OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Type all entries	s-complete applicable	sections		
1. Nam	ne 45 - 3010	- 0185 0399		
historic	Charles Duncan I	louse		
and or common	Same			
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	933 Tennessee St	reet		not for publication
city, town	Lawrence	vicinity of		
state	Kansas cod	e 020 county	Douglas	code 045
3. Clas	sification			
Category district _X_ building(s) structure site object	Ownership public _X_ private both Public Acquisition N/A in process N/A being considered	Statusoccupiedunoccupied _X_work in progress Accessible _X_yes: restrictedyes: unrestrictedno	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:
name street & number	Don and Sherrill 825 Missouri	Bushell		
city, town	Lawrence	vicinity of	state	Kansas 66044
5. Loca	ation of Leg	al Description	on	
	stry of deeds, etc. Do		ouse	
street & number	Massachusett	s Street		
ity, town	Lawrence	0 mg 0 m 0	state	Kansas 66044
	esentation		<u> Surveys</u>	
	e Urban Study Proje with History		perty been determined eli	gible?yes _Xno
iate July, 1				e county _X_ local
depository for su		Collection, Spence ce, Kansas 66045	r Library, Universi	ity of Kansas
	copies 2. KSHS,	120 W. 10th, Topeka s Museum, Massachus ce. Kausas 66044		

	9			
Condition excellent _X good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check one unaltered altered	Check one X original site moved date	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

7. Description

The Charles Duncan House (ca. 1869) is located at 933 Tennessee Street in Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas (pop. 52,738). It is a two-story wooden Italian Villa residence which has maintained a moderately high degree of architectural integrity. When constructed, the Duncan House stood in a prosperous middle and upper middle class neighborhood with generous land allotments for each residence. Several extremely substantial residences were built on Tennessee Street to the south of the Duncan House by 1873, including the Ludington-Thacher House (ca. 1860, NR 1970), the James Blood House (ca. 1870, NR 1971), and the John Usher House (ca. 1873, NR 1974). The Old West Lawrence Historic District (ca. 1860-1920, NR 1971), bounded to the east by Tennessee Street, is located to the north and west of the Charles Duncan House. The neighborhood's proximity to the commercial center of Lawrence and the University of Kansas has resulted in the subdivision and infill of most of the original lots. Conceived as a picturesque, suburban villa, the Duncan House has become a town house clustered among single and multi-family Twentieth Century dwellings.

The Charles Duncan House is an asymmetrical structure which faces directly east onto Tennessee Street. The two-story house is rectangular in plan with a two and a half story, one bay tower rising from its southeast corner. Its frame body is sheathed with horizontal lap siding and rests on a mortar covered stone foundation. A white, composition shingled cross-gabled roof with flared eaves covers the rectangular mass of the building while a truncated flared hipped roof of the same material covers the tower. The chimneys are located in the inner wall of the front wing, between the library and the dining room, and in the northwest corner of the kitchen. The front chimney pot has been removed and the other pots have been altered.

The building's facade is composed of a one bay tower which abuts a projecting two-bay gable wing to its north. Prominent cornices with heavy paired brackets and jigsawn dentil-like courses outline the roof eaves of these two units. Fluted cornerposts outline the form of both components. A one story Colonial Revival wooden porch (ca. 1912) runs the width of the facade and is supported by four Doric columns; it masks the first floor fenestration and door treatments.

Fenestration in the gable wing is composed of two large, almost door sized 2/2 double hung windows on the first floor and a centrally located double arched 1/1 double hung window on the second floor. These windows are surrounded by flat sawn, ornamental casings and pedimented hoods.

The tower provides the main entry into the structure on the first floor and houses the main staircase. The front entry is a single wooden transomed door surrounded by fluted casing. A double arched window, proportionally smaller but of the same design as the gable wing window, surmounts the door on the second floor. An oculus marks the attic space, outlined by a closed wooden horseshoe surround supported by brackets. Oculus windows also mark the north and south attic sides of the tower.

The north and south sides of the building are almost identical and repeat essential window and cornice treatments used on the facade. A gabled bay projects slightly from the center of each side. It has a large 2/2 double hung window on the first floor surmounted by a single arched 1/1 double hung window on the second floor. On the north side, one large 2/2 double hung window flanks the east side of the gable

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and two large 2/2 double hung windows flank the west side. Above the western or rear windows stand two smaller windows. Five large 2/2 double hung windows compose the first floor fenestration on the south side, with two smaller windows surmounting the western or rear windows. The veranda was removed from the south side in 1912 and the dining room door was converted into the large 2/2 double hung center window.

The two bay rear portion of the building has been altered extensively. The cornice treatment is undistinguished and the window, door, and porch treatments are haphazard.

The plan and major features of the interior have not been significantly altered. On the first floor there are two rows of interconnected rooms and a short entrance hall to the north and west of a curving front stair. On the second floor, a central hallway opens from the stair landing, with rooms radiating from both sides of the hall. There is a rear service stair in the southwest corner of the building. The stairs, woodwork, and almost all of the doors and windows appear to be original or of early historic material. The house has lath and plaster walls and ceilings. Except for the front stair rails, balusters, and treads, the woodwork is painted. Significant stylistic features include the tall doors and windows, the wide door and window surrounds, the fluted woodwork, and the panelled doors.

Addendum: 4/21/86

In the course of the rehabilitation of the Charles Duncan House, the Colonial Revival porch was removed from the eastern facade and was replaced with a much smaller porch, measuring approximately the same as the original 1869 porch. The porch and first floor window on the western or rear elevation were also removed. A smaller, Colonial revival porch now projects from the center dooorway. New clapboarding was installed across much of the first level on the western elevation. The first floor window was not replaced.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Carcheology-prehistoricagriculture agricultureartcommercecommunications	conservation economics	landscape architecture law literature military music philosophy politics/government	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	ca. 1869	Builder/Architect U	nknown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Charles Duncan House (ca. 1869) is being nominated to the National Register under criteria A and C for its historical association with the development of Lawrence, Kansas and for its architectural significance. The Charles Duncan House dates from Lawrence's second building boom period. Lawrence was settled with the opening of the Kansas Territory in 1854 by members of the pro-abolitionist New England Emigrant Aid Company. Two years after Kansas achieved statehood, the community was decimated by Confederate irregulars in William C. Quantrill's Spring 1863 raid. Few of the first settlement buildings escaped destruction. The Duncan House survives as a rare local example of a wooden Italian Villa; most of Lawrence's existing Italianate residences are either stone or brick. Having undergone some exterior alterations, the building yet maintains a high degree of architectural integrity and significance.

Charles S. Duncan (1822-1904), a native Virginian, came to Lawrence from Missouri in 1855. He prospered as a merchant and was active in the Lawrence Methodist Episcopal Church. Between 1896 and 1901 he served as the Lawrence City Treasurer.

Duncan purchased lots 113 and 115 on Tennessee Street from Thomas Walker in 1869, and soon thereafter commissioned the elaborately ornamented wooden villa to be built on the property. The \$5,250.00 expended to construct the residence represented a fairly substantial investment, as a two-story stone house of the same period cost approximately \$2,000 to construct.

Tennessee Street proved to be a desirable residential location, situated between the town's commercial district and the newly established University of Kansas, (est. 1866). An 1870 photograph of Lawrence shows several modest log, frame, and masonry residences standing in the immediate vicinity of the Duncan house. By 1873, several extremely substantial residences had been built on Tennessee Street to the south of the Duncan house, including the Ludington-Thacher House (ca. 1860, NR 1970), the James Blood House (ca. 1870, NR 1971), and the John Usher House (ca. 1873, NR 1974). The Old West Lawrence Historic District (ca. 1860-1920, NR 1971), bounded to the east by Tennessee Street, is located to the north and west of the Charles Duncan House.

Lawrence lumberman Luther N. Lewis bought the Duncan property in 1904. He subdivided the land and sold the house and the lot it stood on to Charles Hicks Tucker in the 1920s; Tucker had rented the residence from Lewis since 1907. Tucker was active in the Republican Party at the state and local level and became the President of the Watkins National Bank in Lawrence in 1923. He served as the President of the State Historical Society in 1923-1924. The house has been sold three times since the Tucker ownership. Its present owners are rehabilitating the Nineteenth Century Italian Villa into apartment units under the preservation tax incentives.

9. Major Bibliog: Laical References

See attached sheet.

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			:
10. Geog	graphical Data		Hartings (Hartings and Marketter)
	ed property <u>less than lacr</u>	e	
Quadrangle name _	Lawrence East		Quadrangle scale 1:24,0000
UTM References			
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c		D	
E		F , ,	
		H	
The nominated The nominated			and Lot 115, Block 50 OT. x 117'. It is bounded on the by adjacent property lines.
List all states and	counties for properties overf	apping state or county b	oundaries
state N/A	code N/	A county N/A	code _{N/A}
state N/A	code N/	A county N/A	code N/A
name/title Mai	tha Gray Hagedorn, Archi	tectural Historian	
organization Kar	sas State Historical Soc	iety date 2/	2/86
street & number 120) West Tenth	telephone	913-296-5264
city or town To	oeka	state	Kansas 66612
12. State	Historic Pres	ervation Offi	cer Certification
•	icance of this property within the s	state is:	
As the designated St		ne National Register and cer	servation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- tify that it has been evaluated
State Historic Preser	vation Officer signature	Jarge VIIII	J.M.M.
	tive Director, State Historical Societ	V	date 4/25/86
For NPS use only	•	in a Manatana de Manatana	•
I hereby certify	r that this property is included in the	ne National Hegister	date
Keeper of the Na	tional Register		OLD 25
Attost:			date
Chief of Registra	tion		

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