



# Register of Historic Kansas Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating individual properties and districts. The format is similar to the National Register of Historic Places form. 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. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Lane-Duncan Stable  
 other names/site number Sudler Garage; KJHK Studio; 045-3835

## 2. Location

street & number 1132 W 11<sup>th</sup> Street  not for publication  
 city or town Lawrence  vicinity  
 state Kansas code KS county Douglas code 045 zip code 66044

## 3-4. Certification

I hereby certify that this property is listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

SEE FILE

Signature of certifying official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 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.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		<b>Total</b>

Lane-Duncan Stable  
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas  
County and State

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the State Register**

N/A

N/A

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## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Secondary Structure

Agriculture/Subsistence: Agricultural Outbuilding

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Work In Progress

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Gabled Vernacular Limestone

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Stone: Limestone

walls: Stone: Limestone

composition shingles over original wood

roof: plank underlay

other:

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## Narrative Description

(Describe the current physical appearance of the property. )

## Summary

The Lane-Duncan stable is built into the eastern slope of a hill very near where a branch of the historic Oregon and California trail passed westward. It is oriented to the east, and when viewed from the east, it appears much the same as it did in the 1890s. It once had a commanding view of downtown Lawrence and the Kansas River valley, but trees and twentieth-century development have obscured that view. In the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the campus of the University of Kansas (KU) developed south of the building, and the building is now owned by KU. Today, twentieth-century residences and apartment buildings surround the small stone building.

The stable has the characteristics of a bank barn<sup>1</sup> – it is built into an embankment and features ground-level entrances on two stories. Its other defining characteristics include the use of native limestone and a complex roof form. Its original dimensions are 30'6" by 20'8", which remain essentially unaltered, with the exception of a small stone addition on the northwest corner of the structure. The original quoins on this corner were not disturbed, and the addition is clearly delineated. The characteristics that define this structure as an outbuilding remain essentially intact. Additionally, the building reflects vernacular elements of the mid-nineteenth century Gothic Revival style. The primary Gothic Revival characteristic is the building's form – the steeply pitched side-gable roof with centered cross gables.

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## Elaboration

### *Exterior*

This circa 1860s vernacular stone building retains much of its exterior integrity. The one-and-a-half-story rectangular structure faces east and features a side-gable roof with a centered cross gable on both the east and west elevations. The local limestone is rough-cut and set in irregular courses. The corners of the building feature finely cut yet simple quoins, which represents one of the few decorative elements on the building. The building has a mix of window types representing several periods, which includes wood double-hung and fixed sashes. The six-light sashes likely date to changes in the 1920s.

The **east (front) elevation** is defined by the centered cross gable, which includes a six-over-six, double-hung window that was shortened possibly to accommodate a use on the second story. The in-filled area is clearly defined and could be returned to its original dimensions. Two 1920s shed-roof dormers (with a six-over-six, double-hung window) flank the center gable. The first story has been modified over time and now includes two fixed rectangular windows each situated beneath the shed-roof dormers. A circa 1890 photograph documents the east elevation as having two openings on the first story: a single pedestrian door on the south and what appears to be a larger opening – perhaps for a carriage – on the north. (See figure 3.)

The **south (side) elevation** was modified by owner Dr. Mervin T. Sudler in the 1920s when he converted the stable to a garage. Although no historic photographs or images that document the original appearance of this side elevation have been found, it is evident that Sudler opened the wall to accommodate a double-door garage. The garage doors are gone and the space is filled in with modern wall material. There is a pedestrian door access at the east corner. Centered on the second story and set within the gable is an historic four-over-four wood sash window. The lintel appears to be cut stone, with a rough tooled finish.

The first story of the **north (side) elevation** is set within the sloping hillside. There is a square fixed wood window centered on the first story, which features a segmented arch brick lintel. Centered on the second story is an historic four-over-four wood sash window. There is an anchor plate with a star faceplate above the small first-story window. These anchor plates can be found on several mid-nineteenth century masonry buildings in Lawrence.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> For additional information about bank barns in Kansas, see: Brenda Spencer and Christy Davis, "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas" National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 2007), F-46. Accessible online at: [http://www.kshs.org/resource/national\\_register/MPS/HistoricAgricultureRelatedResourcesofKSDRAFT\\_mps.pdf](http://www.kshs.org/resource/national_register/MPS/HistoricAgricultureRelatedResourcesofKSDRAFT_mps.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> An anchor plate is defined as: "In masonry construction, a metal plate on a wall that holds the end of a tie rod; may be of a decorative form; shapes include earthquake washer, fish plate, S-iron, star anchor, T-head, triangular washer." Ward Bucher, ed., *Dictionary of Building Preservation* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1996), 12. A common element among almost all early masonry structures in Lawrence was the combination of a star anchor plate with rods that served to reinforce the building. The anchors connected to a rod that extended through the building. They were probably during construction or soon after completion of the building. The star was a distinctive characteristic of early buildings in eastern Kansas, but the particular size and design of the 13-inch star anchor is a distinctive mark for Lawrence in particular. An early Lawrence foundry, Kimball Brothers Iron Foundry, which advertised regularly in Lawrence newspapers, made these stars available to builders.

Only the upper story is visible on the **west elevation** because of the hillside. There is a second-story entrance set within the centered cross gable. The double-door opening is located directly below the center gable in the roofline, mirroring the cross gable and centered opening on the southern elevation. While the opening on the west elevation appears to be original from an examination of the surrounding stonework, it may also have been enlarged during the 1920s renovation. Attempts are being made to locate documentation of the 1920s modifications. There is a small stone addition built into the hillside at the building's northwest corner.

### *Interior*

The interior of the building is currently a warren of small offices, a result of the conversion of the Sudler garage into a sound studio for the use of the KJHK radio station in the 1960s. It appears, however, that this office conversion was essentially drywall construction. There is a false ceiling on the second level, and recent photographs of the space above the false ceiling show the original vaulted ceiling, which also forms the underlayment of the roof, is composed of wide plank wooden beams, supported by wood rafters.

As a stable, this building likely featured few interior finishes. The second floor space could have served as a hayloft or sleeping quarters. It is hoped that the planned renovation, during which modern interior finishes will be removed, can provide information on this building's early appearance and use.

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Exploration/Settlement

**Period of Significance**

c. 1862 – 1956

**Significant Dates**

c. 1862; 1866; 1924; 1956

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Undetermined

**Period of Significance (justification)**

Because the date of construction is not known, the period of significance begins in 1862 with what appears to be the first recorded mention of this building when it was noted on the preemption application filed by James Christian, attorney, on behalf of James H. Lane. See Attachment 4. The period of significance ends with 1956 when the building was last used as an outbuilding and was bequeathed to the University of Kansas.

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

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### Summary

This limestone stable is located near the center point of Section 36, Township 12, Range 19 East, which is on the south half of James H. Lane's original preemption claim. Despite exhaustive research of the historical record, much of this building's early history remains unknown. What *is* known about this building is that its vernacular Gothic Revival limestone architecture is reflective of the settlement period (1855-1863) and that it is a rare surviving example of a stone outbuilding within the current city limits of Lawrence. Moreover, the building itself has the potential to yield information important in local history. Lane, who likely commissioned the construction of the building, was an important figure in the early history of Lawrence and Kansas, and this property could yield information about his property holdings. Additionally, the property's subsequent owner, Wesley Duncan, comes from another locally prominent family, and further study of the building could yield information about his use of the structure. In the case of both men, this is the earliest extant resource left on their landholdings.

It is nominated to the Register of Historic Kansas Places under Criterion C for its mid-nineteenth vernacular Gothic Revival stone architecture and Criterion D for its potential to yield information important in history.

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### Elaboration

Building methods and materials varied widely and evolved rapidly in early Lawrence, which was founded shortly after Congress opened the Kansas territory to settlement in 1854. A large number of first Lawrence settlers came from Massachusetts in 1854 and brought with them carpenters who worked in the tradition of sawing lumber and wood framing. "Easterners," as the *Herald of Freedom* called these immigrants, did not bring with them log or stonemason building traditions, but some adopted them. However, the log and stonemason traditions were more firmly rooted among the settlers from places other than Massachusetts – or "Westerners" as the *Herald of Freedom* called them.<sup>3</sup> Sawmills began operating in Lawrence in 1855, and by June 1863 a half-dozen sawmills were running at full capacity, making wood-frame buildings the most common structures in early Lawrence.<sup>4</sup>

Limestone was plentiful and readily available in much of eastern Kansas, even without skilled quarry operations. According to historian James Malin, a hard, partly weathered limestone was available in the outcroppings along the hillsides and bluffs. The shapes and sizes of the stone fragments varied widely. It is not known exactly where early masons in this area got their stone, but local research has focused on a few key locations: a quarry just east of Carruth O'Leary Hall (on West Campus Road) where the ground drops off and now forms a parking lot and several quarries farther west near Iowa Street.<sup>5</sup> The nominated stable was built into a hillside and is made of limestone that very well could have been quarried on site or very near this site.

The building reflects elements of the Gothic Revival style, which was popular in residential architecture the United States from 1840 to 1870. The primary Gothic Revival characteristic is the building's form – the steeply

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<sup>3</sup> James C. Malin, "Housing Experiments in the Lawrence Community, 1855," *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 21, No. 2 (Summer 1954), 95-121. Accessed online at: <http://www.kshs.org/p/kansas-historical-quarterly-housing-experiments-in-the-lawrence-community-1855/13105>

<sup>4</sup> For additional information about the settlement period in Lawrence, see: Deon Wolfenbarger and Dale Nimz, "Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas" National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form (Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 2001). Accessible online at: [http://www.kshs.org/resource/national\\_register/MPS/Historic\\_Resources\\_Lawrence\\_mps.pdf](http://www.kshs.org/resource/national_register/MPS/Historic_Resources_Lawrence_mps.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Dennis Domer, et. al. *Living in East Lawrence: An Essay for a Multiple Listings Nomination* (Lawrence: privately published, 2010), p. 85.

pitched side-gable roof with centered cross gables. A similar vernacular interpretation of the Gothic Revival style was used in another of the area's earliest buildings - the 1850s Bromelsick House near Kanwaka, which burned in 1976 (see figure 5).<sup>6</sup> Higher style Gothic Revival buildings often featured gables with decorated vergeboards and pointed Gothic arch windows.

The property on which the limestone stable lies was the far southwest corner of a forty-acre land segment claimed by one of the most famous men in Kansas history, James H. Lane (1814–1866).<sup>7</sup> Lane arrived from Indiana in April, 1855, "... with his family, and consisting of a wife and four children, having brought with him wagons, oxen, furniture and provision, pine lumber for the erection of a dwelling-house, and such other things as were necessary for housekeeping, with the intention of settling down permanently, and making his home in the Territory of Kansas". He proceeded immediately to build a "double hewed log house, 17 by 40 feet square." At that time, Lawrence was only a small settlement of approximately 400, which was just one year after the Kansas Territory opened to settlement and only months after the New England Emigrant Aid Company selected the townsite.

Lane's name appears on some of the earliest maps of Lawrence, including a detailed map of Douglas County drawn by J. Cooper Stuck (see figure 2). This map shows the words "Fort Lane" over the area that he officially claimed in 1862. Lane officially filed his claim with the land office on February 4, 1862. The document describes his landholdings and notes the improvements on the land and states that "a stable has been built." (See figure 4). It is not clear as to whether the stable referenced in the document is the stone building that is the subject of this nomination. Given what is known about the materials used, including the limestone and star anchor plates, it is certainly possible the building could have been built as early as 1861.

Lane became embroiled in a dramatic conflict with his neighbor, Gaius Jenkins, about property claims. When, on June 3, 1858, Jenkins, while armed, tried to fetch water from a well that Lane claimed as his, Lane shot and killed Jenkins. The rash action almost ended Lane's political career. However, after a sensational trial, a court absolved him from murder, by declaring the killing to have been a case of self-defense. The entire property, including parts previously claimed by Jenkins, was later confirmed as belonging to Lane.<sup>8</sup>

When Quantrill's raid on Lawrence took place on August 20, 1863, one of the most sought targets of the attack was James H. Lane. The raiders did not find Lane, but they burned down "his newly built and expensive brick house", located at the northwest corner of Mississippi and Henry (now 8<sup>th</sup> Street).<sup>9</sup> As a senator and military leader Lane had been determined to have an estate that could match his importance and fame.

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<sup>6</sup> *Douglas County Historic Building Survey – A Photo Sampler* (Lawrence, KS: Douglas County Historical Society, 1977), 18. See Figure 5.

<sup>7</sup> Lane was an important figure in early Kansas history, and he contributed to the major political and military decisions for the antislavery cause in the late 1850s. Lane had acquired military experience in the Mexican War, and he became recognized as the general of the Free State Movement. He organized forces of volunteers to defend the voting places against fraudulent ballots by proslavery men from Missouri. In 1857, Lane was in command of the "Kansas Volunteers for the Protection of the Ballot Boxes." He was a lawyer and a political leader who possessed great oratory skills and became one of the state's first U. S. senators. For additional information about Lane, see: Wendell Holmes Stephenson, *The Political Career of General James H. Lane*, in: *Publications of the Kansas State Historical Society* 3 (1930); Bryce Benedict, *Jayhawkers: The Civil War Brigade of James Henry Lane* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2009); Ian Michael Spurgeon, *Man of Douglas, Man of Lincoln: The Political Odyssey of James Henry Lane*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2008; Craig Miner, "Lane and Lincoln: A Mysterious Connection." *Kansas History* 24 (Autumn 2001): 186-199.

<sup>8</sup> Kendall E. Bailes, *Rider on the Wind: Jim Lane and Kansas* (Shawnee Mission, Kansas: Wagon Wheel Press, 1962), pp. 112–22. Lane's claim to this land is recorded in the earliest record of "Redemptions and Original Owners" in Douglas County, Township 12, range 19, section 36. The 160-acre section is divided in quarters, Charles Robinson listed for the southeast section; James Emery for the southwest; Ferdinand Fuller for the northwest, and James Lane for the northeast. The northern part of Lane's quarter belonged to the Wyandotte Reserve. The document available at the Douglas County Court House in Lawrence was copied from the original in Topeka. The tax roll of Wakarusa for 1864 shows Lane's property having 96 acres and having the value of \$6,240. He paid \$96.72 in taxes.

<sup>9</sup> Albert Castel, *Civil War in Kansas: Reaping the Whirlwind* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1997), p. 133.

His name appears on early census documents. In 1860, before he became a U.S. Senator, J. H. Lane was listed as a 46-year-old lawyer with a wife and three children. His personal estate was valued at \$1,000.<sup>10</sup> When Lane became senator, he was still coping with lack of financial resources and debts. He had to rely on his life insurance for a loan to buy proper clothes and a steamboat fare for his trip to Washington.<sup>11</sup> As a senator and as a military leader, however, Lane had many opportunities to promote political and military missions, as well his personal needs. His real estate holdings and wealth increased substantially in just a few short years. The 1865 Kansas Census lists him as a “U. S. Senator” having real estate valued at \$50,000 and the value of his personal estate at \$12,000 – a considerable increase in just five years. Given the increase in value of his real estate holdings, it is likely Lane was making considerable improvements to his land during the early 1860s, which occurred after his election to the U. S. Senate. Moreover, given the date of the preemption claim (February 4, 1862), which mentions a stable having been built on Lane’s property, the construction of this building could very well coincide with his new status as a U. S. Senator.<sup>12</sup>

After Lane’s death from a self-inflicted gunshot wound in 1866, his widow, Mary E. Lane, sold to Wesley H. Duncan ten acres, a segment that extends to the north of Eleventh Street and today includes the Triangle fraternity, the nominated limestone building, the Audio Reader building, and the Kansas Public Radio Station.<sup>13</sup> The sale price of the property was \$1,500, a price indicating valuable property. According to John Speer, biographer and friend of Lane, “Wesley H. Duncan and Charles S. Duncan [Wesley’s cousin], a couple of Virginian Democrats, whose parents were slaveholders, became great friends of Lane and did him many good services.”<sup>14</sup> Duncan (1814–1902) was one of the wealthiest men of Lawrence. He had come to Lawrence in 1855 and established a successful hardware and dry-goods business. An 1865 census indicates a real estate value of \$18,000 and a personal estate of \$20,000.<sup>15</sup>

During the 1870s, Duncan built an imposing mansion northwest of the stable and overlooking the Lawrence landscape. Duncan’s new residence stood at the location of today’s University-owned Audio Reader building, which is immediately northwest of the stable.

An 1890s photograph of this area provides the earliest and most reliable visual documentation of the stable. It depicts an early, if not original, appearance of the building, and lends the best evidence to the theory that the building’s original function was a stable, with the two entrances accommodating both pedestrians and carriages.

Olin Templin purchased this property from Wesley Duncan in 1903. On September 1, 1925, Dr. Mervin T. Sudler purchased the property (2.74 acres) previously owned by James H. Lane, Wesley Duncan, Olin Templin, and the National Bank of Lawrence. This property included the stone stable and a foundation of a building upon which the Sudler home was built. The Kansas City, Missouri architecture firm of Ken Buckley and Van Brunt completed the Sudler House in 1927. Their design included landscape elements that included a

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<sup>10</sup> Ancestry.com. 1860 United States Federal Census [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009.

<sup>11</sup> Castel, *Civil War in Kansas: Reaping the Whirlwind*, 33.

<sup>12</sup> Ancestry.com. Kansas State Census Collection, 1855-1925 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009.

<sup>13</sup> This sale was recorded on October 5, 1868 at the Register of Deeds, County Court House, Lawrence, on p. 571. The tax roll for Douglas County (preserved at the Spencer Research Library of the University of Kansas, shows for 1869 that the 10-acre property, now belonging to W. H. Duncan had the value of \$750.

<sup>14</sup> John Speer, *Life of Gen. James H. Lane* (Garden City: John Speer, 1897), p. 231.

<sup>15</sup> Katie H. Armitage, “Elizabeth ‘Bettie’ Duncan: Diary of Daily Life, 1864,” Dennis Domer and Barbara Watkins (eds.), *Embattled Lawrence: Conflict & Community* (Lawrence, Kansas: Continuing Education 2002), p. 66. (reprinted from *Kansas History* 10, no. 4 [winter 1987/88]: 275– 89). For details about Duncan’s life see [http://www.hillfamilymd.org/Family/ps04/ps04\\_451.htm](http://www.hillfamilymd.org/Family/ps04/ps04_451.htm)

continuous wall, interrupted only by a turret above a gate, which connected the stone stable to the Sudler House. The stable was converted to a garage as part of the project, and the house was visually connected to the stable by a continuous stone wall. Automobiles were housed in Dr. Sudler's garage, while horses and carriages had been housed there in earlier days.

Dr. Sudler came to the University of Kansas in 1906 and then began his work as professor of surgery and anatomy. In 1921, he became dean of the University of Kansas Medical School. Three years later, because of a political decision by Governor Jonathan Davis to replace him, he lost this position at the Medical School, despite protests by Chancellor E. H. Lindley. Sudler began a private medical practice in Lawrence, and he purchased this property. After Sudler's death in 1956, the house and the grounds became university property. Students operated a radio station (KJHK) in the converted garage, and, since 1992, the Max Kade Center for Germanic-American Studies (a division of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures) has occupied the renovated Sudler House.

*Potential to Yield Information Important in Local History*<sup>16</sup>

The nominated building no longer functions as the KJHK radio studio, and KU plans to rehabilitate the building for use as offices and meeting space. Although plans have not been finalized, interior rehabilitation will involve removing layers of twentieth century drywall, dropped ceilings, and other materials. It is hoped that a study of the building's structure and perhaps even archaeology can take place once these layers have been removed.

Criterion D encompasses properties that have the potential to answer, in whole or in part, research questions. While most often applied to archeological sites, Criterion D can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of important information. James Lane was an important figure in the early history of Lawrence and Kansas, and this property could yield information about his property holdings. Additionally, the property's subsequent owner, Wesley Duncan, comes from another locally prominent family, and further study could yield information about his use of the building. In the case of both men, this is the one extant resource left on their landholdings.

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<sup>16</sup> For a complete discussion of Criterion D, see the National Register of Historic Places, "National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2002. Accessed online at: <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Preemption application dated February 4, 1862, attached.

Undated publication at the Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas: *Petition James H. Lane to the Commissioner of the Land Office of the Subject of his Pre-emption Controversy with the Heirs of Gaius Jenkins, deceased*, published in Washington, pp. 1–7.

1890s photograph, Attachment 3.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: **Kansas Historical Society**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): n/a

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References:**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>305040</u>	<u>4315080</u>	3	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	4	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated building is located on property that is listed in Douglas County property records as 1100 BLK #1 W 11<sup>th</sup> near the center point of Section 36, Township 12, Range 19 East. (Pin Number: 023-067-36-0-10-40-005.00-0.) It is situated on a tract described as follows: BEG AT IRON MONUMENT MARKING CEN SD SEC TH S ALONG CL 320 FT TO PT IN CEN OF STREET TH E ALONG CL OF ST 264 FT TH N60DEGE 58.8 FT TO CROSS CUT IN CONCRETE PAVING TH N27DEG10'W 97.4 FT TH N11DEG10'W 91.9 FT TO MARKER TH N 0DEG24'E 243.8 FT TH W 254.3 FT TH S 120FT TO PT BEG, LESS S 190 FT D 184/403,LESS N 80 FT OF S 270 FT D 198/424;ALSO BEG AT PT ON N-S CL SD SEC,SUCH PT IS 60 FTS OF IRON MONUMENT MARKING CENSD SEC TH E APPROX 253.1 FT THS 55 FT TH W TO SUCH CL APPROX253.1 FT TH N TO PT BEG 1.371A (U06183-03 & 83-03B COMBINED 1988). *The nominated property, however, is limited to the limestone stable and its immediate 20-foot environs.*

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

While the stable and its immediate environs are closely connected to the Sudler House, and other contiguous properties owned by the University of Kansas, which are part of the campus complex, the research regarding this property has been limited to the stable. Although the Sudler House may be the subject of a nomination at a later time, the boundary for this nomination has been limited to the limestone stable and its immediate environs.

**11. Form Prepared By**

Name: Associate Professor Shelley Hickman Clark  
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Name: Professor Frank Baron  
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e-Mail Address: [german@ku.edu](mailto:german@ku.edu)

Lane-Duncan Stable  
Name of Property

Douglas County, Kansas  
County and State

Name: Sarah Martin, National/State Register Coordinator  
Address: Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW 6<sup>th</sup> Ave  
City, State, Zip: Topeka, Kansas 66615

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Photographs:**

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See attached figures 6 through 17

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**Property Owner:**

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

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name State of Kansas / Attn: Diane Goddard, Vice-Provost, University of Kansas  
street & number 250 Strong Hall telephone 785-864-4904  
city or town Lawrence state KS zip code 66045

Figure 1: Pre-1861 image of Lane's landholdings.

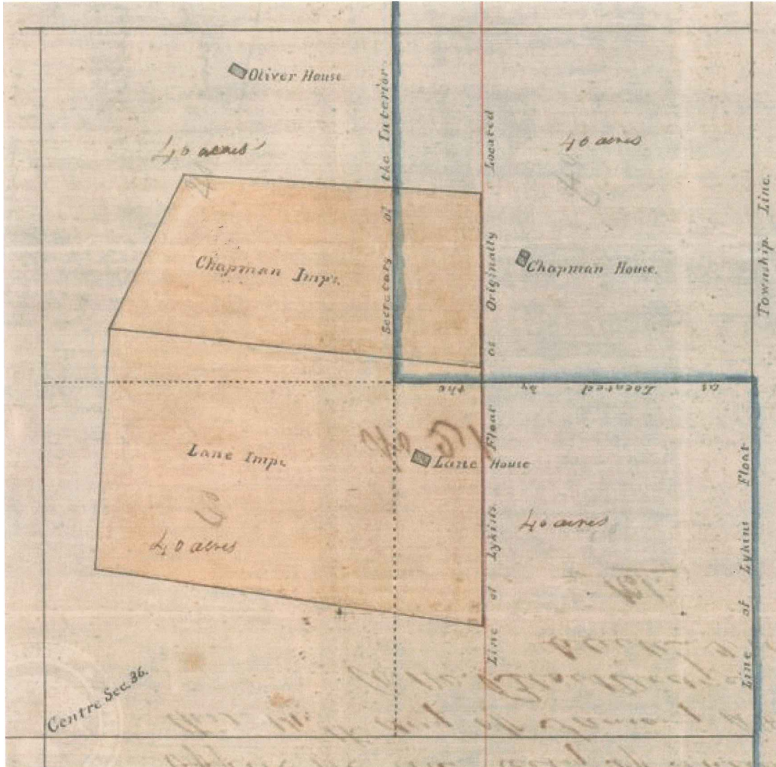


Figure 2: Surveyor Map, 1857

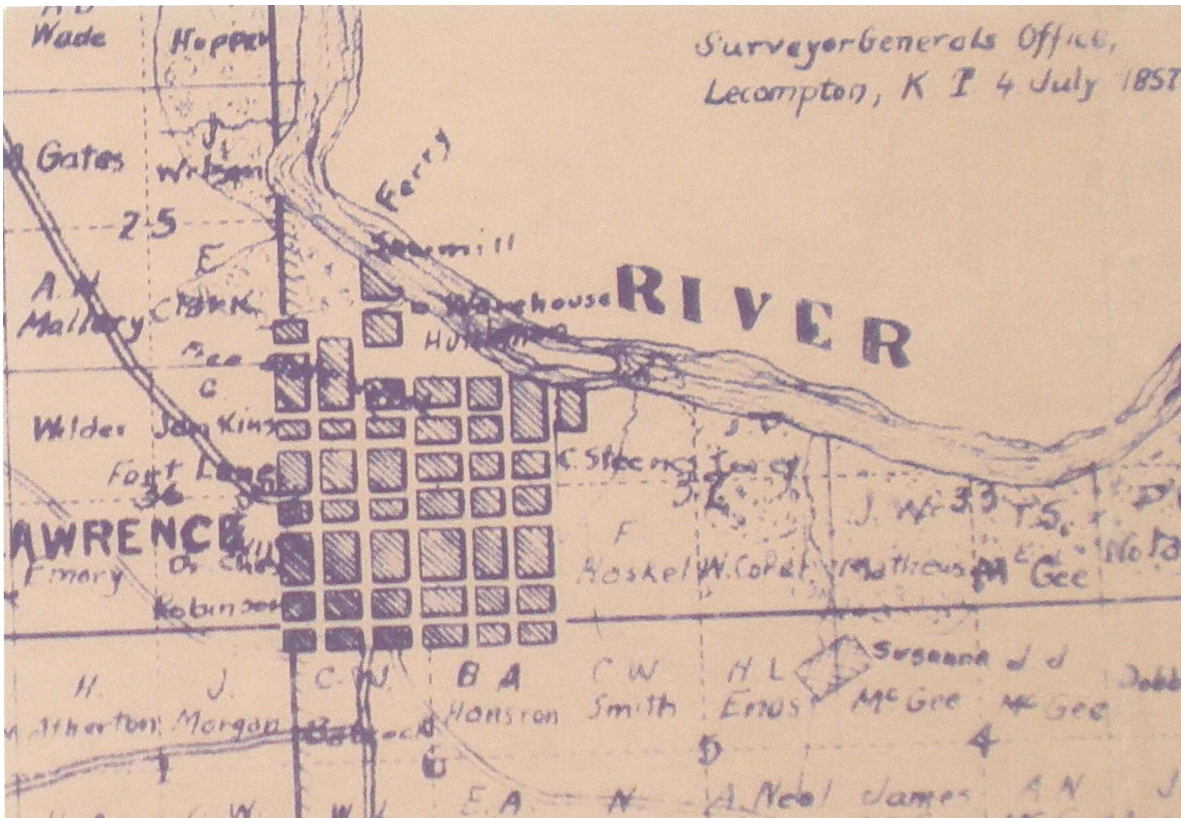
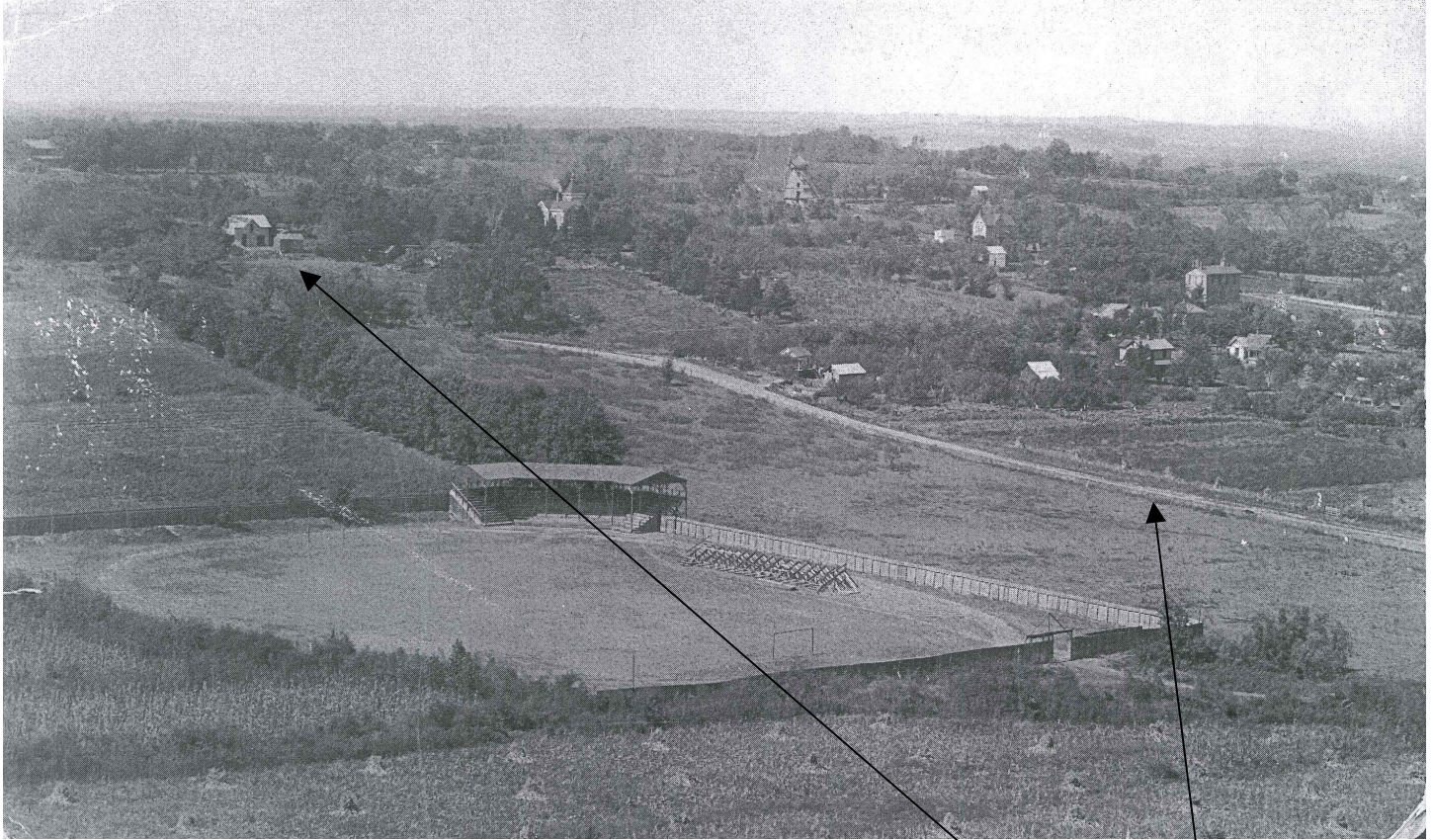


Figure 3: 1890s Photograph, facing NW



11th Street

Figure 4: Transcription of Preemption application dated February 4, 1862.

Land Office, Topeka, Kansas  
February 4. A. D. 1862

**In the Matter of the Application of James H. Lane**  
Douglas County, Kansas, to pre-empt the South  $\frac{1}{2}$  and North-West  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the North East Quarter of Section 36, in Township no. 12 South, in Range No. 19 East, in the District of Land subject to sale at Topeka, Kansas based upon Declaratory Statement No. 2680 filed in this office on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of May, A.D. 1855 Nos. 2322 & 8150, both of Gaius Jenkins dlkf who was an adverse claimant thereto having been extinguished by the decision of the Court of Gen. Land Office under date of July 30, 1861 and for which see also the letter from said Court of Gen. Land Office to Register & Receive at Topeka, Kansas under date of 3 January 1862 communicating decision of Secretary of Interior appeared said James H. Lane and offered proof in support of his said application as follows, to wit: James Christian of lawful age, being first duly sworn, says: I reside in Douglas County, Kansas, I know James H. Lane the applicant in this case. He is a married man and the head of a family of a wife and 2 children and is a citizen of the United States. I know the land said applicant desires to Pre-empt, and above and hereinafter described. He made the settlement on said land in person on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of May, A. D. 1855 by lsdkfjldkf to build a

house. He did not quit or abandon his lands in this state to make his settlement on said Land, and was over the age of twenty-one years when he made said settlement. He has erected a dwelling house on said Land \*\*

**\*\*Sldk House on said land**  
Built by claimant in May, 1855 was 18 x 48 feet in size 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  stories high and was occupied by claimant until the house now on said land and otherwise herein concerned was completed.

It is built of frame 18 by 36 feet, 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  storys high, shingle roof 3 doors 5 windows boardfloors and is a comfortable house to live in. Applicant moved into the first house with his family and general house hold furniture on or about 3<sup>rd</sup> day of May A.D. 1855 and has resided in his house on said land ever since, and now resides thereon. I am not interested, either

directly or indirectly in procuring for said applicant his right of Pre-emption, said land is particularly described as follows: being the South  $\frac{1}{2}$  and N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of N.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec 36 Town 12 Range 19 East A Well is on said land; **a stable has been built thereon** and about 3 acres of said land is under cultivation, and also about 60 acres of said land are under fence and separate cultivation.

James Christian  
Topeka, Kansas

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4  
day of February, 1862.

R. E. Adams, Register

Land Office, Topeka, Kansas

February 4, A. D. 1862

We hereby Certify, That the foregoing testimony was reduced to writing and signed in our presence, and that the above named witness James Christian person of respectability and entitled to credit.

F. E. Adams, Register.

Chs. B. Linnes, Receiver

Figure 5: Bromelsick Farm near Kanwaka, built c. 1850s. House burned in 1976. Photo credit: *Douglas County Historic Building Survey – A Photo Sampler* (Lawrence, KS: Douglas County Historical Society, 1977), 18.

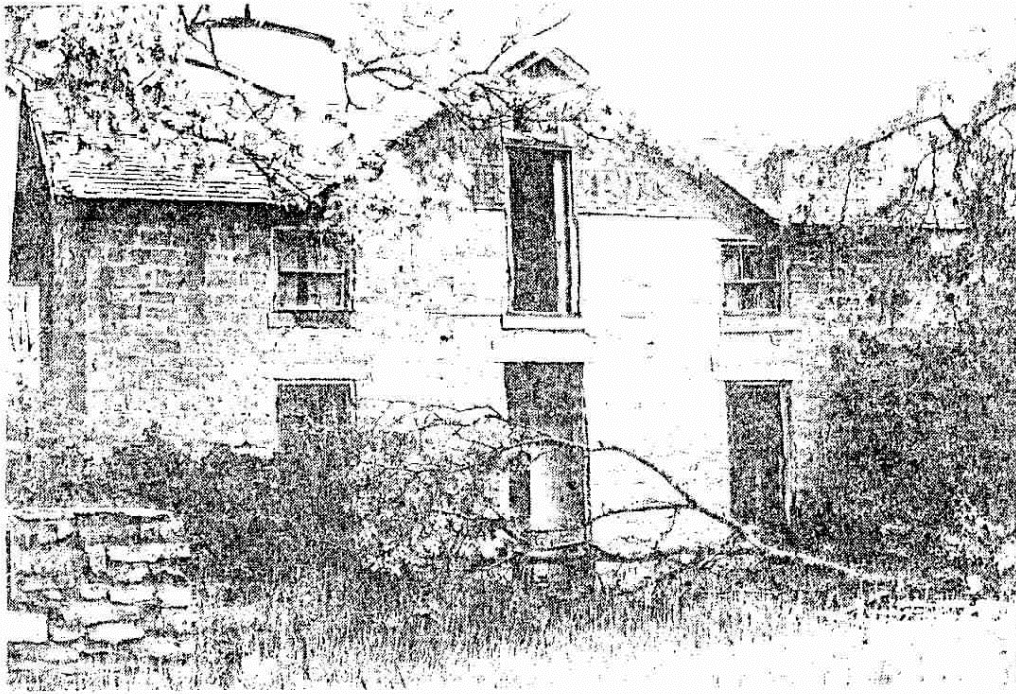


Figure 6: Lane-Duncan Stable / 1132 W 11<sup>th</sup> Street, Lawrence, Douglas County, KS  
Aerial View, Source: Bing.com Accessed January 4, 2011

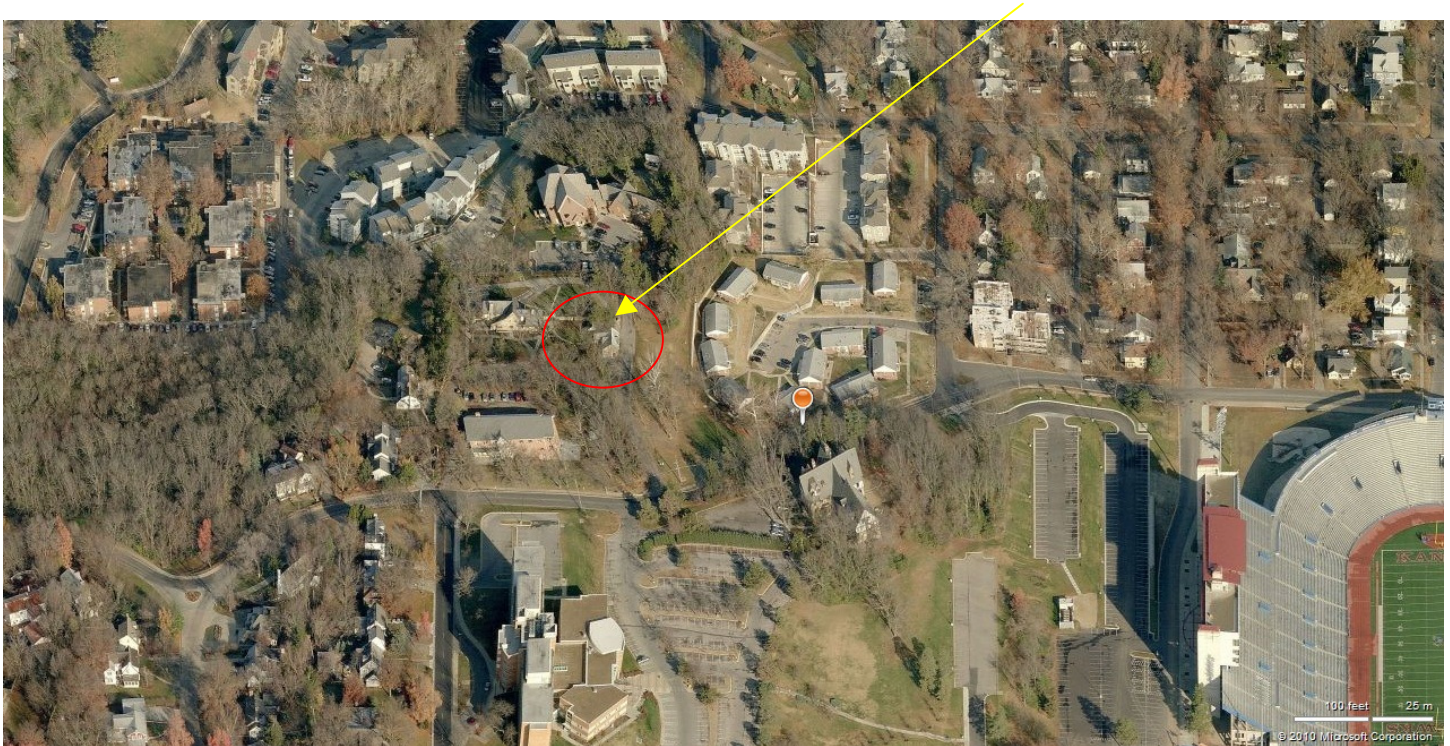


Figure 7 (below): Lane-Duncan Stable / 1132 W 11<sup>th</sup> Street, Lawrence, Douglas County, KS  
South (side) and east (front) elevations, photo taken 1-8-2011.



Figure 8 (below): Lane-Duncan Stable / 1132 W 11<sup>th</sup> Street, Lawrence, Douglas County  
Front, east-facing elevation, photo taken 1-8-2011. Note: Central 2<sup>nd</sup>-story window opening has been shortened



Figure 9 (below): Lane-Duncan Stable / 1132 W 11<sup>th</sup> Street, Lawrence, Douglas County  
East (front) and north (side) elevations, photo taken 1-8-2011.



Figure 10: Lane-Duncan Stable / 1132 W 11<sup>th</sup> Street, Lawrence, Douglas County  
Side, north-facing elevation, photo taken October 27, 2010



Figure 11: Lane-Duncan Stable / 1132 W 11<sup>th</sup> Street, Lawrence, Douglas County  
Rear, west-facing elevation, photo taken 1-8-2011.



Figure 13: Lane-Duncan Stable / 1132 W 11<sup>th</sup> Street, Lawrence, Douglas County  
Interior, center window on second floor of east elevation, photo taken October 27, 2010.



Figure 14: Lane-Duncan Stable / 1132 W 11<sup>th</sup> Street, Lawrence, Douglas County  
Interior, typical interior view, photo taken October 27, 2010.

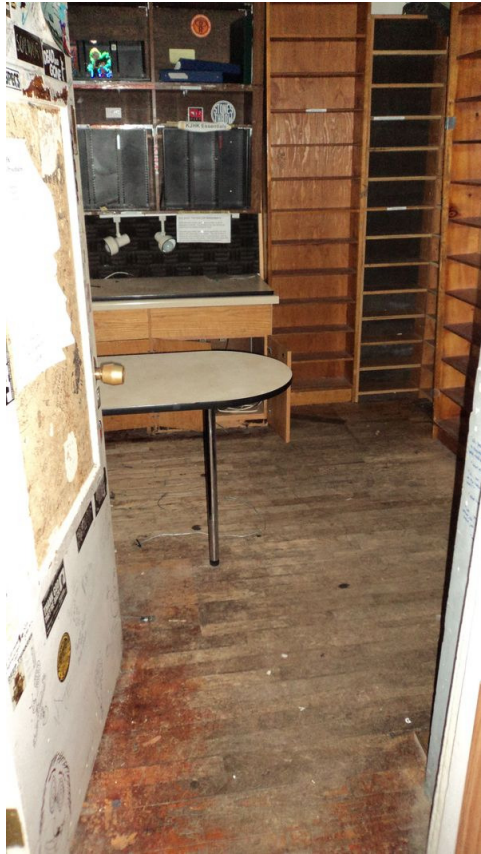


Figure 15: Lane-Duncan Stable / 1132 W 11<sup>th</sup> Street, Lawrence, Douglas County  
Interior, attic space above second-floor dropped ceiling, photo taken October 27, 2010





Figure 16: Lane-Duncan Stable / 1132 W 11<sup>th</sup> Street, Lawrence, Douglas County / Interior, attic space above second-floor dropped ceiling, photo taken October 27, 2010

Figure 17: Lane-Duncan Stable / 1132 W 11<sup>th</sup> Street, Lawrence, Douglas County  
Interior, attic space above second-floor dropped ceiling, photo taken October 27, 2010

