

RECEIVED

JUL 23 2015

City County Planning Office
Lawrence, Kansas



City of Lawrence
Douglas County
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Pre-Application Meeting Required
Planner _____
Date _____
Application Number _____
L- _____
Date Received _____

6 East 6th St.
P.O. Box 708
Lawrence, KS 66044

www.lawrenceks.org/pds

Phone 785-832-3150
Tdd 785-832-3205
Fax 785-832-3160

**APPLICATION FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION IN
THE LAWRENCE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

1. Property Nomination Information

Historic Property Name:	Fuller House
Property Address:	1005 Sunset Dr.
City, State, Zip Code:	Lawrence, Kansas 66044
Legal Description:	Doeland Addition, A Replat Of Part Of Lot 1, Block 10
	Hillcrest Addition, Lot 1

2. Applicant Information

Name:	Steve and Lynn Scannell c/o Lindsay Crick
Street Address:	4241 Briarwood Dr. Apt B3
City, State, Zip Code:	Lawrence, Kansas 66049
Home Phone:	513-257-4892
Work Phone:	
Email Address:	lindsaycrick@gmail.com

3. Owner Information

Name:	Steve and Lynn Scannell
Street Address:	1005 Sunset Dr.
City, State, Zip Code:	Lawrence, Kansas 66044
Home Phone:	(785) 843-5421
Work Phone:	
Email Address:	sscannell@ku.edu

Is this an owner initiated nomination?: Yes No

If not, has the owner been notified by the applicant of this nomination?: Yes No

If sponsored by an organization:

Organization Name: Lawrence Preservation Alliance

Organization Address: PO Box 1073

Organization City, State, Zip Code: Lawrence, Kansas 66044

4. **This property is being nominated for its:**
Historic Significance:
Architectural Significance:
Association with an Important Local, State or National individual or event:

5. **Historic Background Information**

Date Built: 1863 - 1864	Estimated Documented <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Source: State Register Nomination	Comments: See attached
Date of Building Alterations or Additions: ca. 1864-1880 1970, 1990s	Estimated Documented <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Source: State Register Nomination	Comments: See attached

Description of Building Additions or Alterations:

Original Owner: Ferdinand Fuller	Source: State Register Nomination
Original Builder or Architect: Ferdinand Fuller	Source: State Register Nomination
Original Use: Residence	Source: State Register Nomination

6. **Architectural Significance**

The Fuller House is architecturally significant as one of the oldest surviving wood-framed structures in Lawrence, and it is a good example of a National Folk Residence.

See attached nomination for more information.

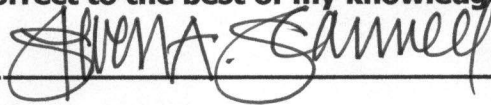
7. **Historic Significance**

The Fuller House was designed and constructed by Ferdinand Fuller, the first architect in the City of Lawrence and possibly the first in the state of Kansas. Fuller was a member of the first party sent west by the New England Emigrant Aid Company to settle the Kansas Territory and support the free-state cause.

See attached nomination for more information.

8. **Authorization and Certification**

I, the undersigned do hereby have the legal authority to submit this nomination and I certify that the information provided on this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature:  **Date:** July 2, 2015

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____



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 Fuller House

other names/site number 045-383

2. Location

street & number 1005 Sunset Drive

N/A

not for publication

city or town Lawrence

N/A

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.

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.)

- private
 public - Local
 public - State
 public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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 National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: National Folk Residence

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Foundation: STONE: Limestone

Walls: WOOD

ASBESTOS: Transite shingles

Roof: ASPHALT

Other: CONCRETE

BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the current physical appearance of the property.)

Summary Paragraph (Briefly describe the overall characteristics of the property and its location, setting, and size.)

The Fuller House is located atop the ridge of the highest hill directly west of downtown Lawrence, Kansas. When first built in 1864, it would have had a panoramic view of the developing city and the Kansas River valley below. It was located roughly a mile outside of the original city limits, above a wooded ravine and bounded by grasslands and pastures to the south and west. It is currently surrounded by a twentieth century, single-family residential neighborhood which border the University of Kansas (KU) campus.

The Fuller House is a two-story farmhouse in the National Folk Residence / Gable-Front style, with a gabled roof with a central brick chimney, shed-roofed front and back porches and a limestone cellar and crawlspace foundation. Many of the windows are original and feature a dentil trim along their top edge, which is repeated along the roof eaves, as the structure's only note of ornamentation. All of the interior pine floors are original, as are the interior four-panel doors, door hardware, stained walnut trim, front stair and brick chimney / fireplace. A non-contributing one-story addition is located on the south side, at the rear, which is entered via an attached contemporary deck. A non-contributing free-standing two-car garage is visually separate, south of the house.

The lot on which the house sits is oversized. It is approximately two lots wide and 25' deeper than a standard lot. The front of the house is framed by very mature, tall and broad native cedar trees, which conceal most of the rear addition and garage. Equally mature and taller native walnut trees border the house on each side. Locally, the house is known for the

established clematis and heirloom roses that cover a three-board fence surrounding three sides of the property, and for the 12' high lilac and Rose of Sharon hedges which partially conceal the garage.

The Fuller House is significant because its original owner and designer was Ferdinand Fuller, who was an influential founding father of the city and an active free-state supporter who significantly contributed to the cause of freedom during the "Bleeding Kansas" era (see figure 1). Fuller was also the first architect in the city and possibly the state, who designed many significant buildings in early Lawrence, and who designed the first building to house the newly-established University of Kansas. The Fuller House is also significant because it is one of the oldest surviving wood-framed structures in the city, has retained significant integrity from its original design and construction, and was built in close proximity to other significant historic sites.

Narrative Description (Provide a detailed description of the building's exterior, interior, and any associated buildings on the property. Note any historic features, materials, and changes to the building/property.)

Property Claim / Date of Construction

Ferdinand Fuller first arrived in Douglas County, Kansas on Tuesday August 1, 1854 as one of the 29 men in the first party of settlers sent west by the New England Emigrant Aid Society. According to a letter written by one of the men in that first party, B.R.Knapp, as related in William Cutler's *History of Kansas*:

"On Wednesday, the second day of August, we went to work setting our claims to the lands, and preparing for a permanent settlement. The proper and legal manner of making land claims is as follows: After pacing off a half mile square, we drive down a stake at each of the four corners; on one of the stakes we write: 'I claim 160 acres of the lands within the aforesaid bounds, from the date of the claim'."

The first entry in the Fuller House deed reads "PREEMPTION - The South Half of the Northwest Quarter of Section 36, Township 12, Range 19 was preempted by Ferdinand Fuller, as appears from a list of entries on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Douglas County, Kansas" (see figures 2 & 3). Although no date is given for the preemption and nearly all of the early written records were destroyed in Quantrill's Raid in August 1863, we can estimate the date that he first claimed this property as his own. In Louise Barry's article "The Emigrant Aid Company Parties of 1854", one of the other settlers identified as "Charlestown" in that first group wrote:

"Although the weather continued intensely warm, parties went out to secure claims in the neighborhood, and within three days each individual had contented himself with his prescribed 160 acres, whether of upland or lowland, timber or prairie."

Cutler's history further indicated that all claims had been completed within five days from their arrival. From these accounts, we can safely conclude that Ferdinand Fuller claimed this property between August 1, 1854 and August 6, 1854, when the original party of settlers had completed staking their claims to land. It is interesting to note that Fuller would have travelled on a basically level path from the pioneers' original campsite on the northeast bluff of Mount Oread, along the crest of the hills which would later become the center of the University of Kansas (KU) campus, to reach this property.

It is easy to understand why Fuller selected this property, when one reads the following account provided in the Rev. Richard Cordley's 1895 book *A History of Lawrence* relating comments made by Dr. Charles Robinson. Robinson was selected to lead this first party of emigrants to Lawrence, and had previously traveled a path similar to Fuller's along the top of Mount Oread when he passed through the area on his way to California during the 1849 gold rush.

"In going to California, [Dr. Robinson] went by what was afterwards known as the "California Road." This road began at Westport, crossed the Wakarusa beyond Franklin, and wound up the spur of the hill just southeast of the state university. It then passed along the high prairie which divides the valley of the Kansas river from that of the Wakarusa. Dr. Robinson and his party climbed the hill along this spur, and looked off over what was afterwards the site of Lawrence. They marked the beauty of the spot and the magnificence of the view."

The 1857 map created by J. Cooper Stuck shows the name "Wilder" on the entire northwest quarter of Section 36, which is in conflict with the Fuller House deed and other available information. Wilder is shown in the 1873 map of Lawrence by F.W. Beers to be the owner of 22 acres in the southeast corner of the NW quarter of Section 36, immediately east of Fuller's 40 acres and just south of what is now 9th Street. Fuller was also shown on the Beers 1873 map and on the Everts 1887 map to own at least two separate parcels of land in the north half of the NW quarter of Section 36, north of what is now 9th Street. The owners of the property at 819 Avalon, north of 9th Street, also have a deed which shows Ferdinand Fuller as the initial owner, first by preemption and then by Bounty Grant from President Lincoln, similar to the Fuller House.

From a review of all of the maps and deeds available, it appears that Ferdinand Fuller was the person who first claimed the land, and then sold parcels of it to Wilder and others, including stone mason Pat Mugan, who was also listed as an owner on the deed to 819 Avalon. Mugan is believed to have built the limestone house at 819 Avalon Road and may have been its first occupant, although Fuller's name appears first on that deed.

Several previous owners of the Fuller House have relayed to each other the belief that it was built in the 1850's, but no evidence has been found to support that claim. It is likely that the first structure built on this property in the late-1850's was a temporary log or shake cabin, similar to those shown in the first renderings of the city and recounted in B.R. Knapp's letter (see figure 4). Cutler also notes that "the delay in getting the saw mill in operation ... kept nearly all of the settlers in log or shake houses through the first winter".

The Fuller House date of construction can be estimated based on other evidence. During a circa 1970-1980 kitchen remodeling, the Doemland family found several newspapers stuffed into the stud spaces, behind the original wood lath and plaster wall surface, and adjacent to the brick chimney. Those newspapers were all dated November 1863 (see figures 5 & 6), providing compelling evidence that the house was nearing completion at that time, as the studs would have been in-place and the wood lath and plaster walls would have been underway. Its construction was probably begun in the fall of 1863, around the same time that the neighboring Windmill was under construction, and it was probably completed in 1864.

Historic Site Features

The original preemption claim would have been for 160 acres, as previously noted. The deed indicates that an 80-acre parcel was officially granted to Ferdinand Fuller by President Abraham Lincoln on September 15, 1864, after it was assigned to Fuller by the surviving relatives of a veteran of the War of 1812.

The property apparently remained an 80-acre parcel from 1864 to 1883, when 40 acres were sold to Andrew Hetrick. Ferdinand Fuller's wife Martha re-purchased those 40 acres in 1889, and the property was willed to Arthur and Edna Fuller in 1894. Edna Fuller sold it off in several smaller parcels in 1918, at which time it approximated the current property size. Small segments of that parcel were sold in 1959 to adjacent property owners, soon after the Hillcrest Subdivision was established, at which time the property assumed its current size of just under one-half acre.

The current lot is over-sized and extends 25' deeper and wider than a standard lot, since the Hillcrest Subdivision was built around this property and had to adjust to the house location. The rear property line is only 12' from the back porch.

The house is surrounded by fully mature native trees. Two clusters of very mature cedar trees frame the front of the house on each side, with a 30' wide spread and a height of 50' or more. Equally mature and taller native walnut trees border the house on each side, and unusually tall mulberry trees are located along the back fence.

An existing cistern remains near the northwest corner of the house, and is still functional. It has a circular precast concrete lid, with a 10' interior depth and a 10' cylindrical diameter. The cistern walls are either jumbo brick or block, with a parged plaster interior finish, which is covered with an asphaltic mastic waterproofing material. One section of the plaster has pulled away from the substrate near the top NW side, but the cistern appears to still hold water well. No pump, manual or otherwise, is currently installed, but the piping is in-place for it. The current owners plan to use the cistern as a gray water source to water gardens and planting beds. The age of the cistern is undetermined.

Large slabs and smaller pieces of slate that may have been historic sidewalk or landing paving materials were found near the front porch landing and scattered throughout the yard. The current owners collected them and created a stepping stone path from the garage to the rebuilt deck in 2010.

Non-Historic Site Features

A free-standing two-car garage and asphalt driveway were built in the fall of 1987. An 8' wide x 10' long tool shed was built behind the garage (west) and 5' from the property lines by the present owners in 2009. The tool shed has a gabled roof that matches the slope of the house and garage, and is oriented to match them as well, although the materials and colors of the shed do not match.

An existing wood, three-rail fence with interior-mounted rectangular wire mesh surrounds the property on the front and both sides. The west fence section was badly deteriorated and was replaced in November 2009 with a 6' high, 1x6 pressure-treated dog-eared-board privacy fence.

A new sidewalk was installed from the street to the front door in the fall of 2010 to replace a narrow deteriorated concrete sidewalk. The new sidewalk was built using recycled solid jumbo bricks (4"x4"x8" actual size) laid on a compacted fine gravel and sand bed. Most of the bricks came from demolished structures in Topeka, Kansas and most are embossed "Capitol City", "Standard" or "Fort Scott", although the majority of bricks were laid with the lettering facing down, and with the plain side up.

Residence - Exterior Features & Alterations

The building is a two-story National Folk Residence, Gable-Front farm house, which was built in two early phases, and then received a more contemporary addition. The original structure was built in 1863 to 1864 and is roughly 24' x 24' in plan dimension, with a 6:12 pitch gabled roof and a central red brick chimney. An addition was built sometime between 1864 and 1880, based on the fact that it is clearly shown in the 1880 Morse bird's eye view of Lawrence, just beyond the Old Windmill (see figure 7). It is obviously an addition, given the fact that it is placed on a crawlspace foundation that doesn't match the original stone cellar foundation, and the unadorned windows and other construction details don't match the original 1864 structure.

The original limestone cellar and crawlspace foundations remain exposed to view and unaltered in appearance. Poorly executed pre-mixed gray mortar patches are being removed and the current owners are tuckpointing the eroded or cracked mortar joints with custom-mixed mortar in the historic ratios of Portland cement, lime and sand recommended by the Kansas State Historical Society, and which also uses an integral tinting agent and coarse sand to match the appearance of the historic mortar.

Both the original 1860-era structure and the 1870-era addition appear to have originally been clad with narrow 4" high wood lap siding, as shown in a 1915 White family photograph given to the Doemland family by Karl White (see figure 8). This narrow lap siding still exists beneath the currently installed asbestos transite shingle siding, and was visible from inside the building during the 2009 second floor remodeling, although it has oxidized severely and is black from age and moisture. The current owners don't plan to remove the transite shingles, given the cost to abate them and questions about what sort of replacement siding would be appropriate, since the original siding doesn't appear to be salvageable.

The front porch faces east. When first built, the house had a relatively unobstructed view of downtown Lawrence and the river valley on the left, the historic windmill in the center and North College on Mount Oread to the right, similar to the view in an 1890-era winter photograph looking east from near 9th and Sunset (see figure 9). A cast iron hurricane lamp and a porcelain knob pull-type doorbell remain mounted on the left jamb of the front door, and appear to be historic features.

Windows are double-hung and are original on the front elevation, with the wavy, air-bubbled glass typical of that era, and simple construction details and hardware. The original 1860-era structure's windows have a dentil pattern trim along the head, whereas windows in the 1870-era addition do not. Functioning window shutters are visible in the aforementioned 1915 Karl White photo, but are no longer installed.

The gabled roof would have originally been wood shingles, but is currently clad with dimensional asphalt shingles installed in 2004. New gutters and downspouts were installed on all sides of the house in 2009. A 14" diameter "Sun Tube" skylight was installed in 2009 to provide natural light above the front stair up to the second floor.

A roof hatch provides access to the gabled roof near the brick chimney. The hatch cover is seamed sheet metal over a wood framework. The metal may be zinc sheet metal, and is now coated with light film of oxidation. The wood frame and boards beneath it are blackened from age and moisture. It is possible all materials are original, based on appearance and construction details (see figure 10).

Although no longer present, Karl White wrote in his 1965 letter about several structures that used to be present on the site, which are worth noting for the record. He indicated "there was a coal, feed and wood shed immediately west of the house, about 15 feet from it. West of the shed stood the typical Chic Sales Three-Holer [slang from the Great Depression-era for an outhouse] with crescent and Sears Roebuck catalogue hanging on the wall. The part stone and wood barn was located about one and one-half blocks south of the house ~ pasture between. The flimsy chicken house was about 100 to 150 feet south west of the house."

The front and back porches were reconstructed and a front porch swing was installed by the Doemlands during the early 1990s. Stair treads and tongue-and-groove decking boards have been replaced recently, but more repairs are needed.

A family room addition was built in 1970 on the south side of the 1870-era addition, and is clad in 8" cedar lap siding. A white thermoplastic (TPO) roof membrane was installed on the flat roof over this addition in 2009 to replace the failing

asphalt built-up roofing system. Tapered insulation was installed beneath the TPO roof membrane, to offset the 1 ½" +/- sag in the flat wood rafters and to provide some positive slope drainage to the gutters on all sides.

Karl White noted in his 1965 letter that the south windows of the original house were blown out by a tornado that narrowly missed the house in the early 1900s. Dan Fitzgerald has documented all of the major Kansas tornados from 1854 to 2008, and diagrammed a major tornado that passed through Lawrence on April 12, 1911, on a line that would have taken it very close to the Fuller House, so this is their likely date of replacement (see figure 11). At that time, three of the single windows visible in the 1915 Karl White photo on the original structure's south elevation were replaced with paired windows. Only the upper right single window was retained. Mill-finished aluminum storm windows are installed on all of the non-historic windows to improve their thermal performance, though they are in poor condition and need to be replaced.

Residence - Interior Features

A small entry foyer leads directly into the kitchen ahead, which is believed to have originally been a parlor. The living room is to the left of the entry foyer. An L-shaped stair with original walnut treads, risers and stringers goes up to the right, with triangular winders at the corner, and then continues straight up to the second floor. A china knob pull-type doorbell, which actuates a curled steel spring-mounted bell mounted within the foyer, appears to be original, as does a cast iron hurricane oil lamp, which served as the front porch light.

The kitchen features an original brick fireplace, which is no longer functional, and the original door to the stone cellar. Original recessed shelves remain on the west (right) side of the fireplace, but the trim and shelves are now painted. The original recessed shelves still remain in the wall on the east (left) side of the fireplace, but are no longer visible. They have been concealed over the years by an accumulation of ductwork, piping and wiring that was installed alongside the chimney, from the basement to the second floor and attic. Those mechanical/electrical components were hidden from view entirely by new shelving installed in 2009. However, some of the early wallpaper was discovered while the new shelving was being installed. The pantry walls were left unpainted, so the wallpaper could remain visible.

Passageways from both the living room and the kitchen lead into a dining room, which occupies the first floor of the 1870-era addition. A small closet in the northwest corner of the dining room appears to be original, and Karl White noted in his 1965 letter that it housed a walnut gem cabinet at one time. In the floor adjacent to the west wall, a walnut-trimmed recessed slate hearth marks the location of the original rear fireplace, which was served by the non-demolished second chimney visible on the left edge of the 1915 White photograph (see figure 8). Rubble from the demolished brick chimney remains within the crawlspace.

To the left (south side) of the dining room is a door into the 1987 family room addition. A short hallway leads straight ahead to the back porch on the west side of the house, with a 1990s-era bathroom / laundry room off to the right, which is believed to have originally been the 'cooking porch', or back kitchen. The second floor can be reached by a narrow back stairway up from the bathroom / laundry room. The back stair has been called "the maid's stair" by previous owners, and it is possible that it originally served that function or something similar, as a means of access directly to the original cooking / kitchen area. This theory is further supported by the proximity of this area to the cistern, which is located immediately adjacent to the NW corner of the house, roughly 20' from this area. The cistern may have been located here so that water could be piped to a hand pump in the kitchen, similar to other farmhouses of that period.

Heartwood pine floors (2 ¼" wide boards) are original, with square nails, throughout the first floor and in the original second floor hallway. Common pine floors (5 ½" wide boards) are also original, with square nails, in all of the upstairs bedrooms. All of the wood floors were carefully re-finished in 2009, with minimal sanding due to their age and already-reduced thickness. Many of the floors are not level, most notably in the dining room. It is uncertain if this area had some early settlement, which may be ongoing, or if it was largely built this way, but the dining room floor slopes up diagonally from the SE to the NW corner by 3 ½" or more. This slope is mirrored in the second floor space above the dining room.

Also contributing to the history of the house are the patches in the floors, where heating stove flues and forced air duct penetrations used to occur. In the living room, a large 34"-square patch trimmed with walnut indicates the location of an earlier floor furnace. The cast iron grate for it, with the name "CALORIC" cast into it, remains stored in the cellar. On the second floor, round patches in the floors and walls indicates the locations of stove pipes that served the small heating stoves that would have been installed in each room.

Most of the walnut base and trim in the contributing portions of the structure appear to be original. An attic access hatch built with solid walnut boards and trim is located in the second floor hallway ceiling and appears to be original, as do the pine floor boards, which are fastened with square nails to ceiling joists to form an attic floor, now covered by blanket and blown insulation. The Doemland children reported playing in the attic, and looking out the original windows on each end.

The house was framed with rough-sawn oak studs and balloon framing. Studs and joists are full dimension lumber, with sawmarks and bark remaining on most members, apparently locally-produced. Many of the first floor joists were mortised into the center beam, as can be seen in the cellar (see figure 12). Interior trim on doors and windows, the front winding stairway and much of the wall base are original, stained walnut. Most of the interior doors are historic and appear to be original four-panel doors with original hardware (hinges and doorknobs).

The original oak lumber framing remains throughout the house. Some of the studs were sanded and varnished as the sides of recessed shelving in the kitchen, making the oak grain clearly visible (see figure 13). The oak framing lumber has oxidized and hardened over time, such that modern nails cannot be driven into it without first drilling a pilot hole. Some of the removed studs, with embedded square nails, were retained as historic elements during the 2009 remodeling.

During the second floor interior remodeling in 2009, the balloon-framing, diagonal bracing and square nails were exposed to view and unique details of construction were photographically documented. Kerfed vertical joints were used to extend the wall framing to a uniform top plate elevation, to accommodate non-uniform lengths of lumber (see figure 14). The lumber may have been locally grown and cut at the original sawmill which was established northeast of downtown Lawrence in December 1854, adjacent to the Kansas River, or at one of several sawmills established later. The rough saw marks, bark remnants and uneven dressed dimensions support this. All of the lumber is full-dimension, but finished dimensions vary quite a bit. Stud and joist spacing varies from roughly 13" to 16" on center. Studs are mainly 2" x 4" sizes, and floor joists, ceiling joists and roof rafters are typically 2" x 6", though some joist and beam members are 4" wide. Actual finished lumber face dimensions vary by a 1/2" plus-or-minus tolerance in the Fuller House.

The original circa-1864 structure sits on a native limestone cellar / foundation. The circa-1870 addition sits on a native limestone foundation and crawlspace. The limestone and mortar used in the crawlspace foundation are a close but not exact match to the original stone cellar / foundation. In the stone cellar, the wood casing / door frame and one side of the original drop-bar door latch still exist, with wood blocking / anchors laced into the stone of the original cellar walls.

The stone foundations were solidly built, and the basement has exhibit remarkably little movement over the past 150 years. Several architects, engineers and masons who have examined the stone foundations have all remarked that they are in unusually good condition, especially for their extended age. A few settlement cracks with up to 1/2" gaps were found when the home was purchased in 2009, but were limited in number and severity.

On the second floor, the original east structure had three bedrooms and a bathroom organized around a short hallway. At some point after the west addition was built, a drywall and wood stud partition was built to create a hallway back to the west addition. At the far west end of the second floor, a small bedroom / storage room is located on the north side of a winding hallway in the right-rear corner of the house. A small bathroom is located opposite it, in the southwest corner of the second floor. An uncommonly narrow (17" wide) hallway leads to the 24" wide back stair and down to the first floor.

The second floor of the circa-1870 addition was remodeled in 2009 to create a home office area and in doing so, was actually restored to a condition approximating the original construction. Between 1964 and 1966, the Doemlands built a hallway through this room to create two narrow bedrooms on each side. The walls were covered with plywood paneling and the ceiling with painted drywall. They removed that hallway during a later remodel, to restore this room to one contiguous space, but owner-built closets remained in diagonally-opposite corners of the room, leaving an awkward Z-shape. In 2009, the Scannells removed the closets, paneling and drywall, and found the walls and ceilings had originally been covered with tongue-and-groove boards.

The most exciting discovery during the 2009 remodeling was that the east wall of this room was sheathed with packing crate boards which were stenciled with text indicating it had been a shipment from the "E.H. Sargent Co." in Chicago for "Chemists Supplies" to "Chemistry, University of Kansas", and noting them as "Fragile", "Made in Sweden", "Glass", "Keep Dry" and "In Bond From Chicago" (see photograph #21, and figure 15).¹

Changes to the Interior

A family room addition was completed in April 1970 on the south side of the 1870-era addition. It sits on a full-basement concrete foundation that replaced an exterior porch and removed an exterior stair which went down along the south side of the house to the original stone cellar's exterior door.

¹ No documentation has yet been found to confirm this, but it is possible that this was from a shipment that would have gone to E.H.S. Bailey, who was a professor and Chair of KU's Chemistry Department during the period from 1883 to 1933. Bailey was a significant person in local, state and national history, who helped to discover the element helium and who educated many other influential chemists. Bailey's home at 1101 Ohio Street in Lawrence is in the Register of Historic Kansas Places, and Bailey Hall on the KU campus, which is named for him and housed the Chemistry Department for many years, is in the National Register of Historic Places.

The kitchen was remodeled several times over the years. The first remodel apparently converted it from a parlor to a kitchen. Later remodels installed the current kitchen cabinets, probably in the 1930's or 1940's. Newer owner-built cabinets and countertops were installed by the Doemlands in the 1960s or 1970s. The original common pine floors in the kitchen were stenciled by Pat Doemland in the 1960s, who also painted grapevine stencils on the glass sidelight windows on each side of the front door. A later remodel covered the pine floor with a white oak floor, probably in the 1990s. A wooden hearth box with a hinged lid is believed to be non-original in front of the fireplace.

In 2009, the Scannells remodeled the second floor to create livable, reasonably-sized rooms and to remove clutter. A master bedroom was created by removing the wall between the two bedrooms on the south side. Historic features were photographically documented as uncovered, including several layers of wallpaper (see figure 16). New walls and doors were built to create a walk-in closet and a dressing / vanity area. An existing four panel door, hardware and walnut trim were moved from the original bathroom entrance off the second floor hallway, to become the entrance to the new master bathroom off the dressing / vanity area, where a new toilet and whirlpool bathtub were installed, along with a custom-built tiled shower enclosure. All of the new door and window trim was shaped to match the profiles of the original stained walnut trim, but all of the new trim was painted to distinguish it from the original materials. Other new materials were selected to complement the existing materials, but so they are also easily distinguishable from them.

Also in 2009, the existing four-panel door and frame/trim that led into the SW bedroom was reversed, to create a new closet off the hallway where the bedroom's recessed entry had been located, alongside the chimney. The upstairs hallway and stairway walls were covered with plywood paneling in the 1960s. In 2009, the paneling joints were filled with joint compound to create a smooth wall surface, and those walls were painted white to match the appearance of the other walls.

The upstairs bathroom at the rear of the house was remodeled in the 1980s or 1990s to install a shower stall, at which time the upstairs back hallway was reduced from a standard 3' +/- width to a 17" width that requires most adults to turn sideways to pass by. In 2009, an old cast iron corner sink with separate hot and cold faucets, which was rusted through, was removed and replaced with a small pedestal sink. At the same time, the linoleum floor was replaced with simple white 2x2 octagon and square pattern ceramic tiles.

In the second floor room of the circa-1870 addition, a new insulated-glass casement window was installed to replace an existing deteriorated hollow-core door and storm door that had been cut down to fit the 4'6" high opening where a window had been before the 1970 family room addition was added. The window was ordered with muntins that match the appearance of the original double-hung windows, for compatibility with them.

A new energy-efficient gas furnace and central air conditioning system were installed in 2008. The intake and exhaust air to this system was re-installed correctly in 2009, and new ductwork was installed within the attic to better serve the upstairs rooms. At the same time in 2009, the remnants of a 1980-era solar hot water HVAC heating system were removed, including a tangle of ductwork and heating coils in the attic (see figure 17), and a nearly-rusted-through 300-gallon water tank in the basement. Also removed as part of this effort were flexible insulated 8" diameter ducts which were installed in the corners of most of the second floor closets, in order to extend to ceiling or wall registers in the first floor rooms. All of the solar heating system's wall and ceiling registers were removed, and walls and ceilings were patched to restore their original appearance.

A new 200 amp main electrical panel was installed in 2009 to replace an owner-installed, overloaded system and original knob and tube / exposed wire circuits were removed and replaced with code-compliant components at the same time. A new 100 amp sub-panel was installed in a second floor hallway wall to serve the remodeled areas in 2009. Light fixtures, many of them pull-cord, were also replaced throughout the house at that time. A whole-house attic fan was installed in 2009, and at least 19" of blown cellulose insulation was installed in the attic to bring it up to current code.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register 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.)

Criterion B: Exploration/Settlement

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1854 – 1886

Significant Dates

c. August 6, 1854 (date of initial property claim)

November 30, 1863 (date of found newspapers)

March 11, 1886 (date of Fuller death)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Fuller, Ferdinand

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Fuller, Ferdinand

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is based upon the dates between which Ferdinand Fuller first acquired ownership of this property, beginning on approximately August 6, 1854 when it is believed he staked his claim to it, and ending with his death on March 11, 1886.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph *(Provide a summary paragraph that notes under what criteria the property is nominated.)*

The Fuller House is being nominated for the Register of Historic Kansas Places under Criterion B for its association with Ferdinand Fuller, one of the pioneer founders of the City of Lawrence, a staunch abolitionist who helped further the cause of freedom in the State of Kansas, and one of the first architects in the state, who played a significant role in the development of Lawrence and the University of Kansas. It is also being nominated under Criterion C as one of the oldest surviving examples of wood-framed National Folk residential architecture in Lawrence.

Narrative Statement of Significance *(Provide a brief history of the property and justify why this property is significant.)*

Chronological History of the Property

The land upon which the Fuller House is built was preempted by Ferdinand Fuller in August 1854, when the original 29 settlers completed staking their claims to the 160 acres each was entitled to receive under the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

The deed notes that Fuller was officially given title to 80 acres by President Abraham Lincoln on September 15, 1864, which was the south half of the NW Quarter of Section 36. This parcel would be bounded in the present day by 9th Street on the north, Harvard Street on the south, Iowa Street on the west and a line running due south from the point where Emery Street intersects 9th Street.

It is believed that Fuller began construction of this house in 1863, completing it in 1864, based on the evidence of newspapers dated November 1863 that were found within the stud spaces of the structure. An addition was built sometime between 1864 and 1880, based on the fact that it is clearly shown in the 1880 Morse bird's eye view of Lawrence, just beyond the Old Windmill (see figure 7).

The original 80-acre parcel included the land upon which the Old Windmill was built beginning in 1863, southwest of what is now the intersection of 9th and Emery Streets. Early maps show that parcel of land being owned by Wilder or Palm, so it is reasonable to assume that Fuller sold off the east half of the south half of the NW Quarter of Section 36 sometime between 1854 and 1863, as an unrecorded transaction prior to Fuller receiving the official deed to the property. At that time, the eastern boundary of this property was a slightly diagonal north-south line that appears to have roughly followed the creek bed or ravine centerline, which is approximately the same line as present-day Avalon Street.

In September 1883 Fuller sold 40 acres to Andrew Hetrick. Hetrick sold those 40 acres to Sarah MacMahon, who sold them back to the then-widowed Martha Fuller in March 1889 (see figure 3 for a table listing all of the property's owners).

Martha Fuller sold 40 acres to her son, Arthur N. Fuller, in March 1894. The property then passed to wife Edna Fuller upon Arthur's death in March 1906. Edna Fuller sold smaller parcels of the property to multiple buyers in April 1918, with the parcel containing the Fuller House being sold to Keturah Thurman. The property at that time had been owned by the Fuller family for 58 years total.

It is worth noting that Keturah Thurman was a woman, and interesting that one woman sold the land to another woman, rather than to her husband, since this was the era of the Women's Rights movement. Keturah Thurman and her husband, O.P.M. Thurman, sold the Fuller House to E.A. White in August 1919.

The White ownership is noteworthy for several reasons. Karl White wrote in a 1965 letter that his family lived in the house from 1905 to 1918, at which time World War I scattered many of them. Though his memory may have been faulty on exact dates, this implies that the White family probably rented the house from 1905 or 1906 until they purchased it in 1919. The Whites then owned it until May 1944, when widow Ella Howell White sold it to Ledrue and Helen Carter.

There are several other items of interest related to the White ownership of this house. One is a Karl White photograph which is dated 1915 and which clearly shows the architectural character of the house at that time (see figure 8). It also shows an early biplane which the White brothers built with Lawrence (also known as Larry, or Malcolm) M. Allison. Allison was an early pioneer in the field of aviation, who went on to found an airplane manufacturing company. The Whites apparently lived at the Fuller House for 38 years, including the years it appears they rented the house from the Thurmans.

The Carters owned the house from 1944 to July 1959, at which time it was sold in quick succession to two other owners. Harvey and Patricia Doemland purchased it in June 1964. Harvey was a professor of electrical engineering at KU, and personally built many of the improvements to it, in order to accommodate their five children and modernize several aspects of the house. The Doemlands owned the Fuller House for 45 years.

The Doemland family sold it in March 2009 to the current owners, Steve and Lynn Scannell. As a point of interest, the house built by the first architect in Lawrence, who designed KU's first building, is now owned by another architect -- Steve works at the University of Kansas as an architect in the Office of Design and Construction Management, and Lynn is a graphic designer who works in the upstairs home office in the 1870 addition.

Criterion B – Significant Person

The Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed on May 25, 1854. It opened the Kansas Territory to settlement, and gave the citizens of that territory the right to determine if Kansas would join the Union as a free state or as a slave state. In order to ensure that the citizens would vote in favor of free-state status for the territory, men like Eli Thayer and Amos Lawrence in Massachusetts banded together to support and assist the emigration to Kansas of persons who supported the anti-slavery movement.

Ferdinand Fuller was one of the 29 men in the first party sent west by the New England Emigrant Aid Company of Massachusetts to settle the Kansas Territory and to support the free-state cause. Fuller was one of the founding fathers of Lawrence and played a key role in establishing the city and supporting the cause of freedom.

That first party of emigrants left Boston, Massachusetts on July 17, 1854 and arrived in Lawrence on August 1, 1854. The emigrants spent their first night camped in tents on what is now Mount Oread, on the bluff overlooking the river valley, near the future site of KU's first building. Fuller is credited by historian William Cutler with coining the term "Mount Oread", the name for the hill upon which the University of Kansas now stands. He wrote those words on his tent in honor of Eli Thayer, one of their key benefactors and supporters, who founded the Oread Institute in his hometown of Worcester, Massachusetts. It was later adopted as the name of that hill, instead of other popular choices such as 'Hogback Ridge' or 'Devil's Backbone'.

Fuller was elected President of the settler's first meeting, held the night they arrived on Mount Oread. He was elected Vice-President of the first legally-constituted town association, when it was incorporated later in 1854 to essentially form the first city government. He also led the fifth party of New England Emigrant Aid Company settlers to the Kansas Territory from Boston to Lawrence in 1855, when he also brought his own family to their new home. His party departed Boston on April 10, 1855 and arrived in the Lawrence area in early May 1855.

Several of the early emigrants recounted the hardships they endured in their letters to friends and relatives. The weather was often unbearably hot and windy. B.R. Knapp recounted during the first party's trip that "...the weather was very hot in the middle of the day, the mercury nearly 120, or thereabouts", and "a high wind swept over the prairies, but it resembled the blast of a furnace..." Their means of transportation were reported to be unreliable and tedious, as they traveled by train, boat and ox-team-drawn wagons to their new home. Fuller's party of settlers departed St. Louis on April 18, 1855 on the steamboat *Australia* and ran aground for several days near Lexington, Missouri. Sixteen of their party died of cholera during that time, and Fuller lost one of his own children on the trip.

Fuller was a staunch abolitionist, who helped establish Kansas as a free state, who furthered the national cause of freedom, and who took up arms in the cause of freedom. It was reported that soon after his arrival in Kansas, he and others were attacked by an armed party of ruffians with bloodhounds. Fuller shot one of the bloodhounds, which according to an entry in the U.S. Biographical Dictionary of 1879 (most likely written by a Lawrence man), and referenced by the author of Fuller's obituary, has been called "the first shot fired in the great conflict for liberty against slavery which culminated in the civil war", although it should be noted that this claim has been made by many other persons, as well.

Fuller was also a member of an armed party which went to the defense of the Reverend Thomas Terrill, when he was threatened by a pro-slavery mob. Fuller participated in the Wakarusa War and the taking of pro-slavery Fort Titus near Lecompton in 1856. The *Kansas Cyclopedia* recounts that "on Aug. 15, 1856, the free-state men decided to turn their attention to Fort Titus. That night some 400 free-state partisans assembled, ready for an attack on the fort at sunrise the next morning", and "after a short but lively engagement, the inmates of the fort surrendered."

Ferdinand Fuller was the first architect in Lawrence and one of the first architects in the State of Kansas. He listed his profession as "Architect" in the manifest of the first emigrant party in 1854. Fuller designed North College (see figure 18),

which was the first building to house the newly-established University of Kansas. It was located on a 10-acre plot on the northeast bluff of Mount Oread, which he was also credited with naming. North College was completed in time for the first University of Kansas class (40 students, 3 professors and a chancellor) to convene on September 12, 1866. It housed the entire KU academic program until University Hall (Old Fraser Hall) was completed in 1872. North College stood until 1919, when a World War I tank was used in a “demonstration of the effectiveness of modern science against inanimate objects” to demolish it. A plaque and remnants of the original threshold mark its past location, in front of the GSP Residence Hall.

Fuller was also responsible for the design of several other notable buildings and residences of that era, including the Free State Hotel, which was burned to the ground by Missouri bushwhackers during the “Sacking of Lawrence” raid on May 21, 1856, an event which contributed to the national impression of “Bleeding Kansas”. The Free State Hotel was rebuilt as the Eldridge Hotel, which survives to this day. Fuller is also credited with the design of the first Round Corner Drug Store, which was the oldest continually operating drug store in the state until it closed in 2009. He also designed the original Lawrence Central School, many residences and several of “the finest and best business houses of the city,” according to an unnamed source in a *KU History* online article.

Ferdinand Fuller died on March 11, 1886 at his home in Lawrence. The March 12, 1886 article in the Lawrence *Daily Journal* titled “Death of Ferdinand Fuller” provides some detailed and important insights into the career and nature of the man, which support this nomination. It is transcribed in its entirety below:

“We have to chronicle this morning the death of one of the founders of Lawrence, and one who has been an esteemed and respected citizen of this city since the time when it was but a little collection of tents on the brow of Mt. Oread. Mr. Ferdinand Fuller died yesterday morning at 9:10 a.m. Mr. Fuller has been unable to come into town for over two years, and has been confined to the house for a year. His death yesterday at the advanced aged [sic] of 70 years was the result of a complication of the infirmities of age.

Mr. Fuller was born in Lebanon, New London, CO, Connecticut, Sept. 28, 1815. He received an education and fitted himself for an architect and builder in which business he was engaged at Worcester, Massachusetts at the time of his removal to Kansas in 1854. He was a member of the famous first party of emigrants to this section sent out under the auspicious [sic] of the New England Emigrant Aid Society. He arrived at the point which afterwards became Lawrence on August 1, 1854. He pitched his tent upon the University hill and gave that location the name it now bears, Mt. Oread, in honor of Oread Institute, of Worcester, Massachusetts, an institution founded by Hon. Eli Thayer. Mr. Fuller was an active Free State man during all the early difficulties and was on duty during the conflicts of the Free State men and the border ruffians. He has always been a staunch member and supporter of the anti-slavery, free-soil, free-state and republican parties. He was one of the armed party that went to the rescue of Rev. Thomas Terrill, who was threatened by a pro-slavery mob. Soon after his arrival in Kansas, he and some others were attacked by a party of ruffians with arms and blood hounds, led by a man named Stinson. Mr. Fuller shot one of the blood hounds, whereupon the pursuing party withdrew. This is said to have been the first shot fired in the great conflict for liberty against slavery which culminated in the civil war.

Mr. Fuller was a veteran in the free-state service during the “Wakarusa war” and was present at the taking of Fort Titus when Shombray was killed and Titus and others wounded and taken prisoners.

The Free State hotel, the first University building, Frazer’s hall and numerous other well-known buildings in this city were planned by Mr. Fuller, who, during his long residence here, secured the friendship and respect of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Fuller was married March 29, 1843 and his wife and one son, Mr. Arthur N. Fuller, survive him.

The death of Mr. Fuller will be learned with regret by all our readers, and especially by those who were his associates in the stirring times in the early history of Kansas and Lawrence. The funeral will be held from the family residence in the west part of the city on Saturday at 2 o’clock p.m.”

The Fuller House is significant architecturally because it is one of the oldest surviving wood-framed structures in Lawrence, it is a good example of National Folk Residence, Gable-Front architecture from that period and it was located in a historically significant area.

The Fuller House was apparently completed in late 1863 or early 1864, and it embodies characteristics of the typical farmhouse distinctive to that period. The assumed date of construction is based primarily upon documentation provided by a collection of Leavenworth, Kansas newspapers dated November 6th, 8th and 30th of 1863 and which were found by the Doemland family within the stud spaces of a first floor wall when the current kitchen was remodeled during the 1970s and original plaster was removed from walls near the original fireplace. A box of those newspaper fragments was given to the Scannell family by the Doemlands, and a framed fragment hangs in the home's entry hall.

A search of historical records finds few other wood-framed structures from the 1863-1864 era in Lawrence or the surrounding area. Most of the wood-framed structures in the city during that time period were burned during Quantrill's raid on the morning of August 21, 1863. Quantrill's raiders entered the city from the southeast, and are not reported to have ventured in significant numbers to the west side of the city. The fact that this house sat upon the highest hill to the west and was probably in the early stages of construction may have further protected it from harm.

The Fuller House retains much of the original character of the National Folk Residence, Gable-Front architectural style it had when first constructed. According to Virginia and Lee McAlester, gable-front National Folk houses evolved from the Greek Revival style and was common in New England during the pre-railroad era. Its popularity continued with westward expansion and expansion of the railroads after 1850. Although the Fuller House was built in a rural area on the edge of town, this type of house became a dominant urban folk form up through the early twentieth century, and in Lawrence was popular in East Lawrence, where the plan was best suited for the narrow tracts. Rural examples of the gable-front form often feature a wing extension.

The massing and form, which is especially important when evaluating National Folk residences, of the house remain unchanged. The late 20th century addition and garage do not detract from the historic character of the property and are largely hidden from view by mature trees and shrubs, and by virtue of their positioning at the rear of the original structure or some distance away from it to the south.

Original windows and doors, with simple dentil pattern trim along their tops and under the overhanging roof eaves, highlight the front of the structure. A cast-iron hurricane lamp and a porcelain-knob pull-type doorbell remain at the front door. The rebuilt front porch retains the general character and feel of the original structure, though the columns and railings are not appropriate to the original design. Asbestos / transite shingles cover the original narrow-lap siding. The original lap siding was confirmed to remain under the shingles during a recent remodel, and on the interior, was black from years of oxidation and moisture.

The original limestone foundations are in impressively sound condition, with limited cracking or settlement. Poorly executed pre-mixed mortar patches are being removed by the current owners, who are replacing them and repairing eroded or cracked joints with a custom mortar mix that follows NPS and KSHS recommendations, and which also utilizes a color tinting agent and a coarse sand to closely match the historic original mortar. A red brick chimney remains, centrally-located in the 6:12 pitched gable roof.

The land upon which the Fuller House was originally built was within eyesight of two notable landmarks that were also historically important to the early history of Lawrence and the State.

The Old Windmill was a Lawrence landmark for many decades in the city's early history. It was located on a bluff that was to the east and roughly 50' below the elevation of the Fuller House, at the southwest corner of what is now 9th and Emery Streets. The Windmill was built by Swedish stone masons. Construction began in 1863, and was completed in 1864. It operated until July 1886, as a gristmill which ground both wheat and corn, and as a plow and wagon factory. It was destroyed by fire on April 30, 1905. The windmill would have been clearly visible from the front porch of the Fuller House, in the foreground of the panoramic view of the city and river valley below. North College, which was designed by Fuller and served as KU's first building, would have also been visible from the front porch, on the bluff of Mount Oread in the right background of the view from his front porch. An 1890s winter photograph taken looking east at what is now the intersection of Sunset Drive and 9th Street confirms this (see figure 9).

The other important landmark visible from the Fuller House was the Oregon and California Trail, which crossed the prairie south of this house. It is shown on maps produced by the Douglas County Historical Society to have crossed the city on a diagonal path from the southeast slopes of Mount Oread, to a point near the west end of Jayhawk Boulevard, and from

there northwest to a point roughly three blocks south of the Fuller House, near what is now the Water Tower Park at Stratford Road and Sunset Drive. The Oregon Trail was in use during the mid-19th century and experienced its peak use from the mid-1840's through the 1850's. Its use diminished during the Civil War and after the completion of the transcontinental railroad, and was coming to a close as Fuller staked his claim. The California Trail paralleled the Oregon Trail until branching off at a point near Fort Hall, Idaho, and continued to be used in the 1850's and early 1860's, until the transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869.

Additional background information about the historic context and development of Lawrence, Kansas can be found in the National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas", prepared by Deon Wolfenbarger and Dale Nimz, September 12, 1997. Particular attention should be paid to the section "Settlement Period" on pages 3 – 9, and to the section on "National Folk Residences, Gable-Front" on page 41 of 67.

Summary

The Fuller House is being nominated for the Register of Historic Kansas Places under Criterion B for its association with Ferdinand Fuller, one of the pioneer founders of the City of Lawrence, a staunch abolitionist who helped further the cause of freedom in the State of Kansas, and one of the first architects in the state, who played a significant role in the development of Lawrence and the University of Kansas. It is also being nominated under Criterion C as one of the oldest surviving examples of wood-framed National Folk residential architecture in Lawrence.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Books

Adams, Virginia; et al. *On the Hill – A Photographic History of the University of Kansas, Second Edition, Revised*. Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1993.

Armitage, Katie H. *Images of America, Lawrence, Survivors of Quantrill's Raid*. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2010.

Cordley, Richard. *A History of Lawrence, Kansas – From the Earliest Settlement to the Close of the Rebellion*. Lawrence, Kansas: E.F. Caldwell, 1895.

Cutler, William G. *History of the State of Kansas (was first published in 1883 by A.T. Andreas, Chicago, Illinois)*. Kansas Collection Books, <http://www.kancoll.org/books/cutler/> (accessed November 2010).

Dary, David, edited by Steve Jansen. *Pictorial History of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas*. Lawrence, Kansas: Allen Books, 1992.

Fitzgerald, Daniel C. *Sound and Fury: A History of Kansas Tornadoes, 1854 – 2008*. Palm Harbor, Florida: The Dan Fitzgerald Company, 2008.

Peterson, John M. *John G. Haskell – Pioneer Kansas Architect*. Lawrence, Kansas: Douglas County Historical Society, 1984.

Schaake, D.D., Survey Director. *Douglas County – Historic Building Survey*. Lawrence, Kansas: Douglas County Historical Society, 1977.

Taft, Robert. *Across the Years on Mount Oread, 1866...1941*. Lawrence, Kansas: The University of Kansas Press, 1941.

Weichert, Sandra Swanson. *Historic Mount Oread – a catalog of KU's landmarks*. Lawrence, Kansas: Historic Mount Oread Fund, 1999.

Brochures and Booklets

Historic Trails of Douglas County, Kansas. Lawrence, Kansas: Convention & Visitors Bureau, 1997.

Old North College – 1866, Historic Site. Lawrence, Kansas: KU Office of University Relations, 1991.

Nineteenth Century Houses in Lawrence, Kansas. Lawrence, Kansas: The University of Kansas Museum of Art, 1968.

Journals and Magazines

Barry, Louise. "The Emigrant Aid Company Parties of 1854", *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, May, 1943, pages 115 to 155.

Barry, Louise. "The Emigrant Aid Company Parties of 1855", *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, Aug., 1943, pages 227 to 268.

Maps

City of Lawrence, Kansas with its Additions, ca. 1850's. Holland Wheeler.

Map of Douglas County, Kansas Territory, July 4, 1857. Surveyor General's Office, J. Cooper Stuck. ("Wilder" noted on NW quarter of Section 36, in conflict with deed information.)

View of Lawrence, Kansas, Looking Southwest, May 1858. Middleton, Stowbridge & Co.

Atlas of Douglas County, Kansas, "Grant & Wakarusa" (Townships), 1873. New York: F.W. Beers and Co. ("F. Fuller" identified as owner, 45.35 acres, in southwest corner of the NW Quarter of Section 36, south of what is now 9th Street.)

Atlas of Douglas County, Kansas, "Lawrence – Wards 2 & 3 – Part One", 1873. New York: F.W. Beers and Co. (shows east edge of property; also shows Old Windmill and University Park / North College)

Atlas of Douglas County, Kansas, "Lawrence – Wards 1, 4, 5 & 6", 1873. New York: F.W. Beers and Co. (shows "F.Fuller owned 3 acres north of 9th St. and "P. Mугan" owned 11.87 acres which included lot that is now 819 Avalon)

Bird's Eye View of Lawrence, Kansas, 1880. Lithograph by D.O. Morse. Chicago: Wm. Zeuch & Co. (Fuller House is clearly visible beyond the Old Windmill, in upper right corner of map.)

Lawrence, Kansas, 1887. Philadelphia: L.H. Everts & Co. ("Sarah A. McMahon" identified as owner, 40 acres; "Ferd. Fuller" is identified as the owner of 5 ½ acres northeast of the 40 acre parcel he sold to Sarah McMahon; this includes the lot that is now 819 Avalon.)

Douglas County, Kansas, 1902. Geo. A. Ogle & Co. ("A. Fuller" identified as owner, 40 acres; "F. Fuller" still shown as owner of property at 819 Avalon location, but it is now 3.20 acres in size.)

Douglas County, Kansas, Lawrence – Section 036, 1921. Geo. A. Ogle & Co. ("Rev. McFarland" shown as the owner of 19 acres where the Fuller House stands; "A.B. Huddleston" is shown as the owner of 3 acres to the east, essentially from Sunset Drive to Avalon Road; "Hale" is shown as the owner of 7 acres west of McFarland; and "W.R. Stubbs" is shown as the owner of the parcel south of McFarland which was shown as part of Arthur Fuller's property in 1902. All of these adjacent property owners are different than those noted on the Fuller House deed; no explanation has yet been found.)

Newspapers, Letters and Articles

Leavenworth Daily Conservative, Leavenworth, Kansas, Friday morning, November 6, 1863, Number 109. (Newspaper which was found within the stud space in the Fuller House during a remodel project).

The Daily Conservative, Leavenworth, Kansas, November 8, 1863. (Newspaper fragments which were found within the stud space in the Fuller House during a remodel project).

The Democrat, Monday morning, November 30, 1863. St. Louis, Missouri (based on ads and articles). (Framed fragment from a newspaper which was found within the stud space in the Fuller House during a remodel project).

Letter, from Karl White to Harvey and Pat Doemland, handwritten, two pages, dated July 13, 1965. Included black and white photograph of the Fuller House, with the following notes written on it: "The White House", 1915, Allison-White Airplane, Pete White, Ralph White, Lawrence, Kansas.

Obituary: "Death of Ferdinand Fuller". *The Daily Journal, Lawrence, Kansas*, March 12, 1886, page 4.

Websites

Blue Skyways, a service of the State Library of Kansas. "Fort Titus", page 675, *Kansas: a cyclopedia of state history, embracing events, institutions, industries, counties, cities, towns, prominent persons, etc.*, edited by Frank W. Blackmar, transcribed May 2002 by Carolyn Ward. http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/1912/f/fort_titus.html (accessed December 2010).

City of Lawrence, Historic Resources. "Lawrence Thematic National Register Nomination" (NRHP, Multiple Property Documentation Form, listing the 'Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas'; prepared by Deon Wolfenbarger and Dale Nimz, Sep. 12, 1997). <http://www.lawrenceplanning.org/documents/lawrencethematicnr.pdf> (accessed November 2010).

Lawrence Kansas Convention & Visitors Bureau. "Lawrence's Historic Trails". <http://www.visitlawrence.com/history/trails> (accessed December 2010).

National Park System. "National Trails System Map". <http://www.nps.gov/nts/maps/National%20Trails%20map.pdf> (accessed December 2010). (shows Oregon and California National Historic Trails going through Lawrence).

Territorial Kansas. "Directory, City of Lawrence, Kansas Territory, 1855". Transcribed by David Darryl Bibb. Description: This transcript of the 1855 City of Lawrence Directory not only lists landowners and landholdings by street address, but also includes an index of landholdings by last name of the landowner. http://www.territorialkansasonline.org/~imlskto/cgi-bin/index.php?SCREEN=show_document&SCREEN_FROM=immigration&document_id=102885&FROM_PAGE=&topic_id=117 (accessed November 2010).

The University of Kansas. "This Week in History – Fuller's Brushes With Fame". <http://www.kuhistory.com/proto/story.asp?id=13> (accessed November 2010).

Other

High, Ethel. *Abstract of Title to Lot 1, Block 10, Hillcrest Addition, less the west 85 feet & less the south 60 feet*. Lawrence, Kansas, 1964. (This is the deed to the Fuller House, beginning with the South Half of the NW Quarter of Section 36.)

U.S. Census, 1870. Kansas, Douglas County, Wakarusa Township, page 16.

U.S. Census, 1880. Kansas, Douglas County, Wakarusa Township, #101/114.

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: City of Lawrence, Kansas

X "Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas", by Wolfenbarger & Nimz, September 9, 1997

10. Geographical Data

Fuller House
Name of Property

Douglas County, KS
County and State

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 46 695.569 4315.395
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

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

Lot One in Block Ten, less the West 85 feet thereof, also less the North 70 feet of the remainder of said lot, and also less the south 60 feet of the remainder of said lot, in Hillcrest Addition, an Addition to the City of Lawrence, Kansas.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This is the current legal description of the property, as described in the deed, and encompasses the remaining limits of the historic property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steven A. Scannell
organization N/A date December 12, 2010
street & number 1005 Sunset Drive telephone M: (785) 766-2568
city or town Lawrence state KS zip code 66044
e-mail sscannell@ku.edu

Property Owner:

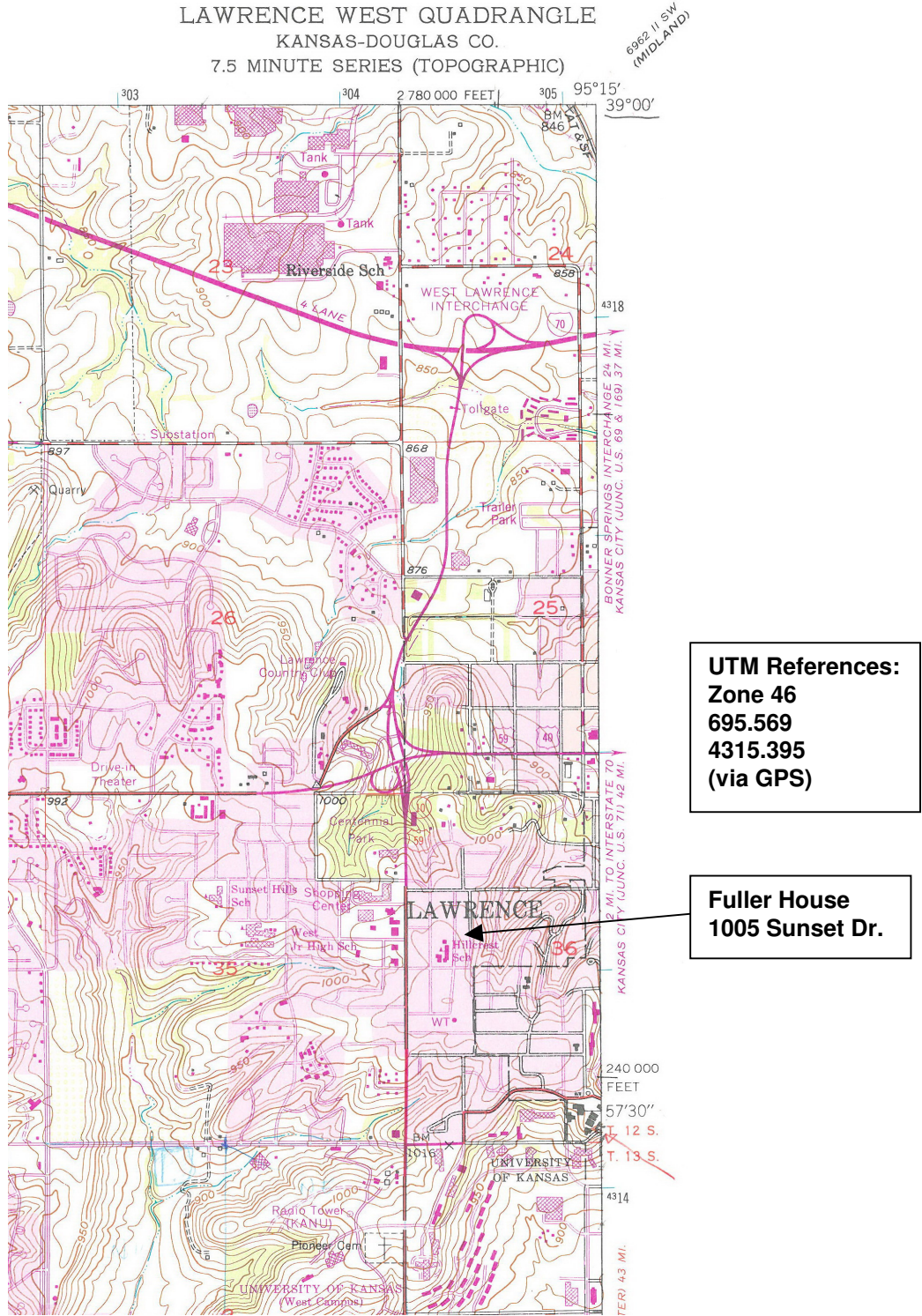
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Steve and Lynn Scannell
street & number 1005 Sunset Drive telephone H: (785) 843-5421
city or town Lawrence state KS zip code 66044

Additional Documentation

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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Note: Refer to continuation sheets for additional photographs, maps and other documentation that supports this nomination, as summarized in the following table:

Index of Figures - [See file](#)

Figure No.	Description and Additional Notes / Documentation
1	Photograph: 1864, et al., first page of the Fuller House deed; notes Fuller preempted the property, and the property was then officially deeded to him on September 15, 1864 by President Abraham Lincoln.
2	Photographs: circa 1870 - 1880, Ferdinand Fuller (top) and Fuller with three other members of the original party of 29 emigrants who founded Lawrence in 1854 (bottom).
3	Table: Fuller House Property Owners. (Summarized from the deed, by Steve Scannell, Nov. 2010.)
4	Photograph: Cabin where Lane killed Jenkins in 1858 in Lawrence, Kansas. Note the Old Windmill in the left background, on the crest of the hill beyond. The Fuller House would have been completed by the time of this photo, and was located on the next hill beyond and to the right of the windmill in this view (behind the cabin). Cabin is representative of the first structures the emigrants built on their claimed property.
5	Photograph: 1863 newspapers found by the Doemland family within the stud spaces adjacent to the chimney in the Fuller House kitchen during a circa 1970-1980 remodel.
6	Photograph: Masthead, <i>Leavenworth Daily Conservative</i> , dated Friday Morning, November 6, 1863. Close-up view of one of the newspapers found by the Doemland family within the stud spaces adjacent to the chimney in the Fuller House kitchen during a circa 1970-1980 remodel.
7	Lithograph: 1880, Bird's Eye View of Lawrence, Kansas, by D.O. Morse. Fuller House is shown in upper right corner, beyond the Old Windmill. Front porch and contributing west addition are clearly visible in the enlarged view.
8	Photograph: 1915 view of the Fuller House from the south-southwest. Biplane in the foreground was built by the White brothers while living in the house. Image shows the original narrow lap siding, original double-hung windows, working shutters, front porch, and brick chimney (now demolished) on the west end of the circa-1870 addition. Medium-height trees in front yard, with open space/pasture to south.
9	Photograph: Circa 1890 view looking east from just below what is now the intersection of Sunset Drive and 9th Street, similar to the view that would be visible from the Fuller House at that time. Downtown Lawrence is visible in the left background, Lane School is in the center to the right of the road, the Old Windmill is to the right of center, and North College is visible in the right background on Mount Oread.
10	Photographs: Roof access hatch from attic, possibly an original feature.
11	Map: shows the path of an April 12, 1911 tornado through eastern Kansas, which is believed to have blown out the south windows of the Fuller House per Karl White's account, at which time they were replaced.
12	Photographs: original wood beam, showing makeshift shims at top of original wood column that had settled (top) and detail of wood joist mortised into beam (bottom).
13	Photograph: original wood stud framing, which was sanded and sealed as side supports of recessed shelves in kitchen, revealing oak lumber grain. Note random spacing, which varied from 13" to 16" on center, and full-size dimension lumber (2" face).

Figure No.	Description and Additional Notes / Documentation
14	Photograph: view of exterior walls from inside second floor during 2009 remodel, showing balloon framing, kerfed and nested studs to extend non-standard-length boards to top plate elevation, and diagonal cross-bracing let into studs. Interior of original lap siding is visible, as well as wood lath not yet demolished on ceiling.
15	Photograph: packing crate boards on concealed side of wall, facing studs, with text reading "FRAGILE" and "CHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS". Kerfed / nested stud detail also visible at center, showing how non-standard-length studs were extended in balloon framing to reach top plate elevation.
16	Photograph: west side of the second floor chimney, in the southwest bedroom before this wall was removed to create the master bedroom suite, showing two different wallpaper patterns that had been hidden under paint and plywood paneling. Sleeve was for a heating stove flue pipe; when abandoned, it only had a sheet metal plate covering it under the blue fabric-look wallpaper.
17	Photograph: jumble of heating coils and flexible insulated ductwork from a 1980's solar hot water HVAC system that was previously removed from the roof, but left all interior components abandoned in-place. The remaining inactive components were removed during the 2009 remodeling. At the same time, non-code-compliant knob and tube bare-wire electrical components, visible on bottom of rafters, were removed and replaced with code-compliant systems.
18	Photographs: North College, circa 1870, looking north, with the Kansas River and the developing city of Lawrence beyond (top); and an 1867 Alexander Gardner photo looking west from Mount Oread, near North College, towards the Fuller House property (bottom). Note the Old Windmill on the horizon to the right of center.
19	Photograph: circa 1890 view, looking west, from Mount Oread, towards the Fuller House property. Note the Old Windmill to the right of center, and Lane School on 9th Street to the right of it.
20	Photograph: circa 1940 aerial view, looking north-northwest, with KU in foreground and Fuller House in upper left side of photo (marked by an arrow). Note surrounding land is still mostly undeveloped pasture land.
21	Photograph: circa 1970 aerial view, looking west, with KU in foreground and Fuller House in upper right side of photo (marked by an arrow, hidden behind mature cedar and walnut trees). House is now surrounded by single-family residences and open space of Hillcrest Elementary School playing fields on next block.

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Fuller House
 City or Vicinity: Lawrence
 County: Douglas State: Kansas
 Photographer: Steve Scannell
 Date Photographed: November, 2010 (except as noted otherwise).

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Log of Photographs – [See File](#)

Photo No.	Description and Additional Notes / Documentation
1	Exterior, Front Elevation (East): Original massing, form, entry door / sidelights, windows and chimney; reconstructed front porch; new salvaged brick sidewalk. Extremely old native cedar trees frame house and partially conceal non-contributing addition, deck, garage and tool shed.
2	Exterior, Front Elevation (East): Front yard, showing Fuller House on right, non-contributing two-car garage on left, largely concealed from view by trees and tall, well-established common lilacs. Three-rail fence covered with established heirloom roses and clematis in foreground.
3	Exterior, Left Side Elevation (South): Original historic house on right, with contemporary deck in foreground and non-historic addition on left. Paired windows on this elevation replaced original windows that were blown out by a 1911 tornado. Red brick chimney is original.
4	Exterior, Left Side Elevation (South) and Rear (West) Elevation: Non-contributing addition is in foreground, with original 1864 structure on right and 1870-era contributing addition beyond. Large, very mature walnut tree is in center foreground with mature mulberry tree to left.
5	Exterior, Rear (West) Elevation and Right Side Elevation at Rear (North): 1870-era contributing addition, on original native limestone foundation. Access opening to crawlspace is visible (lower-center), where rubble from original rear chimney can be seen. Rebuilt rear porch conceals non-historic 1970 addition beyond.
6	Exterior, Right Side Elevation (North): 1870-era contributing addition, on original native limestone foundation on right, abutting original 1864 structure. Note offset walls, different window sizes / details and different native stone coursing / appearance, distinguishing the contributing addition from the original structure.
7	Exterior, Front Porch and Right Side Elevation (North): Rebuilt front porch, original windows and front door, including window into attic, dentil trim at roof eave and windows, native limestone foundation with poorly executed pre-mixed gray mortar patches still visible (current owners are in process of removing and properly repairing stone foundations).
8	Front (East) Elevation: Close-up view, showing how non-historic addition and deck are mostly concealed from view. Native cedar trees that are at least 80 or 90 years old frame the house.
9	Exterior, Front Door: Original dentil trim clearly visible, with cast-iron hurricane lamp and porcelain knob doorbell mounted on far-left jamb. Spring-mounted doorbell mounted inside entry vestibule is visible through left sidelight window.
10	Interior, Entry Vestibule: Spring-mounted doorbell on left wall, framed fragment of November 30, 1863 Democrat newspaper found within stud spaces of house hanging on wall, view through original walnut door frame/trim into kitchen (originally parlor) beyond.
11	Interior, Entry Vestibule: Original front door, sidelight windows and hardware on right. Original heartwood pine floor. Original walnut stair treads, risers and stringers/wall base. Non-historic handrail and wainscot trim. Walls along front stairway are plywood paneling, which was installed by Doemlands over original cracked plaster. During 2009 remodel, paneling joints were filled with drywall compound and walls were painted.

Photo No.	Description and Additional Notes / Documentation
12	Interior, Kitchen: Original fireplace on left. Painted kitchen cabinets are estimated to date to early 1900's. White oak flooring was installed over the original painted/stenciled floors in the 1980's or 1990's. Dining room is visible beyond.
13	Interior, Kitchen: View looking back at entry hall. Original door to cellar is on left, under stair up to second floor. Recessed painted shelves on right are original and when first built, the parlor fireplace was free-standing with recessed stained walnut shelves on both sides (unaltered shelves and wallpaper were visible behind ductwork and piping on the left side, within the pantry closet, during the 2009 remodeling work).
14	Interior, Living Room: Original 1864 heartwood pine floor and single windows with stained walnut trim on east wall. Paired windows ca-1911 on south wall to right. Walnut-trimmed square of pine flooring in left foreground is where the "Caloric" cast iron floor furnace grate was located, probably during early 1900's.
15	Interior, Dining Room: Original heartwood pine floor and walnut-trimmed doorways/doors within the first floor of the ca-1870 historic addition. Floor slopes diagonally up 3 1/2" towards original closet on right. Hallway remodeled in 1970 leads to original door to rear porch and to bathroom/laundry room on right.
16	Interior, Family Room: 1970 addition onto the south side of the historic ca-1870 addition which houses the dining room, visible through the doorway on left. Exterior door to east onto contemporary deck (rebuilt in 2010) is to the right of this view.
17	Interior, Family Room: 1970 addition onto the south side of the historic ca-1870 addition. View looking west. White oak floors are compatible with original pine floors.
18	Interior, Guest Bathroom/Laundry Room: Room believed to originally be kitchen / cooking porch, last remodeled in the early 1990's. Window is original to the ca-1870 addition. A narrow (24" wide) original stairway leads upstairs on the left, and has been called "the maid's stair" by previous owners.
19	Interior, Second Floor, Rear Bathroom and Hallway: Doorway beyond, on right, is top of narrow stairway down to first floor. Hallway on right is 17" wide, due to a 1990's remodeling of bathroom on left. Original common pine flooring. Tongue and groove boards sheath walls of upstairs bedroom/office in foreground.
20	Interior, Second Floor, Large Bedroom / Home Office: Doorway leads to narrow rear hallway, bathroom and stairway. Original common pine flooring, with a clear finish. Original tongue and groove boards sheath walls and ceiling were cleaned, and received a clear finish on walls and painted finish on ceiling in 2009.
21	Interior, Second Floor, Large Bedroom / Home Office: June 2009 photograph of east wall, uncovered during remodeling, sheathed with tongue and groove boards from a packing crate of "Chemists Supplies" from Sweden, via Chicago, sent by "E.H. Sargent & Co to "Chemistry, University of Kansas" (latter text on reverse side of boards). Sealed with a clear finish and left exposed to view within completed room.
22	Interior, Second Floor, Small North Bedroom: Original bedroom, reduced to a 9' x 12' room when hallway was extended through it to the ca-1870 addition, apparently during early-1960's remodeling of the second floor.
23	Interior, Second Floor, Master Bedroom: Original entrance off hallway on left. New doorway to master bath at left-center and walk-in closet door on right added during 2009 remodeling. New door and window trim matches existing in profile, but has a painted finish to distinguish it from original stained walnut trim.
24	Interior, Second Floor, Master Bath: The original bathroom's hallway entrance door, frame and trim were moved to this location, off dressing room created during 2009 remodel. Original front windows and trim. New vanity, travertine top, mirror and accessories were selected to be compatible with original materials.
25	Interior, Second Floor, Master Bedroom: An existing wall was removed between two original small bedrooms to create a master bedroom suite during the 2009 remodeling. Original closet door on right. Round patch in original pine flooring on right marks the location of a heating stove's flue pipe.
26	Interior, Cellar: Original limestone foundation walls in cellar beneath 1864 structure. Note limited cracking and sound condition of stone walls. Original 4x6 oak column missing at this location was replaced with a new steel tube column in 2009. New sanitary sewer piping on left extends up to remodeled master bath.