windows with arched stone lintels and projecting keystones. These windows were originally 6/6 double-hung windows with arched upper sashes. The north building was built with three upper windows that were

slightly taller than those on the south. The north windows also have arched stone lintels with keystones, matching those on the south but the window style was different. The north windows are 1/1 double-hung wood windows with arched upper sashes. The existing windows are replacements, similar in style to the originals. The south windows are double-hung with an arched transom rather than arched upper sashes. The buildings are both brick, each originally with a tall parapet that was used as a signboard. In 1888, the two buildings, already occupied by a single business, were visually tied together with the installation of the existing metal cornice. A central arched pediment bears the date '1888,' reflecting the date of the remodeling. The storefronts have been altered over the years but do retain traditional components and proportions. The original south storefront had tall display windows with arched frames and no transoms, with a recessed central entry. The north storefront is obscured by a large awning in early photos. The existing storefronts retain a recessed central entry, bulkhead, display windows, and transom area. A canvas awning is extant on the south storefront. The brick, stone detailing, and metal cornice on the upper facade have been painted, accenting details.

History: The existing structure was built as two buildings. The south half is extant in an 1874 etching as the home of Blattner & Blakely Hardware. The north half of the building was constructed around 1880; a later etching shows Blattner & Blakely occupying both halves of the building. The date of 1888 on the building cornice reflects a remodeling in which the cornice was installed to tie to two buildings together. John Davidson Buggies and Carriages was established in 1885 and moved to this building in 1895. Davidson's shop was located in the south half; Palace Clothing on the north. By 1905, the building was occupied by a meat market and drug store with the telegram office on the upper floor. Originally established as the Blattner and Glick Jewelry Store at 714 N. Washington, Glick Jewelry occupied this building (615) for many years (in place in 1925 and 1953). The Rizer Shop and Lytle's Berkshire Department Store later occupied the north half of the building. The north storefront is currently vacant; the south occupied by Gatherings on the Prairie.

Integrity: Although the storefronts are contemporary replacements, the existing building closely resembles the 1888 remodeling to combine the two former structures. The building is a contributing member of the district.

609-611 N. Washington
Note: the existing surface parking lot was previously the site of at least two buildings. The O'Reilly Livery stable was reportedly in this location in 1872. In 1908, the Knotsman Clothing Co. was established. The two-story brick structure had a large metal cornice with a center pediment and arched stone lintels. This structure was later occupied by the Quality Store. The Junction City Theater, a Spanish/Mission Revival style theater was later constructed in this location and served the community for many years. The theater was torn down in 1985 to provide an additional off-street parking.

81. The Rialto Building **Status-Contributing**

605-607 N. Washington Street
The two halves of the building have separate legal descriptions:
605: S1.67' LOT 11, LOT 12, & E15' LOT 13, BLOCK 27, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
607: LOT 11 EXC N45' LOT 11, BLOCK 27, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: 1897
Current Function: COMMERCE: Restaurant and VACANT/NOT IN USE
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block
Documentation: Photo #23

Description: This two-story limestone building is an excellent representative of the commercial structures in downtown Junction City constructed around the turn of the century of native stone. The building is distinguished by the intricate stone detailing. The facade is framed by square stone columns and stone pilasters divide the upper facade into three bays. A tall parapet is detailed with unique stone work. Stones were laid vertically giving the allusion of a bracketed cornice. The pilasters rise above the parapet and form a pediment in the center of the building. A stone panel, inscribed

'Rialto,' is located in the center of the cornice band, beneath the pediment. The facade is asymmetrical with the south bay being wider than the center and north bays. The south bay has three upper windows, the other bays have two. The windows are 1/1 double-hung windows with a single pane transom. The configuration of the original storefront is not documented but the building did house more than one business. A stone column is extant dividing the storefront on the south bay from the rest of the building. A single door is in place on the north end of the facade to provide access to the upper floor. The existing storefronts are contemporary replacements. The south third of the building has a recessed entry on the north end of the storefront. The storefront on the north two-thirds of the building has a central entrance and display windows have been downsized with a tall bulkhead. The transom is covered with wood on the entire storefront. Canvas awnings are located over the storefronts beneath the transom panel. The north wall of the building has a parging coating.

History: The building was constructed in 1897 and originally occupied by the Rialto Restaurant. In 1905, three businesses occupied the building, the restaurant, a saloon, and a sewing machine shop. By 1908, Mike Frey (later Junction City postmaster), ran a restaurant here. The Midland Saloon operated here until local saloons were closed down by state officials in 1906. It later became the Midland Lounge, operated by a former saloon owner Henry Thiele. John Maduros and four of his eight brothers came to Junction City in 1919 and opened the Good Eats Cafe; the Good Eats was a prominent local business which serviced the community for nearly sixty years, closing in 1977. A "new" storefront was installed in 1938 (and remodeled again since that time). Signs indicate that rooms were rented above Good Eats Café. The north storefront is currently vacant; the south is occupied by a coffee shop.

Integrity: Although the existing storefronts are contemporary replacements, the upper facade is in near-original condition. The building is a contributing member of the district.

82A. Lyric Theater **Status-Non Contributing**

603-601 N. Washington Street
LOT 13 EXC N12", BLOCK 27, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1900
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store and VACANT/NOT IN USE
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block

82b. Lyric Theater and Exquisite Bottling Works **Status-Contributing**

603-601 N. Washington Street
LOT 13 EXC N12", BLOCK 27, JUNCTION CITY ADDITION
Date of Construction: c.1900
Current Function: COMMERCE: Specialty Store
Architectural Classification: LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
Two-Part Commercial Block

Note: Although this site is currently a single parcel, for the purpose of this nomination, the property is divided into two buildings that reflect the historic configuration: the stone structure facing 6th Street and the c.1940s structure facing Washington Ave.

Documentation: Photo #23

Description: The appearance of the existing building does not portray the historic configuration of structures on this site. There were two, and possible three structures in this location. The original stone facade is visible on the 6th Street (south) facade but the front half of the building is covered with wood siding and stone panels. It appears that there were two

structures fronting Washington Street, in addition to two businesses located in storefronts on the south facade. The date of the facade remodeling is not documented but it is obviously contemporary. The portion of the structure fronting Washington is a one-story structure with wood clapboard siding extant on the stepped parapet above the storefront. The date of this structure is not known, the cladding obscures physical evidence. A fixed mansard awning with metal cladding is located over the transom area and extends around the corner to the 6th Street facade. There are two existing storefronts fronting Washington Street, each with brick columns and bulkheads and aluminum-framed display windows. The north storefront has a single door on each end; the south storefront is larger than the north and has a recessed center bay with display windows and a single door. The west half of the south storefront is sheathed with stone veneer panels and has a display window on the corner.

The original stone facade is extant on the east half of the south facade. The facade is comprised of three bays. Stone pilasters frame an arched opening and rise above the roof line on the west bay. The arched opening has been infilled; this opening originally served as the entrance to the Bottling Co. The center bay is a storefront comprised of a display window and a single door, and the east bay is comprised of a single door. The original storefront has been downsized with wood infill and a display window. Two single doors are extant, east of the storefront. Four small arched opening are in place over the storefront and single doors.

History:
A number of prominent businesses were located on this corner lot. According to a 1905 map, the front portion of the building (facing Washington) was a frame structure. The stone archway on the south facade was the entrance for Ira Bermant's Exquisite Bottling Works, a turn of the century Bottling Works. Exquisite bottled carbonated drinks, mineral and soda water, ginger ale, root beer, etc. and was known for their "Exquisite" brand of ginger ale which they manufactured. Crown Bottling Works bought out Exquisite in 1913 and moved their equipment to Crown's facility on Jefferson. Mr. Bermant was also proprietor of the Lyric Airdome located at 116-118 E. 6th and the Lyric Theater at 603 N. Washington (1907).

The Senate Saloon operated from 603 N. Washington until the crackdown on local saloons in 1906. The Mission Pool Hall/Billiard Parlor was established in 1909 and served the community for more than eighty years, closing in the early 1990s. The Palace of Sweets was also founded in 1909 in the corner location by J.L. Johns. The Palace of Sweets offered ice cream and a full line of confectioneries. The Junction City Shoe Shine Parlor was listed at 603 N. Washington in the 1925 Directory. John Burke established Burkes Drug Store here in 1946, which closed upon his death in 1967. The building now houses J.C. Active Wear and the north storefront is vacant.

Integrity: The front half of the structure, that fronting Washington Street, is likely a c. 1940s structure. However, it has been drastically remodeled and retains little historic integrity. It is a non-contributing member of the district.

However, the south facade, fronting 6th Street was originally a separate structure and retains a fair degree of integrity despite former alterations. This structure originally housed the Bottling Works. It is a contributing member of the district.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Junction City Downtown Historic District is significant under National Register Criteria A in the area of Commerce and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The district includes the concentration of historic commercial buildings in the central business district. Composed primarily of traditional commercial properties highlighted by prominent 'set-piece' buildings, the district is representative of the development of the community of Junction City from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. The structures form a cohesive, defined district that illustrates the continuum of local commercial and civic architecture constructed during this period. This collection of buildings convey the progression of design during this period reflecting the style, form, function and materials associated with the development of downtown Junction City.

The downtown historic district generally spans from 6th to 9th Streets on both sides of Washington Street, Junction City's main street. The district is comprised of 55 contributing buildings, one of which is listed individually on the National Register and 28 non-contributing buildings for a total of 66% contributing resources. The district reflects three periods of significance: pre-1880, 1880-1920 and 1921-1955, defined primarily by building materials and building form distinctive in each period. The start of this range reflects the date of construction of the earliest extant buildings in the district and the end range reflects the construction of the most recent contributing building. The periods of significance acknowledge historic alterations that are representative of the evolution of commercial styles and building functions, and accept changes to buildings within these periods as significant to the district.

Although most of the commercial structures might best be labeled as 'Kansas Vernacular,' four primary architectural classifications are represented by the buildings within the district. The dominant classification is Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement Commercial Style. The second most common classification is Late Victorian including Italianate, Romanesque and Queen Anne styles. A few of the district's resources fall under the Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals and the Modern Movement.

ELABORATION

The significance of the Junction City Downtown Historic District is established by an overview of the commercial and architectural development of Junction City from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN JUNCTION CITY

Founding of the City

Rivers and railroads were the driving force behind the location of many Kansas towns. Add to those factors, Fort Riley, and you have the three primary forces behind the development of Junction City. Col. T.T. Fauntleroy of the First Dragoons recommended the location and establishment of a fort at or near the mouth of the Republican and Smoky Hill rivers in 1852.[1] Fort Riley was established in 1853, about three miles west of the current location of Junction City. Several attempts were made at early settlements around Fort Riley and the site of Junction City has been continuously occupied since mid-1855 but the City of Junction City was actually platted in 1858. Settlers first began arriving in the Flint Hills region around present-day Junction City in 1854. A small settlement named Pawnee was established near the fort in that year but was later destroyed by the military. In 1855 John Piper and others from Cincinnati selected the town site of Junction City as the location of their new settlement and called it Manhattan. However, the steamboat carrying supplies for the new town ran aground near the current site of Manhattan. The Cincinnati group remained there founding the city of Manhattan. Following the steamboat incident that resulted in the founding of Manhattan, 20 miles east of Junction City, Captain Millard, Commander of the steamboat, traveled to the original intended site upstream at the junction of the two rivers. The name Millard was given to the settlement (on the present location of Junction City). The Millard group was also acting as agents of the Cincinnati and Kansas Manufacturing Co. (who had backed the original expedition that landed

[1] "Centennial Edition," Junction City Union, 29 April, 1955.

in Manhattan) but the group was later found to have sold land for which they did not hold title. Millard was later abandoned but another ground was interested in the same location. The Junction City Town Company was formed in October of 1857 and survey of the town site completed in the summer of 1858. After three failed attempts at settlement, Junction City, named for its location at the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers, was incorporated in February of 1859.[2]

The Early Years (1859-1879)

The first permanent building was constructed on the new town site in 1858 at the corner of 7th and Washington and by 1860 Junction City bore some semblance of a busy trading center.[3] The proximity to Fort Riley attracted businessmen and residents alike. In 1860 Junction City, with a population of 1,118, was named the county seat of Davis County (later renamed Geary County). The city already boasted a local newspaper and by the mid-1860s, the town's first school house was built, the town's first bank founded and several businesses offering a full line of products and services were established. The first Union Pacific train arrived in Junction City in 1866 providing a significant boost to the city's growth.[4] The U.P. depot opened that same year and Junction City became an outfitting point for western expansion - the western junction for passengers and freight traveling to the mines and to Santa Fe. Enterprising local citizens took advantage of this increased traffic and built a hotel at the corner of 6th and Washington in downtown Junction City – The Hale House. About this same time, the Junction City Stone Sawing Co. was established and secured a contract for the provision of stone for the State Capitol in Topeka.[5] The majority of early buildings in Junction City were frame construction but some brick business buildings were constructed with brick shipped in by rail. In the 1860s, limestone was being quarried from the river bluffs around Junction City. The stone was easily worked after quarrying and proved to be a quality building product. The formation of the stone sawing company and others that followed served as the impetus for the construction of limestone buildings for years to come.

A number of Junction City's early leaders founded businesses during this formative period. Streeter and Strickler was founded on the corner of 7th and Washington in 1861 but dissolved in 1870. Captain Bertrand Rockwell arrived in Junction City following his discharge from the army after the Civil War. In 1865, he erected a business house on Washington Street, constructed of lumber hauled from Fort Leavenworth. A two-story brick building later replaced the original structure. Rockwell Merchandise and Grain Company served the community of Junction City for nearly 65 years.[6] Sargent Drug Store was also established in 1865, a frame structure on Washington Street. Other merchants included P.Z. Taylor's dry goods, H. Hineman's liquor and tobacco, and Hall and Porter Drug Store, among others.[7] There are ten existing buildings in the downtown district that were constructed prior to 1880; the earliest of which was built in 1861. Most of the structures have experienced a complete facade replacement, some of which have gained significance in their own right.

The new town appears to have experienced slow and steady growth. By 1879, Junction City had a population of around 3,000 according to Cutler's History of Kansas. However, like most Kansas towns, this early settlement did experience setbacks although its military associations did buffer the impact. Many of the new settlers turned to farming in the fertile river valley but it takes time to establish high yielding crops. The grasshopper plague of 1874 and alternating floods and droughts provided challenges for early farmers. Additionally, the development of the city suffered setbacks from at least two fires in the 1870s. The most significant of which destroyed the Hale House Hotel at the south end of downtown. Although devastating at the time, the fire provided an opportunity. New investors purchased the land and a new four-story

[2] Ibid.
[3] John B. and Irene Jeffries, ed. "Early History of Junction City," The Garden of Eden-A Pictorial History of Geary County, Kansas, (Junction City: Geary County Historical Society, 1978), ix-x.
[4] "Centennial Edition," Junction City Union, 29 April, 1955.
[5] The Daily Union, 15 May, 1867.
[6] Garden of Eden, x.
[7] The Daily Union, 15 May, 1867.

brick hotel, the Bartell House, was constructed in 1878. It opened in January of 1879 and set a precedent for a period of permanent masonry construction in downtown Junction City.

The Boom Years (1880-1920)

According to Cutler's *History of the State of Kansas*, by 1880, the town of Junction City was a prosperous and thriving place. Nearly all of the business buildings were constructed of stone by 1883 and "some of the stores would grace a city of 50,000 to 100,000 people." The city had nine churches, numerous businesses, many handsome residences, and a beautiful city park.[8] In 1880, the people of Junction City were asked to approve bonds for the construction of a city hall. A magnificent brick building that served as a City Hall and public Opera House was completed in the fall of 1881. Construction of the Bartell House and Opera House marked the beginning of the "boom years" in Junction City, a time ripe for development that extended to World War I. Junction City's prosperity was based on its position as the seat of Geary County, supplier to Fort Riley , and as a stock-raising, wheat-growing center.[9] In 1889, the Kansas Legislature voted to change the county name from Davis to Geary, naming the county for John White Geary, Kansas's third Territorial Governor, after years of complaints from locals that the county was named for the President of the Confederacy.

The 1880s did bring new challenges as Kansas became a "dry" state and prohibited the production or sale of alcohol. Although there was some control by local officials, Junction City all but ignored the state law and allowed their saloons to continue operation, and even issued them a license for an annual fee. The saloon business was an attraction to soldiers at Fort Riley and the City did not want to give up the income created by these establishments. By 1901, liquor was no longer served on post and traffic boomed in Junction City.[10] However, in 1906, the Kansas Attorney General filed suit against Junction City, Atchison, Pittsburg, and Kansas City for open violation of the prohibition laws. This caught local officials by surprise but they did not protest the ruling. The era of open saloons and prostitution came to an end.[11]

Fort Riley influenced the early development of Junction City and continues to heavily impact the community today; the period of 1880-1920 was no different. The School of Cavalry and Light Artillery was established at Fort Riley in 1892 resulting in a significant infusion of troops to Fort Riley. The Secretary of War approved Fort Riley for an national encampment of up to 30,000 men in 1901 although in reality, that growth occurred slowly at first. In addition to the expansion of the Fort, it was the appointment of General Adna Chaffee as Fort Riley first Chief of Staff in 1904 that strengthened bonds between Junction City and Fort Riley because Chaffee was a native son of the City (officially a son-in law). Chaffee married Annie Rockwell, of the prominent Rockwell Merchandise and Grain Company family. The first decade of the twentieth century reflected Junction City's growing economic reliance of Junction City on the Fort. In response to Fort Riley's new role, Junction City responded by investing in local improvements. The existing Civil War Memorial Arch was placed in the City Park in 1898, a new high school was built in 1903 just west of downtown, and a number of new stone commercial buildings were constructed along Washington Street. Other existing buildings such as the Bartell House underwent major improvements during this time.[12]

Few single buildings had more impact on the development of downtown Junction City that the construction of the new Geary County Courthouse on East 8th Street in 1900. The building was a grand edifice designed by J.C. Holland who was responsible for the design of at least 16 Kansas Courthouses. The placement of the Courthouse on 8th Street, at the northeast corner of the business district eventually led to the growth of the business district northward. By the turn of the century, there were few frame buildings left in the 600 and 700 blocks of Washington Street with the exception of the southwest corner of 7th and Washington (that became the site of the public library in 1908). However, the ratio of frame

[8] William G. Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas* (first published by A.T. Andreas in 1884, Chicago, IL.). Accessed on-line, Davis County, Junction City.
[9] Carol Rifkind, Main Street: The Face of Urban America; quoted in The Daily Union, 21 August, 1988.
[10] James R. Shortridge, Our Town on the Plains-J.J. Pennell's Photographs of Junction City, Kansas, 1893-1922 (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 2000), 80-81.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Susan Lloyd Franzen, Behind the Facade of Fort Riley's Hometown – The Inside Story of Junction City, Kansas (Ames, Iowa: Pivot Press, 1998) 65 and 75-77.

structures to more permanent brick and stone structures changed abruptly at 8th Street. Change was slow in occurring for in 1905, the stone building at 816 N. Washington, constructed by C.W. Baskin for his drug store in 1904, was the only non-frame structure in the 800 block. Likewise the Weitzig Bicycle Shop, which was transformed into an Auto Shop in 1905, was the only stone building in the 900 block of Washington in 1905. Throughout the first two decades of the twentieth century, the enduring trend was the replacement of one-story frame buildings with permanent structures of brick or stone. This trend reflected not only the prosperity of the times but faith in the future.[13]

Along with prosperity, the 1880s brought technological advancements to town. The City began laying stone sidewalks in the business district (later replaced by concrete). The first street paving occurring during this time, a ground stone called macadam (later replaced by paving brick). Wright and Bartell, the owners of the Bartell, decided their hotel needed a sewer; it was the first installed in the city, in 1896. By 1906, the City developed a municipal sewer system. In 1897, Cornelius Fogart who owned a grist mill on the Smoky Hill, began producing electricity as well as flour. He convinced the City to allow him to install street lights in downtown. Shortly after the turn of the century, the City built an electric plant, the Junction City Electric Railway, Light and Ice Company. This venture also resulted in the development of a trolley system, providing street car transportation between Fort Riley and Junction City; the line averaged 500 passengers a day. Also in 1897, telephones were installed in the Courthouse and some local businesses; the subscriber list grew to over 100 within two years. Bell Telephone originally had a monopoly but in 1900 the City awarded a competing franchise to H.P. Wareham of Manhattan who represented an independent company. Wareham offered reduced rates and the result was that everyone wanted a phone; within a year the city was full of phones.[14] By 1910, Junction City had a population of 7,000 people.[15]

In 1908 the George Smith Public Library was constructed on the southwest corner of 7th and Washington and local photographer, Joseph Stanley Pennell built a building to house his studio on the northeast corner of 8th and Washington, both were two-story stone buildings. In 1910, the Central National Bank built a new building on the northwest corner of 8th and Washington and founder S.W. Pierce built flanking buildings in 1911 and 1912. The following year, First National Bank built a new building on the northwest corner of 7th and Washington. Numerous other stone commercial buildings were constructed during the first two decades of the twentieth century. The city had electric lights, sewer, phones, and street cars. In addition to new utilities, many city streets had been paved and in 1905, the first automobile arrived in Junction City.[16]

War was declared in Europe in 1914 and by 1917 America had declared war against Germany. Fort Riley was designated as the site of one of sixteen national cantonment camps for draftees, the mobilization point for Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Missouri. It became the largest camp in the country with land to handle 80,000 troops. In a one year period, more than 3,000 buildings were added to the post.[17] The war concluded in November of 1918 when armistice was declared but the military boom lingered for a couple of years at Fort Riley and Junction City. C.H. Bumstead, Secretary of Junction City's Chamber of Commerce worked with Gen. Malin Craig, Commanding Officer at Fort Riley to promote the paving of the "Golden Belt Highway connecting Junction City and Fort Riley. This was the first stretch of U.S. 40 to be paved.[18]

The period spanning from 1880 to 1920 was the time when Junction City experienced its most significant boom and the downtown business district essentially took its current configuration. Fifty-five of the district's existing buildings (65%) were constructed during this time.

[13] Pennell, 49-50.
[14] Pennell, 190-191
[15] "Junction City, Kansas – Its Industrial, Commercial and Social Interests, Growth and Prosperity," 1910 (Geary County Museum Clipping Files).
[16] Pennell, 195-201.
[17] Fort Riley's Hometown, 84.
[18] Ibid, 85-90.

Twentieth Century Junction City (1920 - 1955)
By the early 1920s, the war time boom dried up., Congress cut military appropriations, civilian employees were fired, the peacetime army was trimmed to 150,000, and the buildings at Camp Funston, Fort Riley's concentration of temporary barracks and support facilities, went up for auction.[19] Junction City survived these tides of military expansion and contraction but little development took place in the years following WWI, and soon the Great Depression had the same impact on Junction City as it did on the rest of the nation.

Despite the economic challenges of the Depression, significant public buildings were constructed during this period, often through work's programs designed to provide work for local residents. The former U.S. Post Office was constructed downtown on the corner of 6th and Jefferson in 1931. Perhaps more significant, newly elected Junction City Mayor Joseph Rosenfield secured federal funding for the construction of a new Municipal Building. Funded through the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, the new structure housed City Hall, police and fire services, and a new public auditorium. It was constructed on the west edge of downtown, across the street from the original Opera House/City Hall, on the west side of Jefferson Street.

In addition to the post office and Municipal Building, some existing commercial structures were built during this period. The primary impact of new construction during this time was the emergence of one-story brick commercial structures in the 800 and 900 blocks of Washington Street. Although some one-story structures were built in the first two-decades of the twentieth century, two-story stone buildings were still the norm. The reverse was true by the 1920s. A majority of existing one-story buildings were constructed between 1920 and 1955. World War II brought another boom to the city and construction continued after the war. The Coca-Cola Bottling Company on N. Jefferson was constructed in 1941 and expanded in 1955. Post-war construction resulted in the construction of a new county building south of the Courthouse, originally used as the Health Department in 1950 and a new County Jail on the northeast corner of the Courthouse block, the following years. The former County Health Department is the most recently constructed contributing structure in the historic district. In addition to the construction of new one-story brick commercial structures, several existing commercial buildings were remodeled during this period with new brick or stone facades installed. Approximately 20% of the district's existing buildings were built from 1920-1955.

Ironically, Fort Riley found itself opposed to the most important development in the Army between the two World Wars - the development of a mechanized, armored force. There was little debate regarding mechanization as the future force and this position was led by General Chaffee, former Chief of Staff at Fort Riley with ties to Junction City. However, many of the officers at Fort Riley were the old guard of the Cavalry School and therefore saw mechanization as a threat to the Cavalry; no where was the opposition to mechanization greater than at Fort Riley. Future General Patton's first tour of duty at Fort Riley was in 1913 but he returned in 1938 as director of instruction at the Cavalry School and Commander of the 9th Cavalry. George Patton was of the opinion that mechanized and horse cavalry would operate together (It was not until 1940 that Patton left the cavalry at Fort Riley and took command of the tank divisions for which he became famous). A 1938 headline in the Kansas City Times read," Cavalry Wins at Riley," noting that horse cavalry carried out it's attack over terrain where the motorized cars and tanks could not operate. As a response to the fall of France in the summer of 1940, the number of cavalrymen in the regular army increased from 13,000 to over 63,000. In order to accommodate the anticipated expansion of the cavalry, Fort Riley annexed 323,370 acres between 1939 and 1941 representing the largest expansion of the post. The fort expansion and the success of the cavalry school provided another boost to the local economy for Junction City businesses and farmers alike.[20]

Junction City embraced Fort Riley and its soldiers as it has throughout its history. Some of the grandest military parades were held in downtown Junction City; one of the earliest recorded was held to celebrate the return of local soldiers at the end of the Civil War. The last mounted cavalry parade was held on Veterans Day in 1946. General Wainwright, who took

[19] Ibid, 90.
[20] Ibid, 113-119.

command from MacArthur at the start of World War II, was locally regarded as Junction City's "Hometown Hero." Previously stationed at Fort Riley, Wainwright stopped in Junction City during a tour following the war and was greeting by a parade held in his honor.[21]

In contrast to the period following WWI where the post war era was marked by downsizing, Junction City flourished in the period following WWII. A large part of this difference was the Cold War military strategy that kept troop numbers high. But more significant to Junction City was the fact that in 1955, Fort Riley became home to the 1st Infantry Mechanized Division (The Big Red One). During this time, tanks permanently replaced horses at the post and the post population became permanently larger than the population of Junction City. [22]

Modern Day Junction City (1956 – Present)

The year of 1955 is not a significant date in the history of downtown Junction City but rather, it represents the date of the fifty year age threshold for significance. The city of Junction City has continued to experience modest growth throughout modern times and sustains a viable business district today. As with most communities, the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s brought a period of "modernization" to historic commercial districts. It was during this period that many existing downtown buildings were 'updated' as a symbol of progress.

A speech by chairman of the Junction City Chamber of Commerce in 1961 claimed that "there's never been a time when the prospects for the future were as bright as they are now." The construction of Milford Lake, north of the city was just beginning, Interstate 70 had been paved and traffic counts exceeded 4,000 cars per day, and perhaps most significant was the economic boost anticipated from the expansion of Fort Riley following the establishment of 'The Big Red One' at the fort (an additional 50,000 acres were annexed to accommodate this expansion).[23]

By the mid-1970s, passenger service ended and Junction City's early role as a railroad center became a distant memory. Prostitution had again become a public issue. Such activities were concentrated on E. 9th Street and the City condemned the buildings located around the depot in the name of urban renewal. However, when these buildings were cleared, the illegal activities dispersed throughout downtown, including the Bartell House and saloons along Washington Street. New owners of the hotel were struggling; they were prohibited from refusing customers under new anti-discrimination laws and thus unable to control prostitution in the hotel. Ultimately the upper floors of the hotel were condemned by the Fire Marshal; the hotel closed and the building was sold at a tax auction.

Downtown experienced other challenges as modernization resulted in vacant buildings in the core downtown area. A new post office was built in the 1960s and a new city library in the early 1990s. Vacant buildings do however, also present opportunities. In the mid-1990s, voters approved bonds to renovate the Courthouse and purchase the Pennell Building on Washington Street for additional county office space. Downtown Junction City has undergone at least two revitalization projects in the past twenty years reversing much of the "modernization" that had resulted in facade slipcovers on many downtown buildings. Though only three existing buildings have been constructed since 1956 in downtown Junction City, a significant number of buildings have undergone improvements, most recently through a City-sponsored facade improvement program. In 1999, historic commercial buildings in the 500 block of Washington (across from Heritage Park) were torn down and a new shopping center developed. Today, rehabilitation projects are underway on the Bartell House and the Opera House. In cooperation with the City, the Geary County Historical Museum and Historic Preservation Advisory Board have increased awareness and visibility of historic preservation and the importance of preserving the community's character.

[21] The Daily Union, 26 December, 1999.
[22] Fort Riley's Hometown, 141-143.
[23] The Daily Union, 22 September, 1961.

Although Fort Riley did lose the 'Big Red One' in the mid-1990s when the first infantry was relocated to Germany, the post has escaped all of the Base Realignment and Closure recommendations that have threatened so many posts and military towns. Today, the future could not look brighter for Fort Riley or the city of Junction City. The most recent BRAC announcements confirmed that 'The Big Red One' would be returning to Fort Riley, in addition to other new troops that will result in a net gain of approximately 30,000 at the fort.

ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN DOWNTOWN JUNCTION CITY

Junction City's central business district followed a typical pattern of development for many Kansas communities with a central "main street" serving as the focus of commercial development and traditional commercial buildings. The location of Junction City was determined in large part, by the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers. The layout and configuration of downtown Junction City was determined primarily by three factors: the platting of a City Park in the 500 block of Washington Street, the location of the original Fort Riley boundary at 11th Street, and the development of the railroad along the eastern edge of downtown. The downtown historic district is the concentration of historic commercial buildings in the city; the district also features prominent 'set-piece' buildings including the Municipal Building, Post Office, the Geary County Courthouse, former Health Department Building, and the County Jail.

The physical appearance of Junction City's buildings was influenced by the materials available for building construction and the building styles that were popular for commercial buildings between the 1860s and mid 1900s. With the exception of the individual 'set-piece' structures, the district is physically defined by its traditional downtown configuration and setting. Lots are typically in 25' increments and the commercial buildings maintain a common setback, flush with the public sidewalks. The buildings generally span the full width of the lot and share parting walls with adjoining buildings. The district's commercial structures are representative of traditional commercial styles of the period in which they were constructed. Except for corner properties, only the building fronts are designed for public view and access. Two story structures are typically characterized by a clear distinction between the upper and lower facades. The upper facades usually have regularly spaced windows and the top of the building is defined by a parapet or cornice. Storefronts are comprised of three basic components: a transom, large display windows and a bulkhead or base and framed by columns or piers. Based on the classifications in Richard Longstreth's book, *the Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*, the majority of the commercial buildings in downtown Junction City fall into two distinct types: the one or two-part commercial block building types. Stylistic expression and ornamentation were typically secondary to the standard composition of traditional commercial buildings.

Prominent individual 'set-piece' structures compliment the commercial structures in downtown Junction City. These buildings tended to be somewhat more elaborate in their designs and more obvious in their stylistic references, although their function was still the predominant design factor. The prominent 'set-piece' buildings and traditional commercial structures generally shared stylistic influences.

Vernacular Architecture

According to Jim Kemp in his book *American Vernacular: Regional Influences in Architecture and Design*, many buildings, particularly in small, rural communities are called 'vernacular' because they do not fit the progression of mainstream styles.[24] Stylistic Classifications are provided for each of the district's buildings however, many of the buildings embody stylistic influences of the classification identified rather than stand as exemplary representatives of the style. Many of the properties were difficult to classify and would more appropriately be termed vernacular.

Kemp also notes that regional architecture has always been characterized by the use of local building materials.[25] Stone is a common building material in vernacular structures, particularly in the mid-west where trees were not abundant. This

[24] Jim Kemp, American Vernacular Regional Influences in Architecture and Interior Design. (Washington D.C.: The American Institute of Architects Press, 1987), 10.
[25] Ibid.

was clearly the case in Kansas where native limestone was the predominant building material by the 1880s. The native limestone, abundant in the Junction City area was known for its ease of working immediately after quarrying. The ease in which the stone was sawn and tooled is evident in the intricate stone cornices and detailing; some of the detailing, particularly the stone cornices, appears to be unique to Junction City likely inspired by a talented local mason. The native stone was used almost exclusively as the building material of choice. Aided by the use of local stone in the state capitol, the native limestone became a source of local pride and emerged as a significant resource in the area's economy.

Some of Junction City's earliest permanent buildings were constructed of brick, prior to the wide use of local limestone and throughout the boom years, some brick structures were constructed but they were in the minority. The native stone remained the dominant building material through the boom years until around 1920. In later years, the stone seemed to loose favor, likely due to the cost and the increasing ease of obtaining brick. The majority of one-story structures constructed after 1920 were built of brick rather than limestone.

Late Victorian Styles

The Late Victorian architectural styles reflected a taste for ornamentation. Downtown commercial buildings in the Late Victorian styles typically featured bracketed cornices of pressed metal or wood with panels, complex moldings, and dentils. Upper facade windows typically included cast iron, stone, or wood ornamental lintels or hoods. Stile and rail wood doors were sometimes a single leaf but were often paired and included recessed panels and ornamental moldings. Storefronts included cast iron, ornamental stonework, and wood trim. Architectural ornamentation was mass produced and available by rail as a result of advances in technology. It was common for builders to purchase stock items at the local lumberyard or iron works. Builders could also order building products from catalogs that were shipped by rail.

The district has eighteen existing buildings significantly influenced by Late Victorian design theory. Ten are of the Italianate style, five Romanesque, and three Queen Anne. These structures have a significant impact on the district's character due in part to the fact that several of the buildings are prominent structures such as the Bartell House, Opera House, and Courthouse, but also due to the fact that the style is characterized by ornament. There are at least four buildings that have oriel windows, characteristic of the Queen Anne style and others with tripartite upper windows that are in distinct contrast to the regularly-spaced upper windows more common on traditional commercial buildings. The Romanesque style is characterized by massive arched openings, also easily distinguished from more traditional commercial storefronts.

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

In Kansas, the revival styles of the late 19th and early 20th Century were commonly used for important civic and religious buildings.[26] In downtown Junction City, the former U.S. Post Office and both downtown banks are representative of the Classical Revival style. While revival styles were common in Kansas small towns, they were usually simple interpretations of the high style buildings of larger cities and in the more populated eastern states. At least one commercial building falls into this category – the Rockwell Merchandise and Grain Company building at the southeast corner of 8th and Washington. Rebuilt following a fire in 1888, the brick building features stone Gothic-arched window surrounds. There were formerly two Spanish/Mission Revival buildings in downtown Junction City but the theater of that style was torn down. However, the Moore Motor Co. on E. 7th Street clearly portrays Spanish/Mission Revival influences as originally evidenced by its clay tile parapet.

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Just over 60% of the buildings in the Junction City downtown district are classified as Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement buildings, of the Commercial Style. During the late 19th century commercial buildings in the United States began to be designed with greater simplicity than the Late Victorian Styles that had preceded them. These

[26] *Kansas Preservation Plan*, "The Period of Exploration and Settlement," 60 and "A Time of Contrasts: Progress, Prosperity, and the Great Depression," 22-23.

commercial buildings had flat roofs, simple facades usually with symmetrical fenestration and traditional storefront designs. Brick or stone patterns in the upper facades or at the parapets were common as the only ornament on these buildings. The district buildings that are classified as Commercial Style are one and two stories and constructed of limestone and brick. A distinguishing feature of these structures is the simplicity of the facade, typically highlighted by a subtle parapet or cornice. In Junction City, the subtle, but intricate, stone cornices are a distinguishing feature of many of the stone buildings in the Commercial Style classification. Most of these buildings could also be categorized as vernacular because their construction of native stone, and unique stone detailing at the cornice, are the most distinguishing features, clearly exhibiting local flavor as a dominant characteristic rather than a specific stylistic influence.

Modern Movement

Downtown Junction City has a few buildings influenced by the Modern Movement in architecture. The best examples in the district are the Municipal Building that was constructed in 1936 through the Public Works Administration and the County Health Department Building constructed in 1950. The Municipal Building is defined primarily but the articulation of the building form and reflects Art Deco stylistic detailing. The County Health Department Building (now the Extension Office) is clearly a Modern structure as evidenced by its on-story horizontal profile accented by wide eaves that are characteristic of the International Style. The 1955 addition to the Coca-Cola Bottling Company, with its use of vertical panels at the window openings in contrast to the horizontal orientation of the building, also fall under the Modern Movement classification. Additionally, there are several facades on traditional commercial buildings that reflect stylistic influences of the Modern Movement. One of the best examples is the former Waters Hardware Building at the corner of 9th and Washington; the facade features smooth stone panels and a horizontal band of windows on the upper facade. The size and shape of window openings and the use of new 'modern' materials are common characteristics of the style. Modern Movement facade alterations were common among traditional commercial storefronts and are included in the district's period of significance.

Historic Alterations

The "modernization" of traditional commercial storefronts was viewed as a sign of progress throughout the twentieth century. Common alterations included the installation of aluminum-framed display windows, structural glass or other cladding, the replacement of original wood bulkheads with concrete, brick or tile, and the application of stucco to achieve a smooth, clean finish. Many businesses remodeled the interior of their stores and offices at the same time and lowered ceilings. This alteration often resulted in the covering of transoms on the building's exterior, typically with a business sign or cladding. A number of buildings in downtown Junction City had completely new facades installed on older buildings. In many cases, the replacement facades have gained significance in their own right as representatives of the period in which they were installed. The replacement of upper windows and storefronts are the most common alteration of historic commercial buildings. The style and profile of replacement windows vary greatly throughout the district. Some replacements do resemble the style of the original windows but many do not. However, most all replacement windows retain the original masonry openings which are an important and character-defining feature on most buildings. Although there are exceptions in which the building's proportions have been significantly altered, most replacement storefronts retain the traditional components including transom area, base, and large display windows. Due to the common nature of the storefront modifications, as long as the replacements maintain the traditional components and proportions, these changes will be considered acceptable and are included in the district's period of significance

SUMMARY

The historic structures that comprise the Junction City Downtown Historic District reflect a continuum of commercial enterprises and civic facilities, and the corresponding evolution of architecture in downtown Junction City from the mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries. These resources are significant as a surviving group of buildings that represent the history of downtown Junction City. As a collection of extant buildings that retain their historic architectural integrity and associations with the community's development, they form a distinct district with a visible sense of time and place.

The significant resources in the district span the period of 1861 to 1955 including three defined periods of significance: pre-1880, 1880-1920 and 1921-1955. These periods are illustrated by distinct styles of buildings. The first period is defined primarily by ten remaining two-story commercial structures built of brick and stone in the city's formative period. The majority (65%) of existing buildings in Junction City's downtown historic district fall under second period of significance, constructed from 1880 to 1920 during the city's major building boom. Stylistically these buildings fall into one of three categories: Late Victorian, including Italianate, Romanesque and Queen Anne styles; Late 19th and 20th Century Revival styles including primarily Classical Revival style structures; and, the Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Commercial Style. The third period of significance is characterized primarily by the use of brick and the transition to one-story commercial buildings rather than the two story stone or brick buildings dominant in the previous period. Twenty percent of the district's buildings were constructed from 1920-1955. Stylistically, the majority of these properties fall under the Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements Commercial Style; a few of the storefront alterations and buildings constructed in the later years were clearly influenced by the Modern Movement. All but three of the existing buildings in the district were constructed prior to 1955. As a grouping, these buildings reflect the continuum of architectural development in Junction City. Included in this collection are examples of common alterations made to traditional commercial buildings as part of the general evolution of commercial design and the continued viable function of buildings as places of business.

Junction City Downtown Historic District is significant as a group of buildings representative of commercial and civic property types historically found in communities throughout Kansas and the Midwest. The buildings reflect the patterns of architectural and commercial development dominant in this region for the past hundred years. As with most communities, Junction City's existing downtown buildings illustrate not only the history of the downtown district but the history of the community itself.

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The Junction City Republic. March 24, 1949; January 5, 1980; January 16, 1985.

Wheeler & Teitzel. Views of Junction City and Vicinity. c.1886-87.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the Junction City Downtown Historic District is shown on the attached map/aerial photo. Legal Descriptions are provided for each property under the description of individual properties in Section 7.

The historic district is approximately 5-1/2 blocks (28 acres) in area encompassing the concentration of historic commercial buildings within the central business district. The district includes the blocks between Franklin and Jefferson from 6th Street to 9th Street EXCEPT the east half of the block between Washington and Franklin from 6th to 8th Streets and the west half of the block between Washington and Jefferson from 8th to 9th Street; AND the lot on which the Municipal Building is located west of Jefferson; AND the half-block from Washington to Jefferson from 9th Street north to the mid-block alley.

Boundary Justification:

The district boundary encompasses the concentration of extant historic commercial and civic buildings in downtown Junction City that retain their historic architectural integrity.

OTHER

The list of owners of property within the district is attached.

DOCUMENTATION
Photo and Figure (Historic Views) references are provided by individual property under Section 7.

FIGURES
Scans of numerous historic images within the district are attached. The majority of images are from files at the Geary County Historical Museum; sources that are credited on each figure.

PHOTOGRAPHS
Photographer: Brenda R. Spencer
Date: 4 December, 2005

Photo #	Camera Direction	Description [building(s) and/or address]
1	NW	Former U.S. Post Office (Building #1) at southwest corner of district
2	NW	West side of 600 Block Washington Street-south end Bartell House Hotel (Building #2) with Buildings #4-7 in background
3	SW	Southwest corner of 7th and Washington Streets Former George Smith Public Library (Building #7) in center; Buildings #3-6 on L; Buildings #7-9 on R
4	SW	South side of 100 Block W. 7th Street; Buildings #9-15
5	SE	Southeast corner of 7th and Jefferson Streets Former Opera House/City Hall (Building #15) with Buildings #12-14 on L
6	SW	Municipal Building (Building #16) on northwest corner of 7th and Jefferson Streets
7	NW	North side of 100 Block W. 7th Street, Buildings #18-21
8	NW	First National Bank (Building #26) on northwest corner of 7th and Washington Streets; Buildings #22-25 on L; Buildings #27-30 on R
9	SW	West side of 700 Block Washington Street-north end; Buildings #31-33
10	NW	Central National Bank (Building #37) on northwest corner of 8th and Washington Streets; Buildings #35-36 on L; Buildings #38-30 on R
11	SW	West side of 800 Block Washington Street-north end; Buildings #41-45
12	E	Former Coca-Cola Bottling Co. Building (Building #48) at northeast corner of 9th and Jefferson Streets
13	W	West side of 900 Block Washington Street-south end; Buildings #49-53
14	NE	East side of 800 Block Washington Street-south end; Buildings #55-60
15	NE	G.S. Spencer Building (Building #61) on north side of E. 8th Street
16	NW	Geary County Courthouse (Building #62) on north side of E. 8th Street
17	SE	South side of E. 9th Street; Former County Health Department Building (Building #64); County Detention Center/Sheriff's Office (Buildings #63) on L
18	SE	East side of 700 Block Washington Street-north end; Buildings #65-67
19	NE	East side of 700 Block Washington Street-south end; Buildings #67-72
20	NE	Buildings #73 & #74 on north side of 100 Block E. 7th Street
21	SW	South side of 100 Block E. 7th Street Former Salvation Army Citadel & Moore Motor Co. (Buildings #75-76)
22	SE	Southeast corner of 7th & Washington Streets; Buildings #77-80
23	NE	Northeast corner of 6th & Washington Streets; Buildings #81, 82A & 82B
24	N	700 Block of Washington Street, looking north; First National Bank (Building #26) on L (west) and Miller Drug Building (Building #72) on R (east)

JUNCTION CITY DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT PROPERTY OWNERS

Business Owner/Contact	Building Owner	Building Owner Address
Carolyn Gaston, Public Relations, Sprint		136 W 6th, Junction City 66441
	Rodney Thomas	603 N Washington, Junction City 66441
Tom Bishop	Homestead Affordable Housing	PO Box 1007, Holton 66436
	Song Hee Lee	1709 N Buckeye Ave, Abilene 67410
	Terry Heldstab	106 N Jackson St, Junction City 66441
	Adrain Eakin	1312 Pillsbury Dr, Manhattan 66502
	Chong Hong	948 Grant Ave, Lot 134, Junction City 66441
	Bramlage Investments	PO Box 1005, Junction City 66441
	Bob Cervera	620 N Washington, Junction City 66441
	Rolfs, EJ Trust	PO Box 700, Junction City 66441
	Bramlage Investments	PO Box 1005, Junction City 66441
	Connie Mancinelli	1550 McFarland Rd, Junction City 66441
	Tom Goudey	625 N. Wasihngton, Junction City 66441
	Alice Flower Trust	108 E. 7th, Junction City 66441
	Les Flower	PO Box 1294, Junction City 66441
	Kay Heldstab	228 S Spring Valley, Junction City 66441
	Clarabel VanNahmen	119 E. 7th, Junction City 66441
	Vernon Hecker	111 W. 7th, Junction City 66441
R.C. Hobbies		115 W 7th, Junction City 66441
	The Salvation Army	117 W. 7th, Junction City 66441
	Circle A Club	119 W. 7th, Junction City 66441
	Ron Coryell	120 W. 7th, Junction City 66441
	Scott Brown	121 W. 7th, Junction City 66441
	Dale Ramsey/Roy Fausnett	123 W. 7th, Junction City 66441
	Brett Deam	124 W. 7th, Junction City 66441
	JC Columbian Home	126 W. 7th, Junction City 66441
	Quoang De Zhong	127 1/2 W. 7th, Junction City 66441
	Phil Janke	130 W. 7th, Junction City 66441
	Sheila Burdett	131 W. 7th, Junction City 66441
Rod Barnes, City Manager	City of Junction City	P.O. Box 1876, Junction City 66441
	Alice Flower Trust	PO Box 1294, Junction City 66441
	First National Bank	702 N Washington, Junction City 66441
	Joe Martinez	705 N. Wshington, Junction City 66441
Dick Pinaire	E & P Special	811 N Washington, Junction City 66441
	Mike McKone	711 N. Washington, Junction City 66441
	Bob Henderson	714 N. Washington, Junction City 66441
	H Y L Y S	715 N. Washington, Junction City 66441
	Ron Bramlage	PO Box 1005, Junction City 66441
	Patrick Fegan, etal	721 N. Washington, Junction City 66441
Randy Tholstrup	Union Masonic	722 N. Wshington, Junction City 66441
	Union Masonic	722-1/2 N. Washington, Junction City 66441
	Flores Properties	1017 N Washington, Junction City 66441
	William Stahl	223 W. 6th St, Junction City, 66441
	EJ Rolfs	PO Box 700, Junction City 66441
	Craig Altenhofen	117 W. 8th, Junction City 66441
	Geary Co.Public Bldg Comm.	801 N. Washington, Junction City 66441
EJ Rolfs	Central National Bank	PO Box 700, Junction City 66441
	Jim Fawcett	807 N. Washington, Junction City 66441
	Tim Fegan	809 N. Washington, Junction City 66441
	Mark Edwards	811 N. Washington, Junction City 66441
	Lynn Bates	818 N. Washington, Junction City 66441
Vic Davis	Weary Davis Inc	819 N Washington, Junction City 66441
Connie Hall, Executive Director		PO Box 1846, Junction City 66441
	Central National Bank	PO Box 700, Junction City 66441
Chuck Otte		119 E. 9th, Junction City 66441
Sheriff Jim Jensen	Geary County	139 E. 9th, Junction City 66441

JUNCTION CITY DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT PROPERTY OWNERS

David Alexandar	Alexandar Real Estate	112 W. 9th, Junction City 66441
David Anderson	LaSala-Sonnenberg Realty Co.	630 Lamar Ave. Suite 100, Overland Park 66202
	Dennis Baer	902 N. Washington, Junction City 66441
	Bruce & Debb Harris	906 N. Washington, Junction City 66441
	Jae Pun Murphy	908 N. Washington, Junction City 66441
	Gertraud Smith Trust	912 N. Washington, Junction City 66441
	John & Haw Smith	914 N. Washington, Junction City 66441
Clerk of the District Court	Geary County	138 E. 8th, Junction City 66441

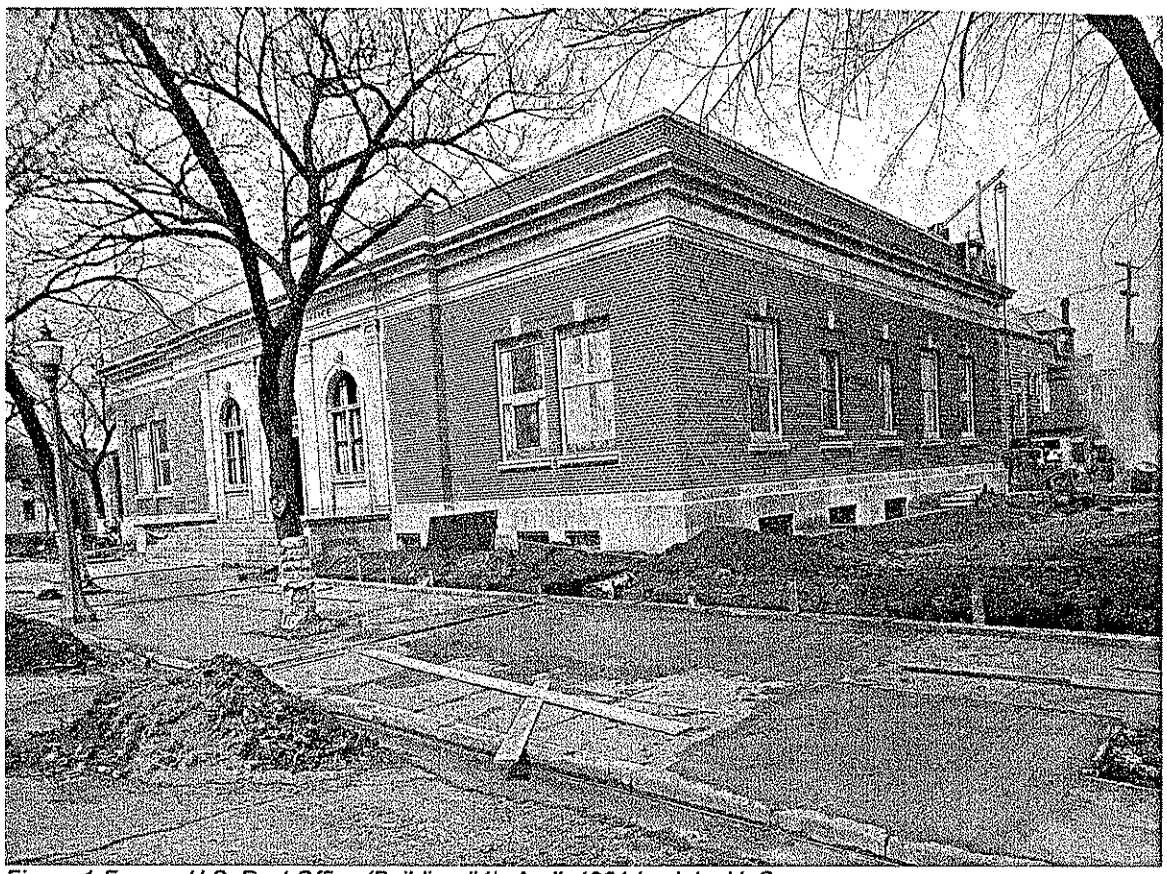


Figure 1-Former U.S. Post Office (Building #1), April, 1931 by John V. Grogan
Source: Geary County Historical Museum, Photo Files

Figure 2-Bartell House Hotel (Building #2), 1920-21 by J.J. Pennell, #3319
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Photo Files

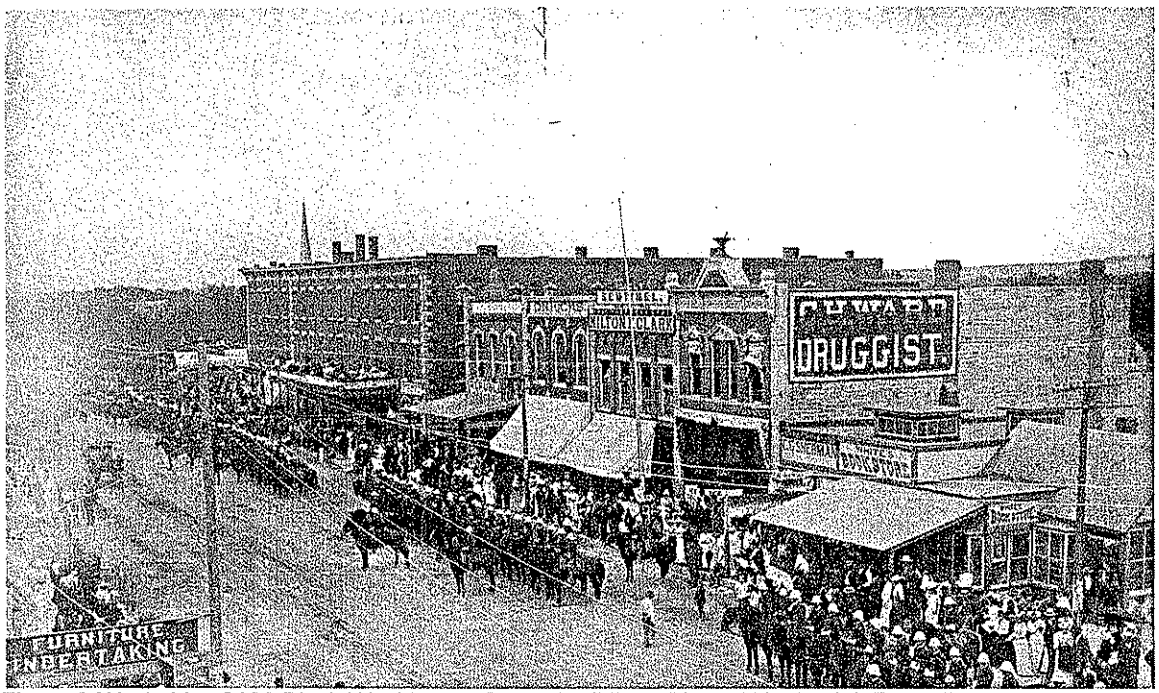


Figure 3-West side of 600 Block Washington Street (Buildings #2-6), 1895 by J.J. Pennell
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Photo Files

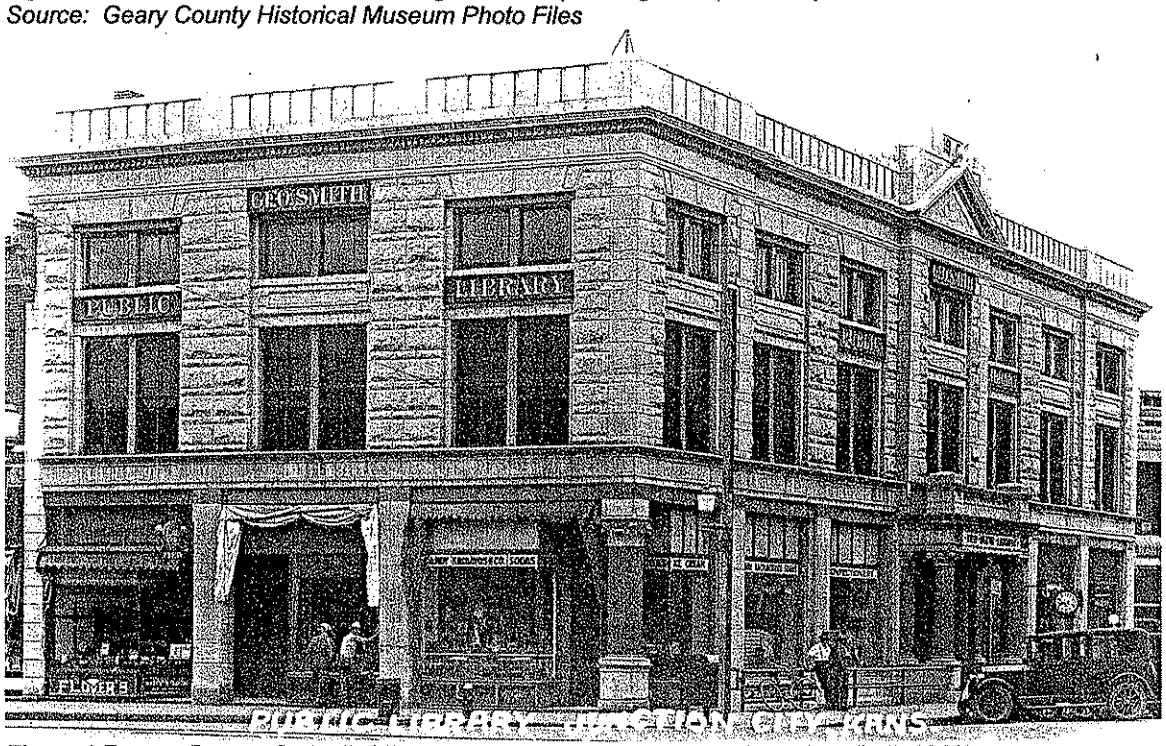


Figure 4-Former George Smith Public Library (Building #7), Post Card, no date (built 1908)
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Post Card Files

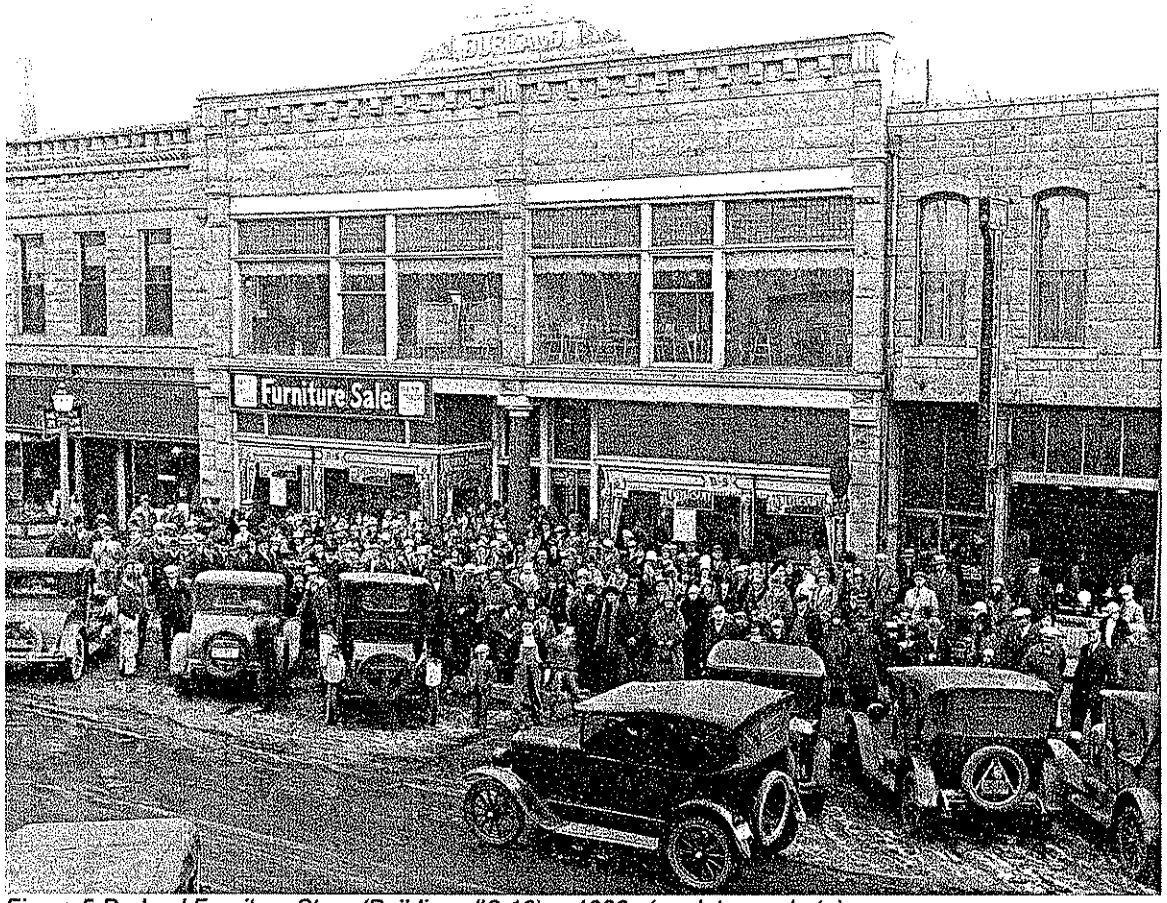


Figure 5-Durland Furniture Store (Buildings #8-10), c.1920s (no date on photo)
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Photo Files

Figure 6-Scott & Thurston Hardware Building/Muenzenmayer Hardware on W. 7th Street (Buildings #12-13) c.1900
Source: Garden of Eden, pg.83; photo by Karl Muenzenmayer

Figure 7-Function City Opera House/City Hall on W. 7th Street (Building #15), Post Card, c.1900
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Post Card Files

Figure 8-Ground breaking for Municipal Building, December, 1936 (Buildings #11-15 in background), Postcard
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Post Card Files, Photo by Anderson

Figure 9- Municipal Building (Building #16), post card c.1940
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Post Card Files

Figure 10-North side of w. 7th Street (Buildings #22-26)
Source: Wheeler & Teitzel Photographers, Views of Junction City & Vicinity, c. 1888

Figure 11- First National Bank at 7th & Washington (Building #23-28), post card postmarked 1916
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Post Card Files

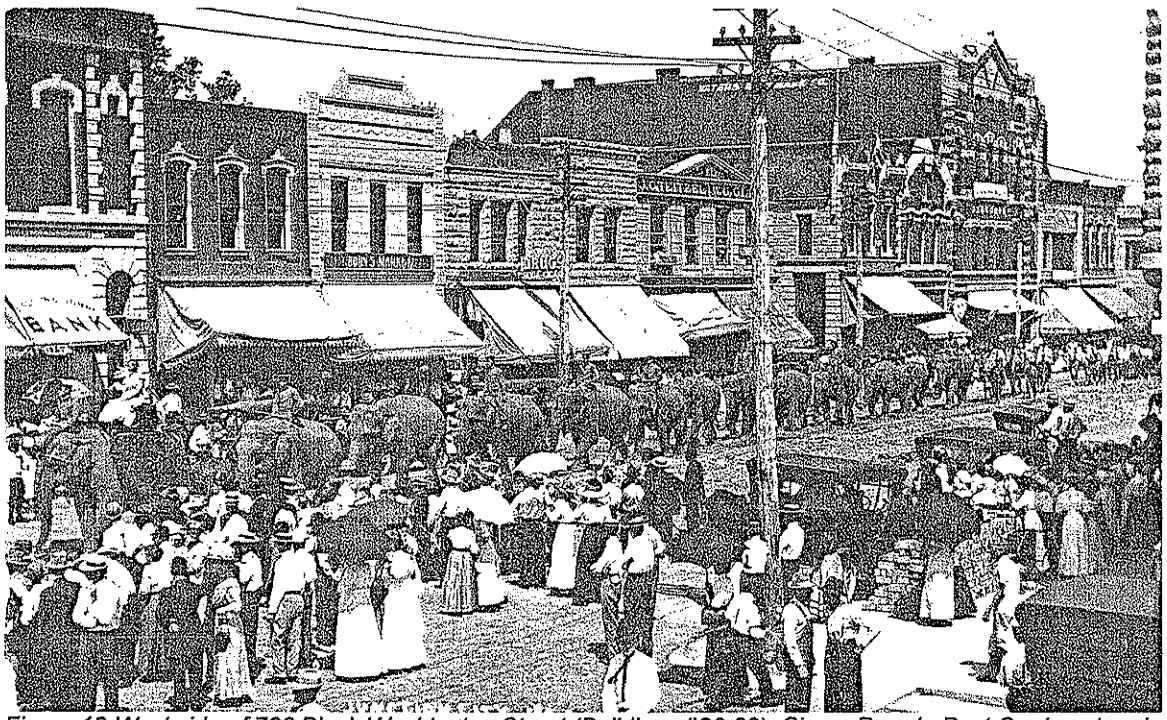


Figure 12-West side of 700 Block Washington Street (Buildings #26-33), Circus Parade Post Card postmarked 1913
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Post Card Files

Figure 13-Waters Hardware, SW corner of 8th and Washington Street (Building #33), c.1950s, no date on photo
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Photo Files

Figure 14-Central National Bank, NW corner of 8th and Washington Streets (Buildings #37-40), 1934
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Photo Files

Figure 15-Coca-Cola Bottling Company at NE corner of 9th and Jefferson Streets (Building #48), 1955
Source: Geary County Historical Museum, Photo for 1955 Centennial Edition

Figure 16-Weitzig Auto at 914 N. Washington Street (Building #53), post card, c.1910
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Post Card Files

Figure 17- Pennell Building at NE corner of 8th and Washington Streets (Buildings #59-60), c.1910
Geary County Historical Museum Photo Files

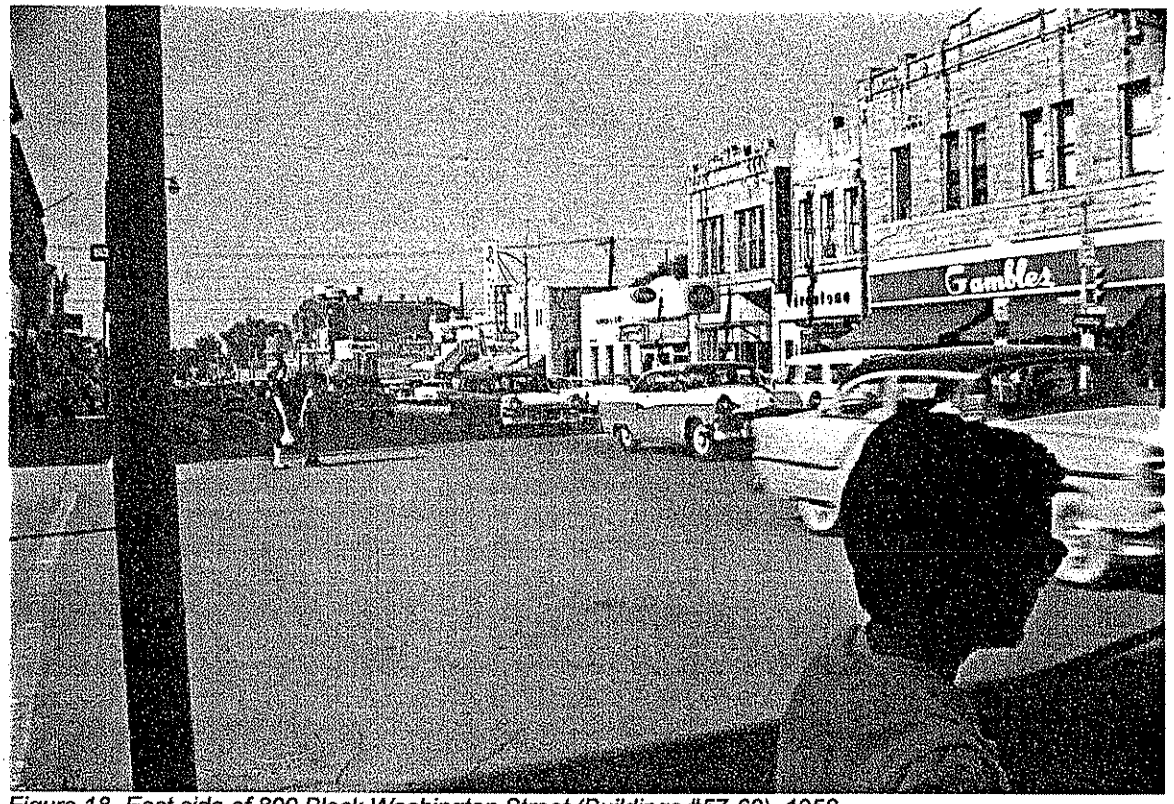


Figure 18- East side of 800 Block Washington Street (Buildings #57-60), 1958
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Photo Files

Figure 19-East side of 700 Block N. Washington Street-north end, Rockwell Building on L (Buildings #65-69), 1907
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Post Card Files

Figure 20-East side of 700 Block Washington Street-south end (Buildings 72-68), post card w/ 1907 postmark
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Post Card Files

Figure 21-Miller Drug at NE corner of 7th & Washington (Buildings #72-74). C.1930s
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Photo Files

Figure 22-Salvation Army Citadel and Moore Motor Co. on %. 7th Street (Buildings #75-76), 1953
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Photo Files, Photo for 1955 Centennial Edition

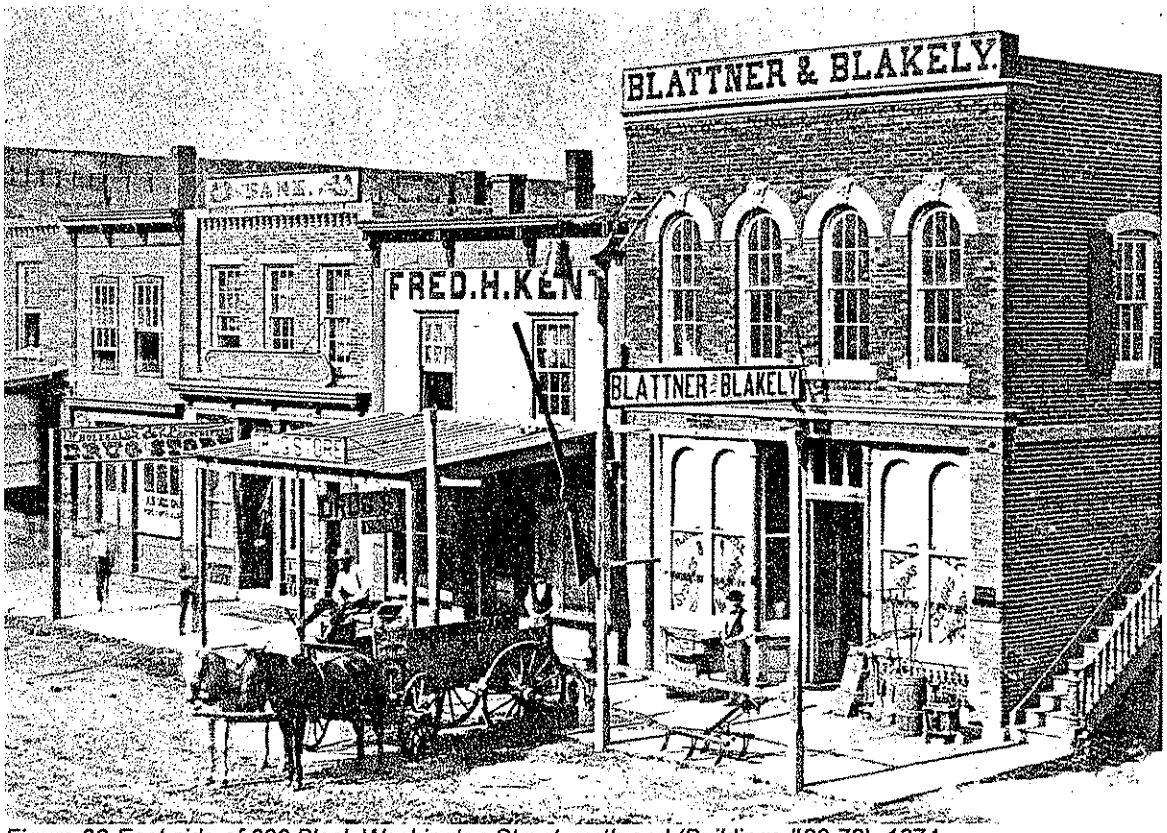


Figure 23-East side of 600 Block Washington Street-north end (Buildings #80-78), 1874
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Photo Files

Figure 24-East side of 600 Block Washington Street-north end (Buildings #80-77)
1905, Firemen's Parade, Seventh Cavalry Band
Source: Garden of Eden, pg. 118; photo by J.J. Pennell, Kansas Collection, University of Kansas Libraries

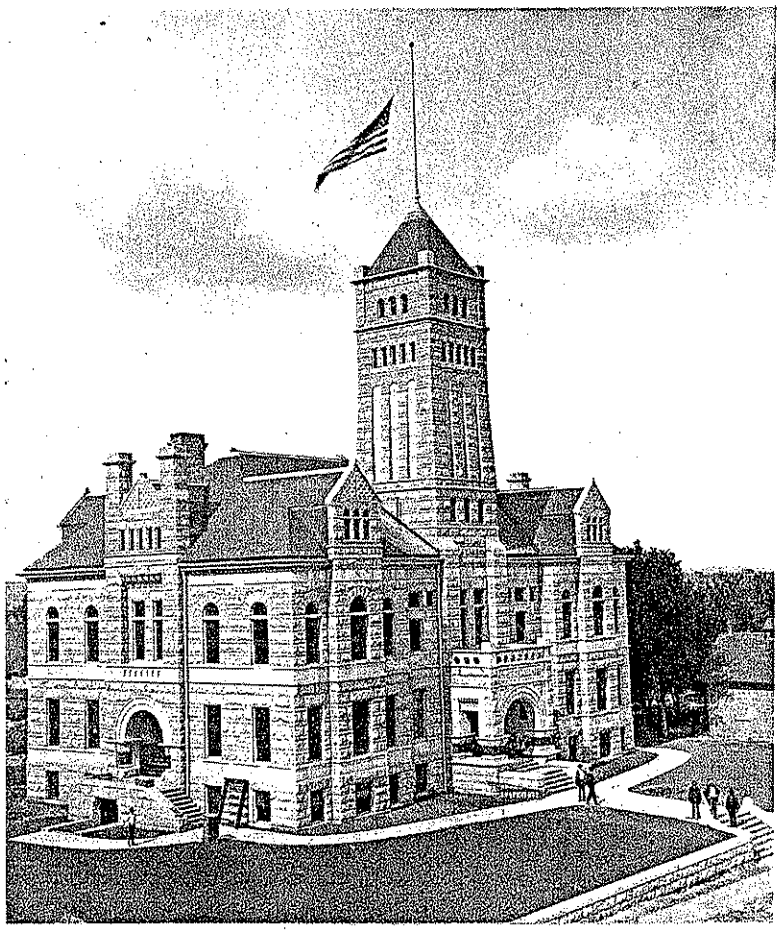
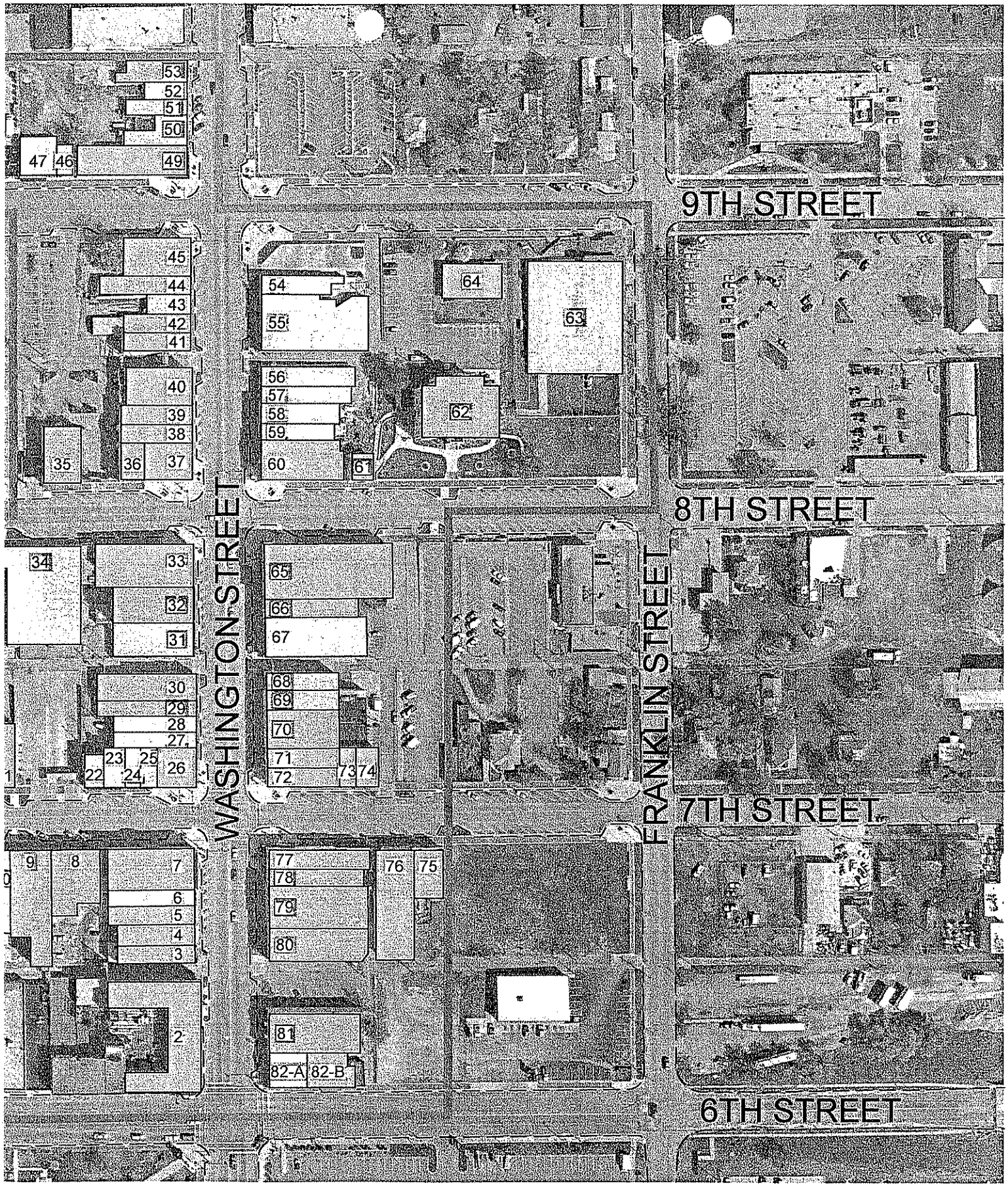


Figure 25-Geary County Courthouse on E. 8th Street (Building #62), 1900 by J.J. Pennell neg #716C, print 595.5
Source: Geary County Historical Museum Photo Files

Figure 26-Looking North on Washington Street, from 7th Street , 1920-21
First National Bank (Building #26) on L, Miller Drub (Building #72) on R
Source: Our Town on the Plains-J.J. Pennell's Photographs of Junction City, Kansas 1893-1922, pg 215
Photo by Pennell #3299, Kansas Collections, University of Kansas Libraries



OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER: R. THOMAS E. NEAL, P.E. OF JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS 287 - JUNCTION CITY, KS 66441 PHONE: (785) 238-1722 FAX: (785) 210-1925	JUNCTION CITY SURVEY	JUNCTION CITY DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT	
DATE: 11/23/05	DRWN: ROSS D	FILE: SURVEY-JC HISTORIC DISTRICT.dwg	SCALE: N.T.S.

Junction City Downtown
Historic District
Geary County, Kansas

UTM References:
1-14 687726E 4322104N
2-14 687968E 4322177N
3-14 687711E 4322654N
4-14 688029E 4322498N

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with State of Kansas agencies
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1978. Field checked 1980. Map edited 1982
Supersedes map dated 1955
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Kansas coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 14
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 2 meters north and 26 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Where omitted, land lines have not been established

SCALE

CONTOUR INTER
DOTTED LINES REPRESEN
NATIONAL GEODETIC VE
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHO

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIO
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVE
AND BY THE STATE GEOLOGICAL
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS