



KELLOGG-BROWN HOUSE
3833 N. KEELER AVENUE
BUILT 1890-91
QUEEN ANNE STYLE

The Kellogg-Brown House rates among the finest Queen Anne-style residences along North Keeler Avenue. The house has been recognized in both the Chicago Historic Resources Survey (orange-rated) and the Illinois Historic Structures Survey as a well-crafted example of the style. Built in 1890 by William R. Kellogg, the property was also home to Dr. Frederick Irvine Brown and his wife Florence, daughter of one of Jefferson Township's early residents. The exterior of the house has recently been restored by current owners Edward and Michelle Bochula,

with the decorative trim and elaborate Corinthian porch columns faithfully reproduced from the original features.

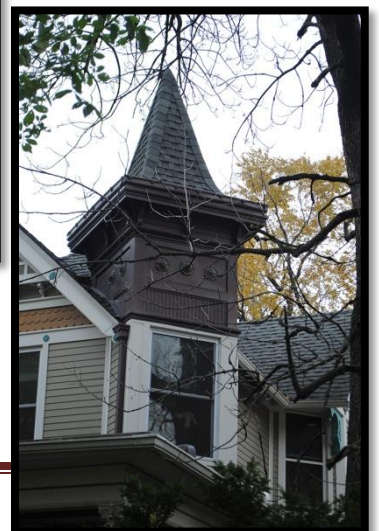
The Kellogg-Brown House is a handsome example of the Queen Anne style of architecture, one of the most popular residential styles in the Midwest and throughout the country during from about 1880 through the turn of the 20th century. Named and popularized by a group of 19th-century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw, its roots are in the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods in England. It is characterized by asymmetry and irregularity in overall shape, facades, and roofs. The Queen Anne house often has gables, dormers, round or polygonal towers, and wings with full or wrap around porches. A variety of materials and patterns are used to break up the surface of the walls. Shingles and clapboard are often combined, sometimes with brick masonry.

The Kellogg-Brown House exhibits many of the of the Queen Anne style. The steeply pitched hipped multiple front and side gable bays and hipped, through-The slightly overhanging eaves on the front gable and are ornamented with scrolled, decorative rafter tails. A second story bay sits above the full-width front porch, fluted columns topped with elaborate Corinthian square corner tower with a four-sided, peaked roof further breaks up the façade and south elevations, and provides a focal point from the street. A full-height polygonal bay with cutaway corners ornamented with oversized scrolled brackets is the dominant feature on the house's south elevation. The fish scale shingles between the first and second stories and on the gable walls, as well as the decorative wall treatment and small curving brackets ornamenting the front and side gable overhangs, have been restored. Original stained



Front porch column (above) and southwest corner tower (right)

hallmark characteristics roof is pierced by the-cornice dormers. along the side elevations prominent front gable which is supported with capitals. An offset,



and beveled glass windows remain on the front and side elevations.

Notable interior features include original wood trim, window and door surrounds with corner bulls-eye blocks, wood fireplace mantle with tile surround and mirror in the front parlor, and quarter-sawn oak floors in some of the first floor principal spaces.

Sanborn maps show a large 2-story rear addition to the property sometime between 1894 and 1905. The addition was subsequently made into a separate apartment.

The history of the Kellogg-Brown house begins with Kellogg's purchase of Lot 12 in Block 38 in the Irving Park Subdivision on March 21, 1889. In July of 1890, a building permit was issued to Kellogg for a two-story dwelling. Chicago city directories indicate that he was living in the house by 1891. Kellogg didn't remain there for very long. In September of 1891, he acquired the lot just north of Lot 12 and built a second residence shortly thereafter. In April of 1892, he sold the property at 3833 North Keeler (then known as 2340 Irving Avenue) to Frederick Irvine Brown, and by 1894, Kellogg was listed in the Chicago city directory as residing at 2346 Irving Avenue.

Born in Ohio on August 30, 1860, William R. Kellogg came to Chicago in the mid-1870s. In 1886, he married Minnie S. Miller, and the couple settled along Milwaukee Avenue. During the 1880s and 1890s, Kellogg owned and operated a picture framing business on State Street in Chicago. Title and census records indicate that around 1899 Kellogg and his wife separated. The house at 2346 Irving (now 3837 North Keeler Avenue) was deeded to Jacob Miller, Minnie's father. Minnie and the couple's daughter Della remained in that house with her family, and Kellogg moved into the city and began a new career as a real estate broker. He died in 1914, at the age of 53.

Frederick Irvine Brown, the second owner of the house at 3833 North Keeler Avenue, purchased the property from William Kellogg for \$5,000.00 in 1892. A native of Minnesota, Brown graduated from Rush Medical College in 1890 and began his practice as a physician soon after. In July of 1895, Brown married Florence Magdalena Spikings, the daughter of life-long Jefferson Township resident William Harding Spikings. Born in 1848 on a sixty-acre farm at the corner of Lawrence and Pulaski, William Harding Spikings was the grandson of William Harding, who first arrived in the area in 1836. Spikings ran a brickyard on his property, and many of the early houses in the township were built with his brick. Although he eventually sold off most of his land holdings for development, Spikings still retained his residence along Pulaski Road. In the 1920s, various articles in the *Chicago Tribune* speculated that William Spikings might be the oldest continuous resident of the City of Chicago. He died in 1944, at the age of 95.

Frederick and Florence Brown retained ownership of 3833 North Keeler until 1919. Although Frederick left the country during 1914, presumably to provide medical assistance as part of the war effort, it is likely that Florence stayed behind with their two children. After parting with the house on Keeler, the family moved into the Spikings house on Pulaski Road, where they remained until they relocated to Beverly Hills, California in the mid-1920s.

The forty years following the Brown family's tenure at 3833 North Keeler Avenue saw a number of owners moving through the house. Walenty Drygas, a German immigrant and butcher, purchased the house with his wife Mary in 1919. The couple and their six children lived on Keeler until March of 1927, when they sold the property to Arthur and Lillian Lehner. Within five months, the Lehnerns relinquished ownership to Edward Quade and his wife Frances. Quade, a native of Illinois, owned a grocery store on Irving Park Road. In January of 1939, the

house was sold to Wilbert and Emma Schefer, and was again sold to John and Bessie Telinski in April of 1947. Frank E. Bochula purchased the house from the Telinski family in January of 1961 . It has remained in the Bochula family since then, and is currently owned by Frank's son Edward.

