

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name First Presbyterian Church of Junction City

Other names/site number KHRI # 061-735

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 113 West 5th Street

N/A	not for publication
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City or town Junction City

N/A	vicinity
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State Kansas Code KS County Geary Code _____ 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

 Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO 8-17-21
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

National Register listed October 4, 2021

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20 CENTURY REVIVALS:

Neoclassical

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: LIMESTONE

walls: LIMESTONE

roof: RUBBER

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary

The Church is located at 113 W. 5th Street, Junction City, Geary County, Kansas. It is located south of the commercial area in Junction City and is surrounded on two sides by residential properties. The structure consists of a Neo-classical Revival church with an attached Education Wing. On the adjacent property, owned by the Church is a manse (parsonage) which was purchased in the mid-century and not included in the nominated boundary. The Church was constructed in the style of the mid-19th century as a grand stone structure, popular throughout Kansas and the Flint Hills region. The Church is in the center of town but was built on the City's south end before the expansion. This 9,000 square foot two-story structure is constructed of large limestone blocks cut, delivered from local quarries, and constructed by hand. There have been only minor changes over the years; therefore, its historic integrity and character-defining features are intact and maintained for over 100 years.

Elaboration



The present church building as it appeared when completed in 1921.

Figure 1: 1921 image of the completed church

Overview:

The original building is constructed from rusticated limestone blocks from local quarries. The building faces north and fronts West 5th Street across from the City Park. The Church is located just over one block south of the commercial district in Junction City. To the west and south of the property are residential neighborhoods. To the east are more commercial and industrial properties. Junction City is approximately 21,482 population. The property consists of a 9,000 square-foot two-story Church with historic addition and above ground basement facing north. Dividing the Church owned parcels is a driveway with adjacent manse. The church building was constructed in the 1920s in the Classical Revival style with a temple front entrance. A historic Education Wing addition was added in the mid-century due to the expansion and growth of the population and attendees. Around the same time, the Church purchased the adjacent property to use as a manse, but this is excluded from the nominated boundary as it does not pertain to the significance of the Church architecture since it was historically a private residence.

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Photo 2: North facade

Church and historic west addition

Exterior – North Elevation

The main church structure is three stories, the above-ground finished basement, first and second levels. The interior includes the entryway, lobby/narthex, and sanctuary with a balcony on the third floor. The main entrance is symmetrical and on the north side at the east end of the building. The entrance is accessed by a wide central concrete staircase that hits a landing and then turns in both directions creating access to both the west and east sides of the building. A temple-style entrance is framed by large Ionic columns and takes up the middle 2/4 sections (Photos 1-2). At the landing are three horizontal rectangular windows. At the first floor level are three recessed narrow vertical windows with a patterned wooden frieze above. The second level is a projection with six narrow windows and wooden bulkheads. The entrance has an entablature, cornice with frieze reading “First Presbyterian Church” and brackets. Atop the entablature is a parapet with detailed stonework. Each quarter on either side of the entrance is identical and features one window at the basement level, one rectangular window at the first level, and one round-arched window at the second level. The first and second-level windows are accented with a smooth stone.

The historic west addition of the original church building and has two bays. The addition features the same rusticated stone, cornice, and parapet but with less ornate stonework. There is a single double-hung window in each bay at each level. The windows are accented by smooth stone quoining and lintel.

East Elevation

The east elevation of the Church is divided into six bays with pilasters between each bay. The northernmost bay features an accessible portico used mainly for funerals and members with accessibility needs. Above the portico is a central single double-hung window. The four middle bays are four large arched windows steel windows on the exterior accented by smooth stone and keystone. Stained-glass windows are on the interior, illuminating the sanctuary with the morning sun (Photo 17, 19-23). Under each arched window is a pair of double-hung basement windows. The southern bay features a single fixed window on each level accented by a smooth stone hood with a keystone.

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Photo 3 of mid-century addition

South Elevation

An alley and driveway are located behind the Church to the south, with several entryways into the basement and stairway/elevator lobby. There are five bays on the south elevation of the original church building; the central bay is a projecting chimney. The westernmost bay features a single entry door at ground level and a single double-hung window located between the first and second levels. Continuing east, the second bay features a single double-hung at each level. The bay between the chimney and the easternmost bay has a single double-hung window at the basement level. The last bay has a single window at each level. The historic west addition features identical three bays with double-hung windows at each level in each bay.

West Elevation

The west elevation of the church building features five visible bays. The middle two bays feature paired windows on the basement and first levels, with a single-window on the second level. All of the windows are original and double-hung unless otherwise noted.

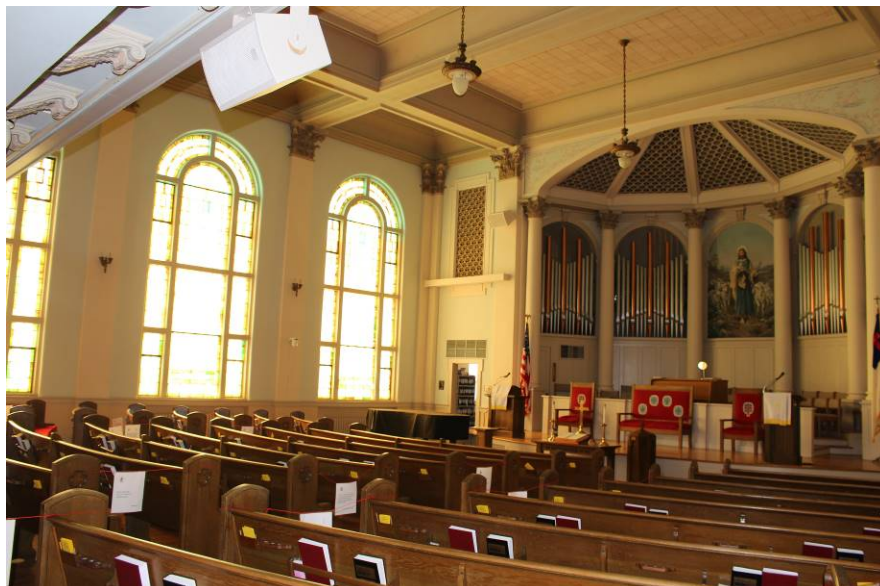


Photo 19; Church sanctuary interior

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Church Interior

Narthex

At the dual east and west entrances is the curved narthex, which is finished with plaster walls, large wood trim surrounding the doors, windows, openings, and baseboards; the flooring is carpet. A partition wall is made of divided stained lights to the south between the narthex and the sanctuary, including the sanctuary doors directly to the south. There is a staircase to the balcony and the second floor to the east. Once on the second floor, a hallway extends the length of the sanctuary where former Sunday school rooms have been converted into storage rooms and a youth meeting space. At the east end of the building, a doorway on the north wall leads to another staircase, a girl's restroom, and within the restroom is a door to the main pipe organ area where hundreds of pipes are located.

Sanctuary

The sanctuary is a large open expanse with high ornate coffered ceilings and small tile panels. There are tall Corinthian pilasters between the bays and stained glass arched windows to the east. A partition wall made of divided stained lights is to the west, which can be opened during services, funerals, or other occasions (Photos 28-31). The sanctuary consists of plaster walls with wood trim around the openings. Supporting the balcony are Corinthian columns and decorative brackets. The sanctuary floor slants toward the apse for visibility as an early historic modification. Solid wood pews line both sides of the sanctuary with an additional wide center row down the middle with seating for approximately 350 (Photos 13, 14, 19, 20). There is wood flooring under the benches and carpeting in the rest of the sanctuary.

At the south end of the sanctuary is the apse with a display of silver and gold-colored pipes which are only a small portion of the whole pipe organ system (Photo 16, 23, 26-27). The original pipe organ was made possible through a \$1,800 gift provided by Andrew Carnegie (A close friend of Rev. John Anderson) in 1902. It was later replaced by an elaborate pipe organ, a centerpiece at the front of the sanctuary. The apse features large ornate Corinthian columns and a fresco. There are elaborate screens to help with the sound from the organ. Behind the apse are a meeting room and choir robe storage for the choir members.

The room to the east side of the apse is the former Pastor's Parlor, now used for the storage of media files and artifacts to be used during various times of the liturgical year. The walls are stucco. The floors are carpeted in the same material as the sanctuary, and there are original double-hung windows. Continuing behind the choir loft, through the robe room, leads to a staircase, a door to the stage behind the parlor, and a door to the rear of

the parlor. The parlor is adjacent to the sanctuary on the West side of the original structure, separated from the sanctuary by stained-glass hinged double panels that can be opened for other purposes. The parlor runs the length of the sanctuary and includes original hanging lights, carpeted floors, stucco walls, and the original fireplace on the West wall. There is an accordion partition halfway from front to back that can segregate the room as needed. At the South end of the parlor is a stage used mainly for bell choir practice at this time.

Ancillary Rooms

To the west of the narthex are a hallway leading to the parlor (Photo 29-33),



Photo of Ancillary rooms off sanctuary

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kitchenette, elevator, chapel, library, church offices, nursery, and restrooms. It is worth mentioning the Akron Plan, was a scheme developed for Methodist churches which connected the adjoining classroom spaces with the main worship space, through openings and use. Halfway down the hall to the left is a set of stairs leading to the basement and south exit. At the end of the hall is another staircase leading to the west exit and the basement area.

The Library and main office have solid glass windows in the halls for visibility. All windows on the North wall of the Education wing are metal framed, non-opening windows. In the basement, the north wall windows are above eye level (at outside ground level), metal-framed solid glass for light only. The windows in the Nursery and kindergarten rooms on the south side of the Education Wing have metal glass pane tops with casement openings below.



Figure 2: Mural in Narthex

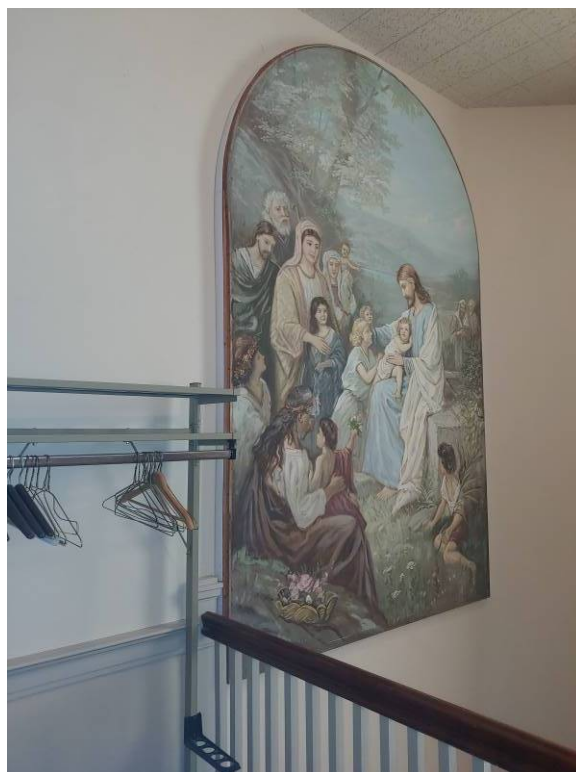


Figure 3: Mural in stair

Murals and artwork

The murals painted throughout the Church have been credited to two sources. One artist was Michelle MacLaird who painted the murals on the walls of the narthex. The other artist was Matt Peterson, who painted the murals (Photo 16) behind the choir. When the additional pipe organ pipes were installed, two of the murals were moved to the top of the northeast staircase and mounted there.

Education Wing

The education wing is attached to the west side of the church building and is constructed of rusticated stone. The wing continues from the basement level through the full height of the first floor. The wing is nearly identical, with nine bays on the north elevation and eight bays on the south elevation. The education wing was constructed in 1964 after the original Church manse was demolished. It features standard characteristics of that period. The south elevation features a large aluminum glass entrance connecting the wing to the church building. Above the doors are twelve smooth stone panels. The bays consist of a single window at the basement level and a fixed window with a base panel at the upper level. Between the windows and above the upper-level windows are flat, smooth stone panels. The west elevation is symmetrical with a central double-door entrance at ground level that features a projecting canopy and smooth stone panel above. On either side

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is a bay identical to the north and south elevations with a single basement window and a single window at the upper level (Photos 4-7). Between the Education Wing and the Manse/Parsonage is a driveway. This allows for a clear divide between the eligible property and the rest of the Church-owned parcels.

All walls within the Education Wing, both in the basement and the main floor, are concrete block. The ceilings are drop ceilings with drop-in fluorescent lights. The floors in the former chapel and offices are carpeted, while all hallway floors and classroom halls on both floors are covered with 1-foot square linoleum tile. The windows in the former chapel are metal framed stained glass and single hung (or built-in if more accurate). The east wall is covered with wood paneling.

Basement

In the basement is a hallway the length of the education wing and the Church, which terminates at an east exit. In the lower level of the Education Wing, from west to east, there is a theatre, several Sunday school classrooms, a small gymnasium (Photo 51), and a dining room (Photo 45-48), which is attached to a full kitchen and serving areas at the south end (Photos 46-47). The early mechanical systems and storage areas are also located under the sanctuary. Some of the rooms are completed with painted CMU walls, gridded drop-ceilings, and vinyl trims and floors. Some dividing walls have a smooth plaster finish.

Second Floor

The second floor presents a similar view of the basement with meeting areas and what have become more storage rooms. The finishes in the upper floors of the mid-century addition are similar to that of the basement. The walls are primarily painted CMU construction, and the roofs feature gridded tile drop-ceilings with fluorescent lighting. A hanging rail has been added to support additional metal cabinets and bulletin boards and chalkboards. The floors have a vinyl glued trim and either vinyl or laminate tile floors, and some carpeting.

Third Floor

From the third floor, there is access to the flat roofs, which accommodate several package air conditioning and heating systems. The existing structure has remained essentially unchanged for the past fifty-seven years.



Condition and Integrity

The building remains in excellent condition and retains significant historic integrity. Except for carpeting and other minor changes, the building completely retains its original exterior and interior appearance. The addition of the Education Wing was completed within the period of significance and contribute to the buildings' overall character-defining features. Its historic identity is conveyed through the retention of the original character-defining features and its original location, setting, materials, feel association, and design. The temple front, Ionic columns, strong masonry materials, parapet, frieze, stained glass, windows, and openings are all

character-defining to the exterior of the building. The interior spatial arrangements, plaster walls and finishes, divided-lite doors, apse, balcony, and details around the Corinthian columns and coffered ceilings are all key interior features. It is an excellent example of Classical Revival church architecture in Junction City, Kansas.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c1920 - c1965

Significant Dates

C1920, c1964

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Shepherd & Wiser Architects

Mr. Clarence Johnson, Contractor

Period of Significance (justification)

This iteration of the First Presbyterian Church of Junction City was constructed c1920. An Education Wing was added in the 1960s to accommodate the growing population of the congregation and community. At that time, the Church purchased the adjacent historic residence to be used as the manse, which does not contribute to the architectural significance of the property, and has been left out of the nominated boundary. The period begins with the construction of the Church building and continues through the construction of the mid-century Education Wing.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

Although the First Presbyterian Church of Junction City is owned by a religious organization and used for religious purposes, the building meets Criterion Consideration A for religious properties. The 1920s Church

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and its additions derive their primary significance as notable examples of Classical Revival temple front architecture locally in Junction City.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary

The First Presbyterian Church of Junction City is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a good example of a Neoclassical Revival Church in Junction City. The Church is a historically significant part of Junction City and Geary County. As one of the first frontier churches, the First Presbyterian Church of Junction City has influenced the lives and served the community and Fort Riley for over 150 years. Due to the growing congregation, the Church constructed an Education Wing addition in 1964-5, which is another excellent example of its style. The Church and its historic addition retain excellent historic integrity and character-defining features, such as the iconic Corinthian columns, and temple-front façade, decorative parapet and cornice, and elaborate interior sanctuary with elegant stained-glass windows.

Elaboration

Junction City, A Brief History ¹

Fort Riley is a well-established military installation that was created in the mid-1800s. It is approximately three miles from Junction City, which Euro-American settlers have continuously occupied since the 1850s. Junction City was platted in 1858 and formally incorporated in 1859. By the mid-1860s, Junction City has a newspaper, schoolhouse, bank, railroad, and several other commercial buildings. During this time, the community was busy due to its proximity along the Santa Fe Trail, Union Pacific Railroad, and westward expansion. The settlement was not without its issues. As with most Kansas communities, there was a good amount of resistance and push from the surrounding tribes to discourage settlers in the area. Earlier settlers in the area focused on agricultural subsistence due to the location in the Flint Hills and near the water. In the 1870s, two fires consumed a portion of the community, prolonging the Euro-American settlement.

By the 1880s, the residents began constructing more permanent structures out of locally quarried stone. "The city has nine churches, numerous businesses, many handsome residences, and a beautiful city park."² The School of Cavalry and Light Artillery was part of the military installation at Fort Riley. It opened in 1892, bringing with it a large population boost to the area. By the turn-of-the-century, Fort Riley was approved as an encampment for up to 30,000 troops. Due to the influx of people, the community began expanding and constructed a new high school in 1903, new commercial buildings made of stone, and more. "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)."³

By the early 1920s, the wartime 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. Junction City survived these tides of military expansion and contraction but little development took place in the years

¹ This information has been compiled from available historic records, newspapers, and the Junction City Downtown Historic District National Register of Historic Places nomination.

² National Register of Historic Places nomination: Kansas, Geary County, Junction City Downtown Historic District.

³ Ibid., Section 8, page 64

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following WWI, and soon the Great Depression had the same impact on Junction City as it did on the rest of the nation.⁴

Though there were many economic challenges, Junction City managed to construct many government and public buildings during this period. The post office and municipal buildings were constructed, police and fire services, and a new auditorium. Junction City thrived during the war periods as the community supported WWII efforts and the Cold War. The mid-century brought more expansion and the modernization of the community.

Presbyterian Churches in Kansas⁵

The First Presbyterian Church was established in America in 1706 in Philadelphia. Presbyterians came to America as colonists from the United Kingdom. Likewise, they were the first to establish ministries in Kansas. In the early 1800s, missionaries were dispatched throughout the "Indian Territory" and what is now the state of Kansas. The First Presbyterian Church in Kansas was established in 1836 in Wea, near what is Ottawa.

It is estimated about thirty missions were founded between 1840 and 1860 to serve both Native American and Anglo worshippers. Between 1856 and 1865, Presbyterian churches were established in Leavenworth, Doniphan, Wyandotte, Atchison, Lawrence, Topeka, Fort Scott, and Junction City. However, as the federal government continued to force Native Americans off their ancestral lands, the missions were rendered obsolete and either abandoned or incorporated. The Presbyterian Church would play a role in the next phase of the state history, when battles over the territory's slavery statues earned it the moniker "Bleeding Kansas."

This history of Presbyterianism is characterized by continual reformation and dogmatic adjustment. Social commentary on and engagement in timely issues, especially universal education, ministry, and scientific discoveries characterize the Church's unwavering dedication to its own development and continued relevance to its congregants.

First Presbyterian Church of Junction City

The Presbyterian congregation formed in 1868 and has remained together for over 150 years. The Church was organized on March 8, 1868, with eleven members. The first meeting place was east of the City Park in a building called "The Corncrib." Later, services were held in Brown's Hall, north of the Park. By April 15, the Reverend John A. Anderson was called to be the first Pastor. The original 1800s building was first used on Christmas Eve 1870 when the Stars and Stripes were run-up to the top of the tower. The original building was "finished and dedicated the following February at a cost of \$12,900."⁶ Over the next fifty years, there would be two additions made to the structure for "Sunday school purposes."⁷ The *Junction City Daily Union*, wrote in their March 8, 1919 "Fifty-First Anniversary: First Presbyterian Church of Junction City Started Here Half-Century Ago," article:

Today is the fifty-first anniversary of the organization of the First Presbyterian church of Junction City. There were eleven charter members, and Rev. John R. Anderson was the first Pastor. Twenty-seven years ago Dr. Andrew H. Harshaw became Pastor, serving for twenty years, since which time he has been pastor-emeritus. Rev. John Wesley Hart then served as Pastor for six years. The present Pastor, Dr. D.M. Clagett, began his work here February 15, 1918. Since his coming 105 new members have been received into the Church.

⁴ Ibid., Section 8, page 65

⁵ This section has been compiled from the National Register of Historic Places nomination for First Presbyterian Church, in Girard, Crawford County, Kansas – Listed July 8, 2009.

⁶ *Junction City Weekly Union* "Drive for New Church: Second Phase of Presbyterian Campaign Has Been Begun." November 27, 1919.

⁷ Ibid.

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William Cutler recorded some information regarding the founding of the Presbyterian Church in his book, *History of the State of Kansas*.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in January, 1860, but not until 1868 did they take any steps towards building a church. In May of that year, they purchased two lots fronting the southeast corner of the city park, with a view to having a building erected. In August, 1869, they resolved to build, and a committee was appointed to further the work. In May, 1870, the authorities made a contract for the building of their Church, which was so far completed in December that a festival was held in it, by which the Church cleared \$925. In January, 1871, the building was ready for occupancy, and the first worship that took place in it was on January 29 of that year. The Church was dedicated on July 14, 1872, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. McCabe, of Topeka. The Church is built of stone, and its style of architecture is beautiful. It is an edifice that would be a credit to any city. The property of this Church was valued at \$12,000. It has a membership of 181, and its Pastor is Rev. A.T. Hale.⁸

After five years, the Reverend John Anderson was elected to be the first president of Kansas State Agricultural College (now Kansas State University). Under Mr. Anderson's guidance and ministry, the Church had shown great growth. In the colorful history of this mid-western community's beginnings, at least four significant events involved the first Pastor. There are stories of Wild Bill Hickock, Bucket brigades, saloon keepers, and gamblers sporting eleven derby hats and the fight to form the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The Church served the community and Fort Riley in its historic early years, where the mission was to protect pioneers and keep the peace. Within a few years, a manse (parsonage) was built. The original structure included an attached bell tower with a tall singular spire. The original structure was sufficient for over forty years until growth in the area, due to increased population associated with Fort Riley and World War I (The Great War), required the building to be razed and the new sanctuary constructed in 1920 (Photo 1921). While similar in appearance, the size was considerably larger and still included the bell tower. Around the turn of the century, wind destroyed the bell tower and was replaced with a parapet-style tower (Photo 1914). The *Junction City Daily Union* wrote in the June 10, 1919 "Will Build New Church: Presbyterian Congregation Votes Authority, Complete Structure Will Cost \$100,000 – Vote Was 250 for and 5 Against," article:

At a meeting of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, authority was voted for the construction and equipment of a new church building to cost approximately \$100,000. The vote was 250 for and 5 against. Thomas B. Kennedy presided over the meeting as moderator. It is not expected that work will begin before next summer. The present structure will then be razed and the new building erected on its site. Building along will cost approximately \$75,000 and \$25,000 will be expended in furnishings and equipment. Despite several recent enlargements the old Church is far too small, seating but 250, while the membership exceeds 600.

During the summer of 1919, the Church was able to secure \$43,000. After a series of campaigns and canvassing, the Church raised addition funds, bringing the total to \$51,460.⁹ The architecture firm, Shepard and Wiser, of Kansas City met with the committee and created preliminary plans for the new structure. "This firm has built a number of the finest churches in the middle west ..." wrote the *Junction City Daily Union* in their December 18, 1919 "Church Architect was Here: Plans Being Prepared for the New Presbyterian Church" article.

⁸ Cutler, William G., *History of the State of Kansas*. "Davis County, Part 7: Junction City, Part 2 - The press, churches, and societies." (A.T. Andreas, Chicago, IL) 1883.

⁹ *Junction City Weekly Union* "Drive for New Church: Second Phase of Presbyterian Campaign Has Been Begun." November 27, 1919.

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In 1964 growth again required expansion, and the Church's original manse was torn down, and an education wing was added built of limestone blocks. The current manse was a private residence built in 1910 and was purchased in 1955 by the Church from the A.L. Wagenseller family. In 1968 a time capsule, placed just to the right of the main entrance, was placed behind a centennial block in the main building (contents and next opening date unknown).

During the more than 150 years of service, the congregation has supported soldiers and citizens during frontier Indian wars, two World Wars, the Korean War, Vietnam, and Desert Storm, and most recently, the War on Terror. The Church has responded to the needs of the military community welcoming transient military and their families. In 2021, the Presbyterian Church supports many community outreach programs---the Food Pantry, Open Door, Change for Change, and the Salvation Army. The Church has served the community well and celebrates over 150 years of service to the community.

Neoclassical Revival Church Architecture¹⁰

The architects of the 1920s building were Shepherd and Wiser of Kansas City, and the contractor was Mr. Clarence Johnson of Manhattan. The stone came from C.O. Munson of Munson Farms. The stonemasons were Dalton and Ziggler. On March 11, 1920, the *Junction City Republic* reported:

The contract was let last week for the new \$90,000.00 church home for the Presbyterians to Clarence John, the Manhattan contractor who built the First National Bank building and some other buildings in this city, and whose work is recognized as being of the best. Work will start at once tearing down the old church building the older part of which is over fifty years old and which has served the community faithfully and well. The members of the Church have arranged for the use of the junior high school auditorium as a meeting place during the construction.

Beginning the next month, the demolition of the Church was underway, and the corner stone was laid July 30, 1920.¹¹ The *Junction City Weekly Union* said:

Demolition of the Presbyterian Church to make way for the new \$100,000 building has been started by Clarence Johnson, who is to superintend construction of the new Church. The pews have been taken out and are being stored in the Ziegler-Dalton building, and the work of tearing down the building has begun. Most of the old material is to be salvaged and used in the new Church.¹²

The Neoclassical style developed after its renaissance at the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. The main theme of the Exposition was the Classics in all forms. With new technologies and a new era, the Neoclassical model became the trend of the Exposition. Many well-known architects used the dramatic colonnades and courts to highlight the style. Afterward, the style expanded and influenced buildings across the country. The primary buildings during the Exposition were monumental in scale, which influenced other large public buildings at the time, such as libraries, city halls, courthouses, etc. The iconic Classical Revivals styles like Georgian, Greek, and Federal became an amalgamation showcasing the Neoclassic designs.

Iconic features of the Neoclassic style include full-height porches with Ionic or Corinthian columns supporting an elaborate cornice on a symmetrical façade. These large supports gave way to a temple-front style, which the First Presbyterian Church has and also features the Ionic Columns. These columns are found on the

¹⁰ Portions of this section are included in the First Christian Church nomination in Erie, Neosho County, which was nominated to the National Register at the same time.

¹¹ *Junction City Daily Union* "Corner Stone Service. Presbyterians Will Participate in Stone Laying at 7:15 Tonight." July 30, 1920

¹² *Junction City Weekly Union* "Tear Down the Church: Demolition of Presbyterian Building Started This Week." April 15, 1920

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majority of Neoclassical buildings, and the decorative capitals became more accessible due to plaster molds and other composition materials.¹³ Additionally, cornices, doorways, and windows are the primary accent pieces of the style. The main entrance of the First Presbyterian Church is a temple-front with coupled columns framing a recessed entrance. The columns support a decorative cornice, which in Neoclassical design often feature small over-hangs with modillions and a wide frieze. There is a decorative parapet atop the cornice line with grouped pedestals and balusters and a central pediment.

The interior of the Church begins with the narthex/entrance featuring two important lateral openings leading to and flanking a single entrance into the elaborate and high style sanctuary. The seating is arranged with two side aisles and two inner aisles. There are lights on two sides from the windows and openings and an entrance on one end of the sanctuary. The interior sanctuary highlights the extraordinary and large original arched stained-glass windows. The layout is similar to many rectangular churches, with a narthex entrance, sanctuary, and rounded apse on the opposite end. The interior is decorated in tall Corinthian pilasters and columns, plaster walls, and deeply-set coffered ceilings. All of these elements are related to the Neoclassical style and are demonstrated in the First Presbyterian Church. It is a great example of a Neoclassical Revival style in Junction City. First Presbyterian Church of Junction City has influenced the lives and served the community and Fort Riley for over 150 years. Due to the growing congregation, the Church constructed an Education Wing addition in 1964-5, which is another great example of its style. The Church and its historic addition retain excellent historic integrity and character defining features, such as the iconic Corinthian columns, and temple-front façade, decorative parapet and cornice, and elaborate interior sanctuary with elegant stained-glass windows.

¹³ McAlester, Virginia.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Cutler, William G., *History of the State of Kansas*. "Davis County, Part 7: Junction City, Part 2 - The press, churches, and societies." (A.T. Andreas, Chicago, IL) 1883.

Junction City Weekly Union "Drive for New Church: Second Phase of Presbyterian Campaign Has Been Begun." November 27, 1919.

Junction City Daily Union "Corner Stone Service. Presbyterians Will Participate in Stone Laying at 7:15 Tonight." July 30, 1920

Junction City Weekly Union "Tear Down the Church: Demolition of Presbyterian Building Started This Week." April 15, 1920

The Kansan, "Early preachers faced tough crowds." June 21, 2017

McAlester, Virginia. *A field guide to American Houses*. (Alfred A Knopf: New York) 2013.

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National Register of Historic Places nomination: First Presbyterian Church, Girard, Crawford County, Kansas – Listed July 8, 2009.

Haneman, John Theodore. *Pictorial Encyclopedia of Historic Architectural Plans, Details, and Elements*. (Dover Publications Inc: New York) 1984.

First Presbyterian Church Records:

A Brief Historical Sketch of the First Presbyterian Church of Junction City, Kansas.

125th Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church of Junction City, Kansas, 1868-1993.

First Presbyterian Church of Junction City, Kansas website: <https://www.fpcjc.com/history>

The First Presbyterian Church of Junction City, Kansas Dedicates to the Glory of God.

The Past is Prologue: A Centennial History of The First Presbyterian Church of Junction City, Kansas.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property 0.84 acres

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

First Presbyterian Church of Junction City
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Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>39.026909</u> Latitude:	<u>-96.830082</u> Longitude:	3	<u> </u> Latitude:	<u> </u> Longitude:
2	<u> </u> Latitude:	<u> </u> Longitude:	4	<u> </u> Latitude:	<u> </u> Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

First Presbyterian Church of Junction City is located at 113 West 5th Street, Junction City, Kansas 66441. The front of the property faces north and covers 232' in the center of the block. The depth of the main property is 136' North to South. The property is in the Junction City Plat, Block 43, Lot 3-10, Township 12, Range 05, Section 12.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries were selected based on landmark streets and the current configuration of the legal boundary of the property. The 1920s Church did not include the mid-century Education Wing or the adjacent manse property. Since the mid-century Education Wing is a historic addition and contributes to the architectural significance of the property, it is included as part of the nominated boundary. However, the manse building is a historic residence constructed before the Church building and does not contribute to the significance of the property; therefore, the manse is left out of the nominated boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. Robert J. Edleston, Ruling Elder

organization First Presbyterian Church of Junction City date _____

street & number 113 West 5th Street telephone 785-410-3965

city or town Junction City state Kansas zip code 66441

e-mail robertedleston@gmail.com

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

name First Presbyterian Church

street & number 129 W 5th St telephone _____

city or town Junction City state KS zip code 66441

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

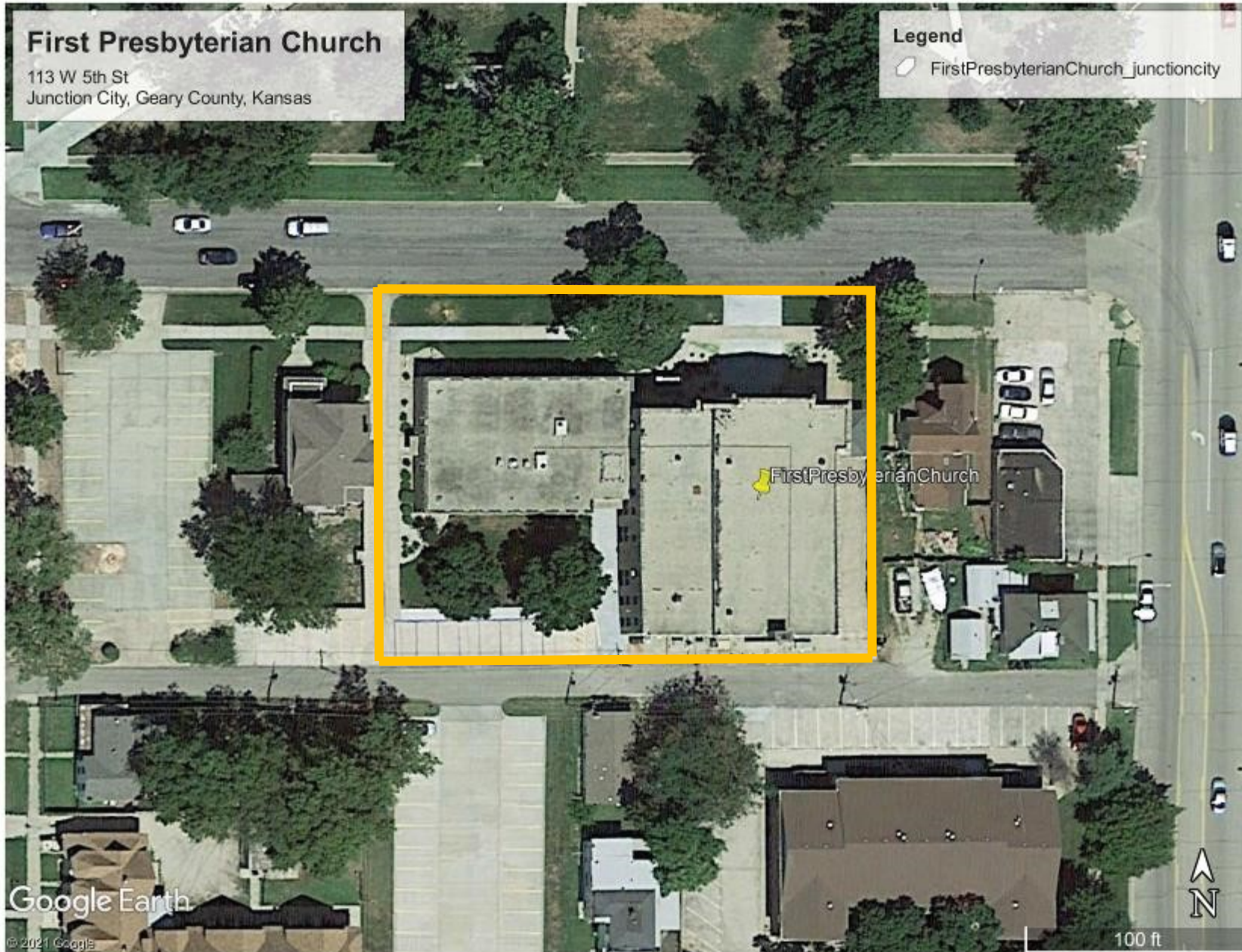
Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

Figure 1: 1921 image of completed church building without mid-century education wing addition

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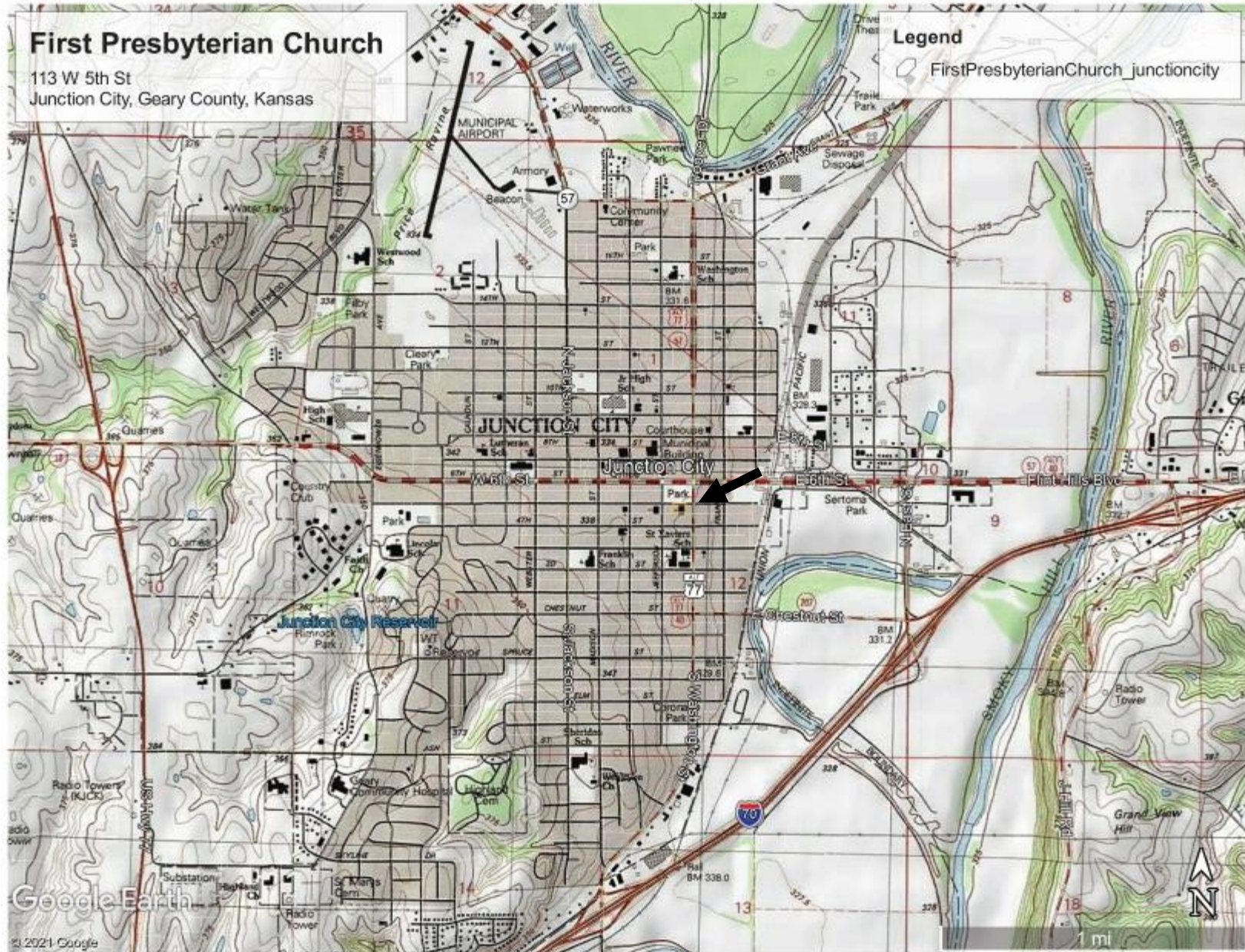


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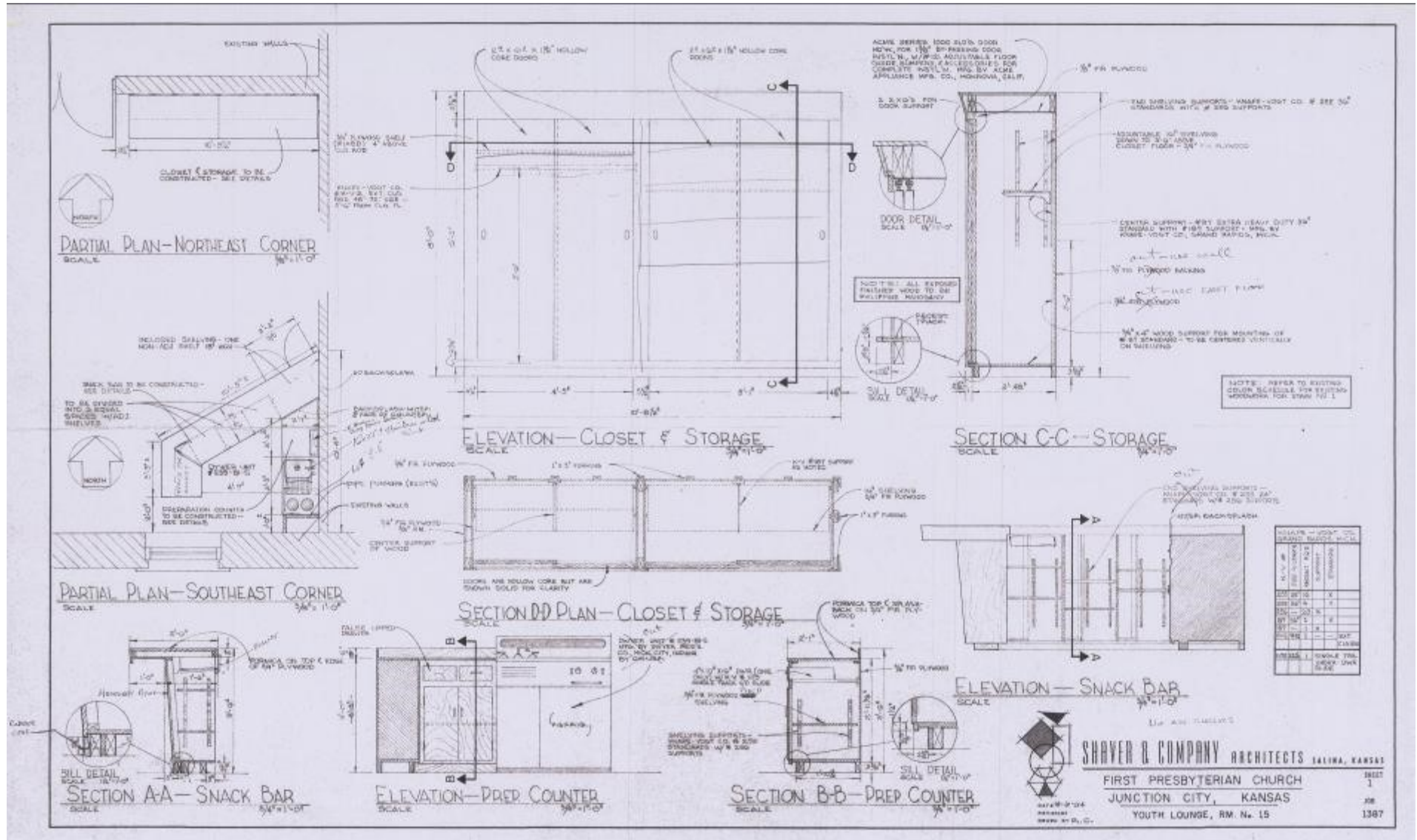
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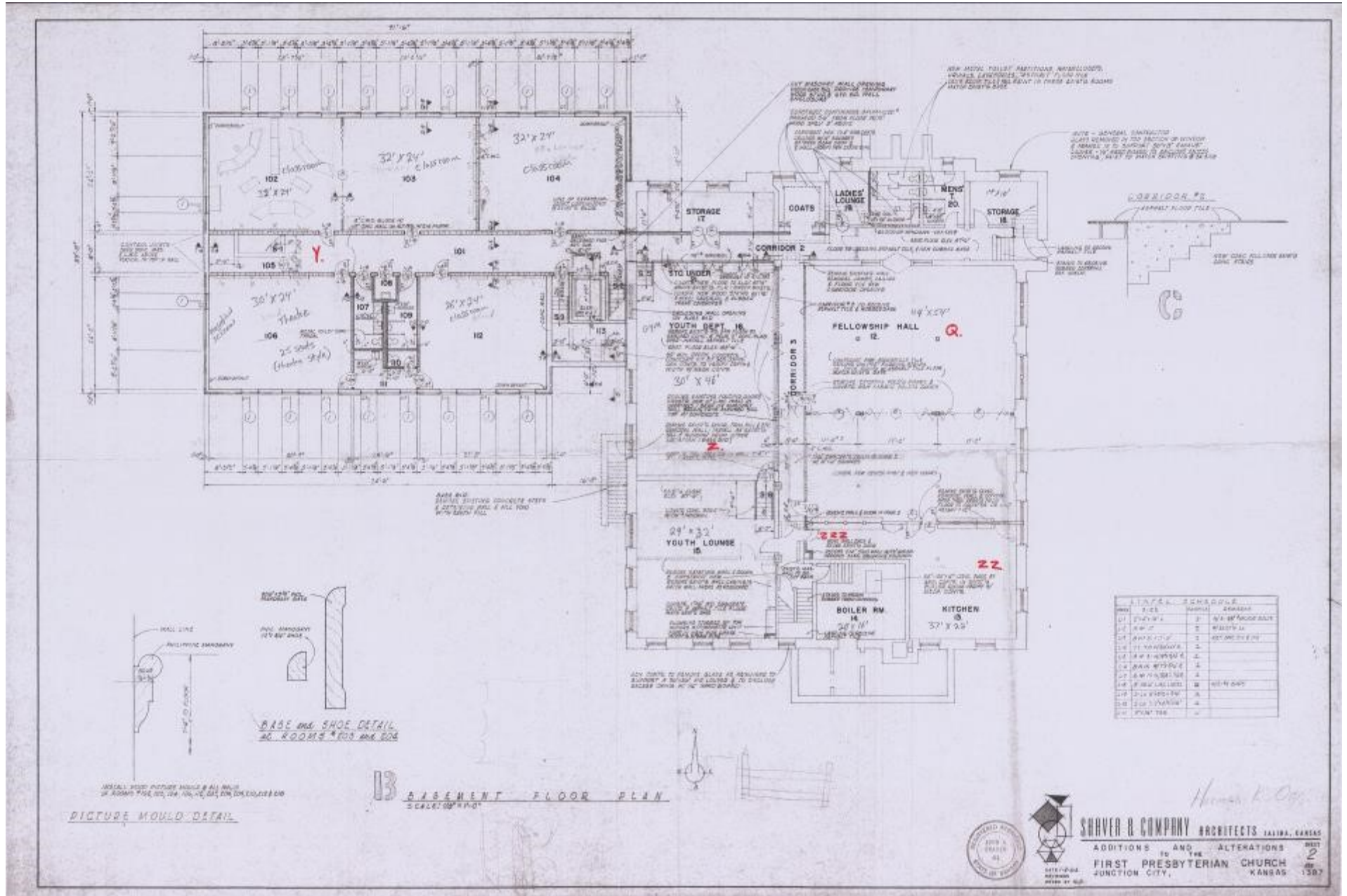
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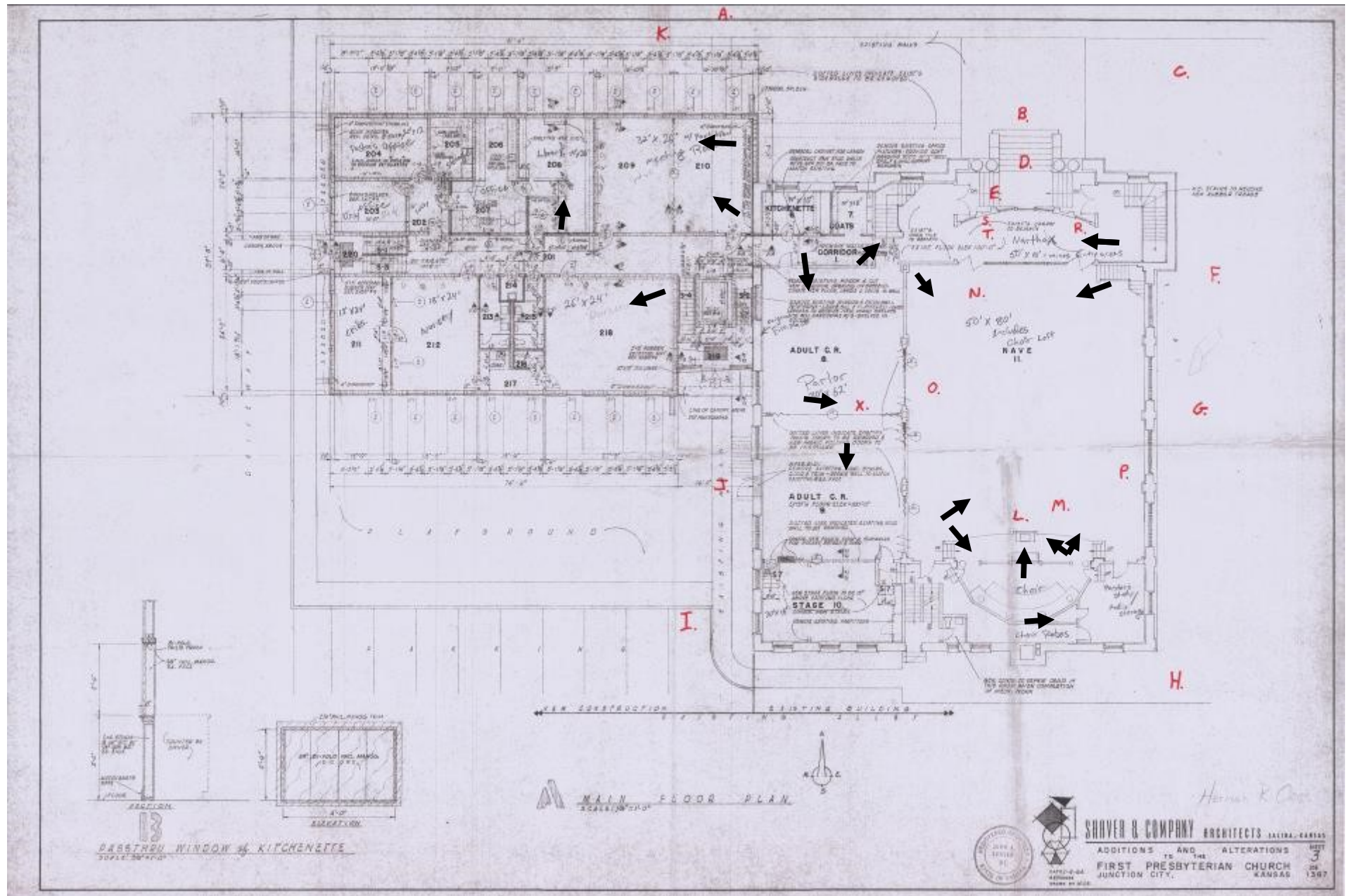
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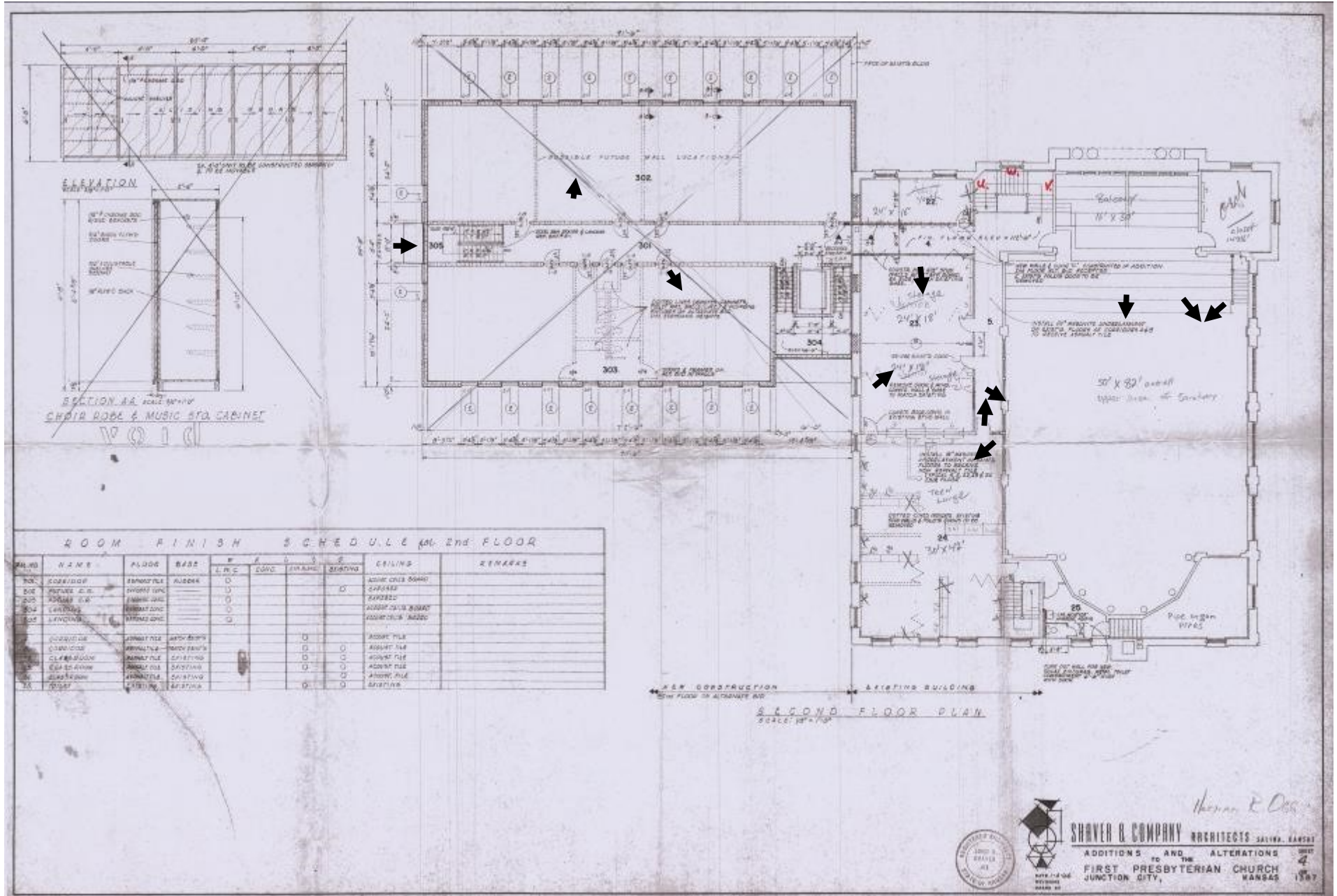
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Name of Property: First Presbyterian Church
City or Vicinity: Junction City
County: Geary State: KS
Photographer: Jamee Fiore, KS-SHPO
Date Photographed: May 2021

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

Photo Number	View	Description
1	SW	North facades of original church and mid-century addition
2	S	North façade of the original church, temple front
3	SE	Overview of north and west façade of mid-century addition
4	SE	Closer view of north and west façade of mid-century addition
5	SE	View of west façade
6	N	View of original church and mid-century addition connection
7	S	View of mid-century addition details
8	S	North elevation of the parson's house adjacent but not historically associated
9		Close up of original church entrances
10		Close up of the time capsule
11		Close up of windows details
12	W	Narthex/entrance to the church
13	SW	View of the first level of the church
14	N	View of the first level of the church
15		Close up of original historic lighting in the building
16		Close up of the mural and pipe organ in the aspe
17		Contrasted view of the historic stained glass windows
18	NW	View of the original church wall between the sanctuary and classrooms
19	SE	Overview of first floor in sanctuary
20	NE	View of the sanctuary
21		Contrasted view of the historic stained glass windows
22	SW	From the balcony in the sanctuary
23	S	From the balcony in the sanctuary
24	SE	Contrasting view of the historic stained glass windows from the balcony
25		Close up of the Corinthian columns in the sanctuary
26		Pipe organ room
27		Pipe organ room

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28	SE	View from second level hallway in original building
29	NW	View of the original church classrooms, now convertible space
30	SE	View of the original church classrooms, now convertible space
31	E	View from the original church classrooms toward the sanctuary
32		Close up of the original fireplace
33		Close up of church artifacts
34	NE	Stairway in the narthex
35	N	Second level hallway in original church building
36		Youth use space
37		Youth use space
38	N	Chapel space on first floor
39	W	Chapel space on first floor
40		Close up of windows in chapel on first floor
41		Secondary kitchen
42		General classroom appearance
43		Church library
44		Church offices and workspace
45		Main kitchen/rec room
46		Main kitchen/rec room
47		Main kitchen/rec room
48		Main kitchen/rec room
49		General bathroom
50	W	Basement view of stage area connecting the original church building and mid-century addition
51	S	Basement view of stage area
52		General bathroom on basement level
53	SW	Theater room
54		Basement view connecting the original church building and mid-century addition
55	W	Basement hallway of mid-century addition
56		General classroom space in mid-century addition
57	E	Stair at mid-century entrance on east elevation
58	N	View of park across from church

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Photo 1



Photo 2

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Photo 3



Photo 4

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Photo 5



Photo 6

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Photo 7



Photo 8

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Photo 9



Photo 10

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Photo 11



Photo 12



Photo 13

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Photo 14



Photo 15

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Photo 16
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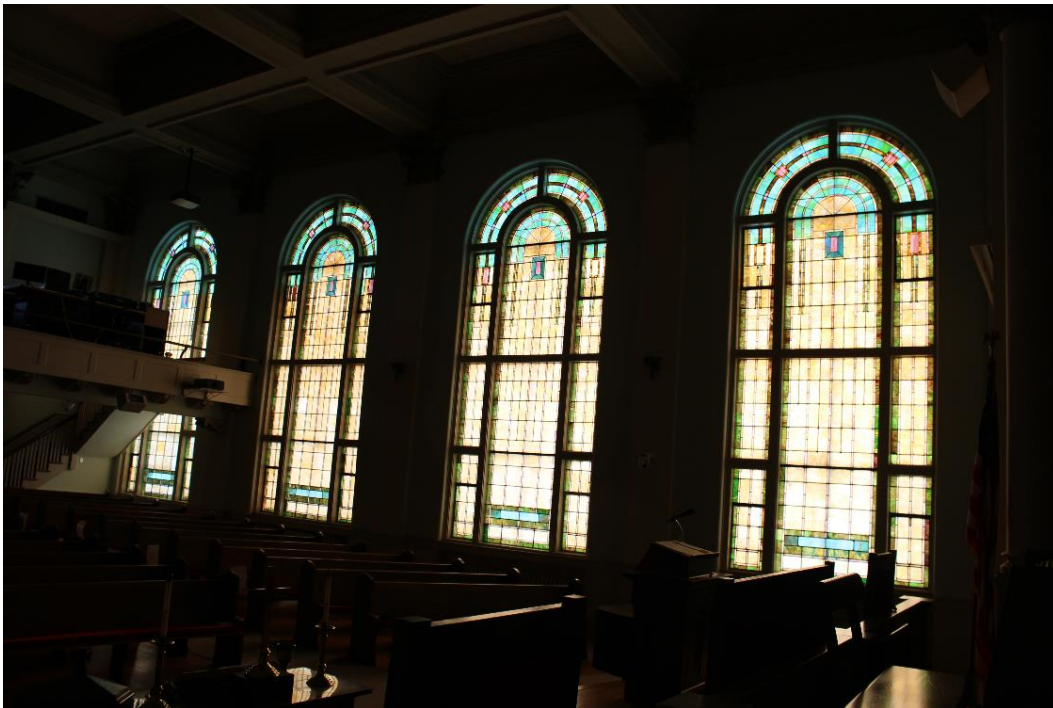


Photo 17

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Photo 18



Photo 19

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Photo 20



Photo 21

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Photo 22



Photo 23

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Photo 24



Photo 25

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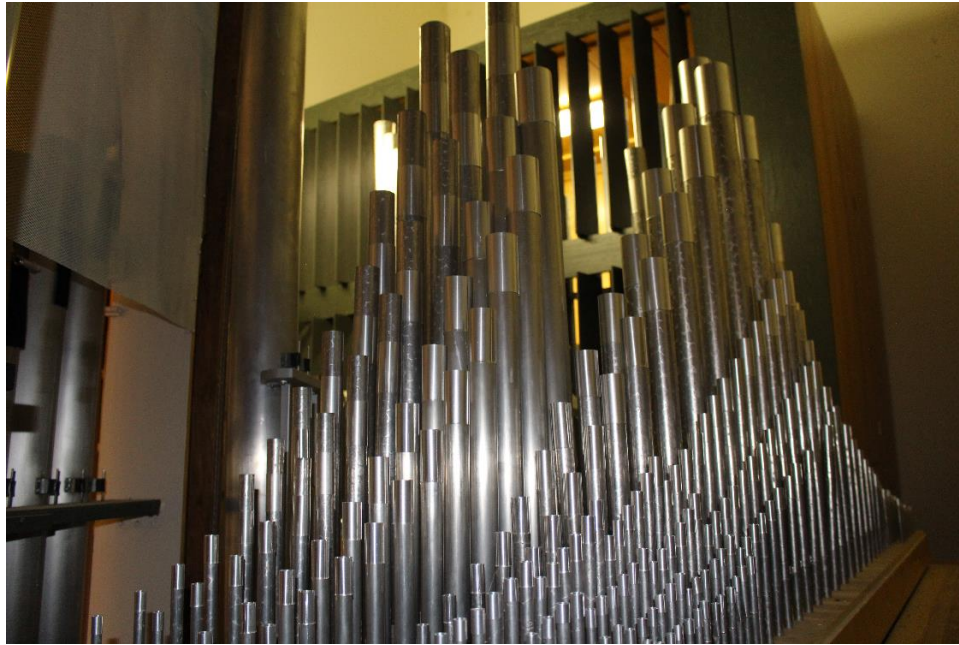


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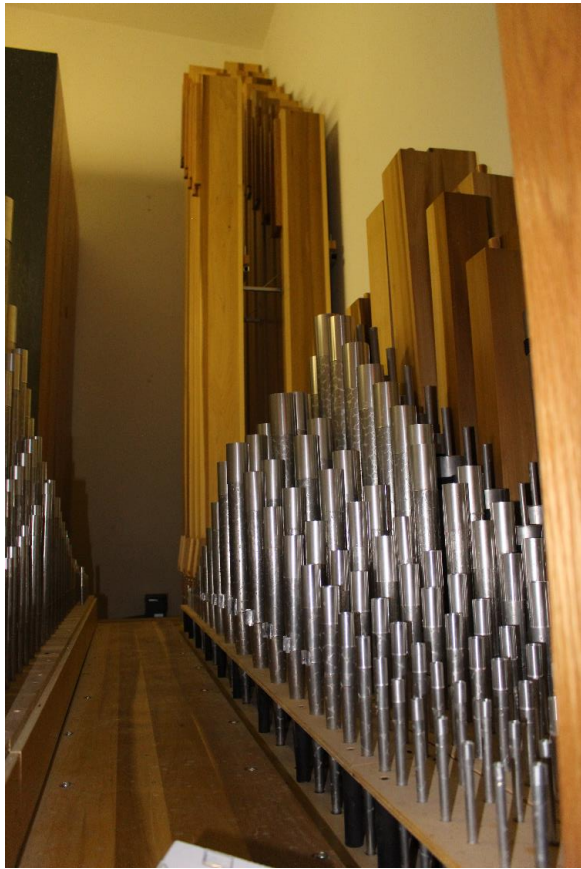


Photo 27



Photo 28

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Photo 29



Photo 30

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Photo 31



Photo 32

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Photo 33



Photo 34



Photo 35

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Photo 36



Photo 37

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Photo 38



Photo 39

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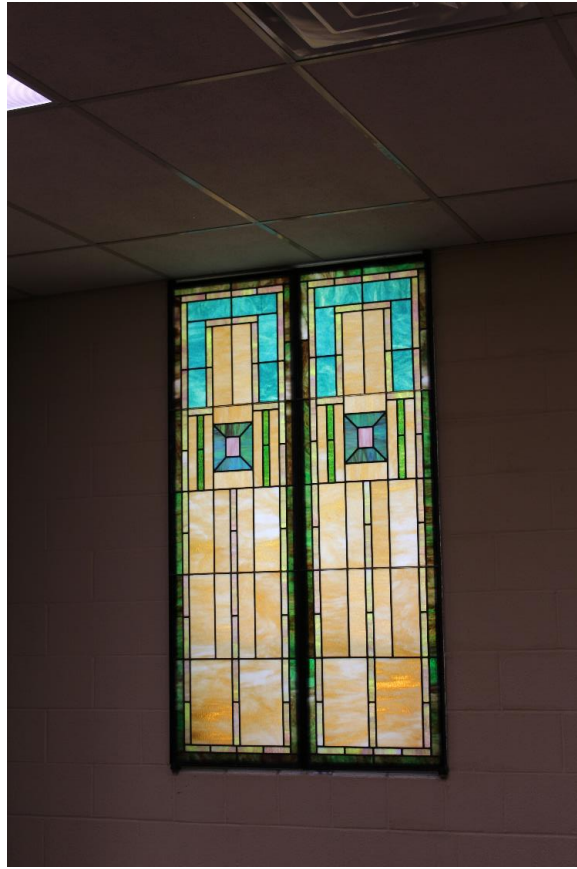


Photo 40



Photo 41

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Photo 42



Photo 43

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Photo 44



Photo 45

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Photo 46



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Photo 48



Photo 49

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Photo 50

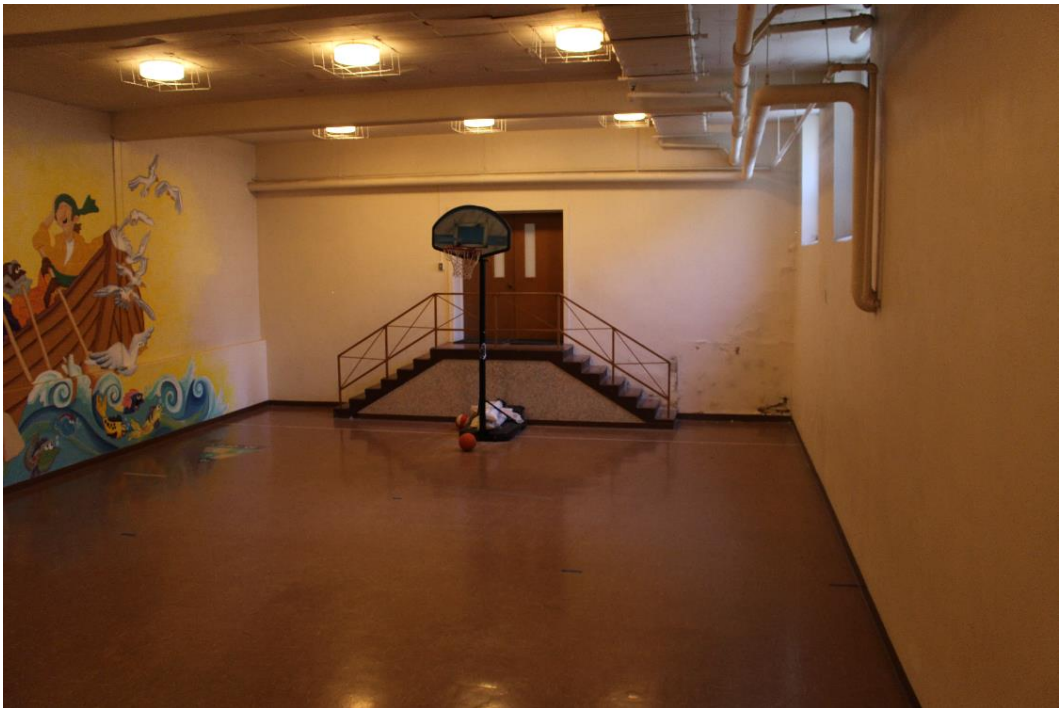


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Photo 52



Photo 53

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Photo 54



Photo 55



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Photo 57



Photo 58