NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

DEC 1 1 2008

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Hanway, Judge James, House

Other name/site number

2. Location

Street & number 658 Virginia Road ☐ not for publication

City or town Lane ☒ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Franklin Code 059 Zip code 66042

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zollner 10/28/08

Patrick Zollner, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date
Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I herby certify that the property is — Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain:)

Hanway, Judge James, House
Name of Property

Franklin County, KS
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
2		total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

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)

Other: Vernacular Masonry

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: STONE : Limestone
Walls: STONE : Limestone
WOOD : Weatherboard
Roof: METAL
Other:

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Hanway, Judge James, House
Name of Property

Franklin County, KS
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register

☒ 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 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 it 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION / SETTLEMENT

POLITICS / GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

c. 1858-1882

Significant Dates

c. 1858

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Hanway, Judge James

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hanway, Judge James

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:
☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other
Name of repository:

Franklin County Historical Society Archives

Hanway, Judge James, House
Name of Property

Franklin County, KS
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	317470	4255300
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Elizabeth Barker

Organization _____ Date May 29, 2008

Street & number 830 S. Edgemere Drive Telephone 785-979-6585

City or town Olathe State KS Zip code 66061

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs
Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name William and Nancy Sanders

Street & number 37 Le Mans Court Telephone 913-648-0259

City or town Prairie Village State KS Zip code 66208

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16) U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Judge James Hanway House is located one-half mile south of Lane, Franklin County, Kansas, a hotbed of Pre-Civil War abolitionist activities during the Territorial days of Kansas. When settlers were allowed to pre-empt land claims, James Hanway, originally from England, settled in Kansas with two of his sons, John S. and William H.B. "Brougham." James Hanway had been a stone cutter in Ohio, and admired the limestone bluffs along Pottawatomie Creek, which resembled the coralline "marble" found in England.

To secure a land patent, James Hanway built a cabin on the site of sturdy walnut and oak logs (no ruins remain). The family lived in the temporary log residence until a more substantial stone residence was built some 150 yards away.

The Judge James Hanway house was built circa 1858. It is constructed in a vernacular style of native limestone from the quarries that the Hanway family operated just west of the home site. Seventy feet to the west, there is a limestone smokehouse.

James' eldest son, John S. received a patent for the land in 1860. By 1877, it is reported that the Hanways' property was 580 acres, on which they grew corn, raised over 85 head of cattle, 10 horses, and 150 hogs. Additionally, Judge James Hanway started an orchard early on, with 600 apple trees and 700 peach trees.

James Hanway's stone house sits atop a bluff, overlooking the small city of Lane. The house is surrounded by rolling grounds covered by many trees and a couple of ponds. Today, the house is on the north side of Clark Terrace, a rarely traveled gravel road.

Because of Hanway's stone masonry experience, it is presumed that he and his sons built this house. It is well adapted to the area, as it was constructed with limestone quarried on site. The front-gabled house faces south and includes a stone, shed-roof stone addition on the west elevation and a gable-roof frame addition on the north elevation. The original structure features little ornamentation, which is typical of Territorial Period buildings in Kansas. Simple architectural detailing includes quoining at the building's corners and stone lintels and windowsills. The fenestration is generally symmetrical. Additional character-defining features of this residence include load-bearing stone walls, relatively steep roof pitch, front-facing gable echoing the pedimented facade of the Greek temple front, one-and-a-half stories in height, and a rectangular plan with narrow gable end forming the primary façade.

The original house structure, contained within a rectangle, has a gable roof covered with standing-seam metal, with two original limestone chimneys – one interior chimney atop the gable near the front (south) elevation and one exterior chimney on the rear (north) elevation. The windows and doors have polished "corraline marble" lintels and sills. The front door is made of basic wood panels. A set of historic limestone steps leads to the front entrance on the building's **south (front) elevation**. The entrance is

located at the building's southwest corner. There are two first-story windows, and two second-story windows – all 6-over-6. To the east of the front door, there is a simply constructed wood ground-level entrance door to the cellar under the house. Visible from this view of the south elevation is a late 19th century stone, shed-roof addition that extends off the west (side) elevation and runs the entire length of the building. The south elevation of the addition is stepped back from the primary building's south elevation and includes a single-door entrance.

The **east (side) elevation** features a single-door entrance and one 6-over-6 window both featuring stone lintels. Decorative elements are primarily limited to the quoining details at the corners. At least four unadorned tie rods are evident on this elevation.

The **north (rear) elevation** includes a central exterior chimney that pierces the gable peak. Two windows on the first story and two on the second story flank the chimney. The second story windows are approximately half the size of those on the first story. All are 6-over-6. A wood-frame, gable-roof addition with board-and-batten siding extends from the northwest corner of the building. This addition was added in the mid-1970s.

A late 19th century stone, shed-roof addition extends off the **west (side) elevation** and runs the entire length of the building. It includes a large centrally located exterior chimney flanked by two 6-over-6 windows. Also visible from this view of the west elevation is the later wood-frame addition. It includes a single-door entrance and a small window.

Interior

The first floor contains a single bedroom on the south end of the house, a living room on the north end of the house, and a kitchen occupying the linear west elevation addition. The bathroom and heating and air-conditioning system is located in the 1970s addition off the rear of the kitchen. A centrally located staircase provides second floor access from the living room. There are two bedrooms upstairs, both of which have sloped ceilings that fit the configuration of the roofline.

Wood floors are intact throughout the historic portions of the house. Simple, unadorned trim surrounds window and door openings. The two fireplaces feature a rusticated stone surround. The living room includes wood paneling and wood ceiling beams that were added at an unknown time.

The kitchen is located in the historic stone, shed-roof addition along the west side of the house. The kitchen includes a fireplace along the west wall and an exterior entrance on the south wall.

One of the most distinguishing characteristics of the interior is the deep wooden windowsills, which are eighteen inches deep to accommodate for the thick limestone walls. In addition, there are two limestone fireplaces in the home. In the kitchen, the cooking fireplace on the west wall is flush with the wall and shallow, with no mantle. It is accented by a decorative limestone arch along the top. The fireplace in the living room is wider than the kitchen fireplace, but does not have an arch in the construction.

Smokehouse

The front-gable, stone smokehouse sits approximately 70 feet west of the residence. It includes a wood-frame, shed-roof addition with board-and-batten siding, which extends off the north (side) elevation and runs the entire length of the building. The east (front) elevation features a single-door central entrance. The east elevation of the shed-roof addition includes two outward swinging doors. There is a central single-door entrance on the south elevation.

In 1879, Judge Hanway's son, Brougham, built a more substantial home on the property from the finest stone in their quarry. The light chocolate brown "coralline marble" of the quarry was used for tombstones, buildings, and furniture throughout the region. Brougham's house was built to the northeast of James' house, approximately half a mile closer to the city of Lane. This home is not included in the nomination due to alterations that have been made to the home and the owner's request.

In 1891, the Hanway land was sold to Leroy Bates and then transferred to John S. Hanway (Judge James' son) and John's wife, Georgia. In 1902, Georgia Hanway sold the oil and gas rights to W.M. Mills. By 1904, the property was sold out of the family by John S. Hanway, after Georgia passed away.

The property, now known as "Pottawatomie Ranch" has been owned by William and Nancy Sanders since 1967. Pottawatomie Ranch has maintained its rural feel over the years. Until recently, cattle grazed on the fields. Visitors from out of town may access the property from Highway 169. Lane, Kansas currently has a population of 256. Pottawatomie Ranch is less than half a mile south of the city of Lane. The Brougham Hanway house is located off of Virginia Road, which is the main street through Lane, Kansas. This house is the primary address for all structures on Pottawatomie Ranch. Judge James Hanway's home can be accessed by turning west from Virginia Road onto Clark Terrance, and heading approximately one-quarter mile west to the top of the hill.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Judge James Hanway House (c. 1858) is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its associations with early settlement in Kansas and Criterion B for its associations with Hanway who played a pivotal role in early Territorial period politics.

Judge James Hanway was active during the Territorial days of Kansas as a participant in the abolitionist movement in Kansas. In 1989, historian John Mark Lambertson remarked in the *Ottawa Herald*, "Hanway's fascinating and eventful life included roles as a farmer, statesman, scientist, historian, philosopher, poet, author, horticulturalist, quarryman, journalist, judge, scholar and humanitarian. He was, in effect, the 'Benjamin Franklin of Franklin County.'"

Hanway was born in the outskirts of London, England in 1809. His father was Jonas Hanway, the noted English philanthropist, and his mother a Quaker woman. Sometime after finishing his college education, he moved to the United States settling in Darke County, Ohio. He married Rebecca Stitt (born 1808) on November 1, 1832. James and Rebecca (born 1808), who was a native of Ohio, had six children. According to William Cuttler's History of the State of Kansas, "While in Ohio, Judge Hanway wrote largely for the papers, taking advance ground on the subject of American Slavery [sic]." Cutler noted his involvement in politics "acting consistently with the Republican party [sic] after its organization at Coumbus, Ohio, and was a delegate to the Convention at Columbus, which organized it." The 1850 United States Census notes Hanway living in the Butler Township of Darke County, Ohio. He was listed as a stonecutter, along with his eldest son John. In 1852, James was sent as a delegate to the Pittsburgh convention of the Free Soil party that nominated an anti-slavery senator for president. He also was one of the founders of the Republican Party in Ohio.

In 1856, James relocated to Kansas from Darke County, Ohio. As documented in Steven Oates' *To Purge This Land With Blood: A Biography of John Brown* (1970), Hanway settled along Pottawatomie Creek in response to John Brown Jr.'s call to colonists leaving Ohio to "come thoroughly armed." James built a log cabin on the property in an effort to secure his pre-emption claim. By 1858, James had built a small limestone house on the property. The residence reflects the work of the owner / builder who responded to the availability of local building materials and utilized practices, forms, plan, and treatments associated with their cultural traditions and experiences. This folk house form grew from the popularity of the Greek Revival movement during the period from 1830 to 1850 and commonly used the front gable shape to echo the classical pediment of the Greek temple. This vernacular property type also reflects the craftsmanship inherent in the harvesting, shaping, and installation of native limestone, and the presence of master stone masons of considerable skill during the settlement period.

Hanway took an active role in local and regional affairs and continued with his political writings. He served as the first Superintendent of Public Instruction in Franklin County, as a member of the Wyandotte

Constitutional Convention, and as a member of both the State Senate and House of Representatives. Upon his arrival in Kansas, he joined the struggle to make Kansas a free state and became a member of the Pottawatomie Rifles, an armed abolitionist militia led by John Brown, Jr.

Today and in the past, there has been great deal of local legend regarding this property and its connection to John Brown. Reports of this are documented in late 19th and early 20th century newspapers, histories and personal correspondence. One such piece of correspondence dates to 1936 and is from Bernice Hanway Timmons, James' granddaughter. After moving to the small stone house, Timmons wrote that James allowed fellow abolitionist John Brown to stay in the log cabin during visits to the area. Timmons also writes that Brown used the log cabin as an Underground Railroad stop for slaves escaping Missouri on their route to freedom in Canada. Timmons also makes reference to the fact that the log cabin was touted incorrectly as the "John Brown's Cabin," in locally traded photographic postcards of the log cabin produced by A.W. Barker. The log cabin in the photographic postcard was the one on Hanway's property, and John Brown was merely a visitor, never an owner of the cabin. Due to the misinformation printed on the postcards, pieces of the Hanway log cabin were taken away as souvenirs over the years, and no ruins remain.

Being a writer, Hanway recorded his recollections of this turbulent time in Kansas's history. His personal papers, which are held at the Kansas State Historical Society, have been cited in numerous modern day histories of John Brown and the Territorial Period, including James C. Malin's *John Brown and the Legend of Fifty-Six* (1942), and the aforementioned Oates (1970), and Virgil W. Dean's essay collection *John Brown to Bob Dole: Movers and Shakers in Kansas History* (2006).

As documented in *To Purge This Land With Blood* (1970), which utilized Hanway's personal papers, James was a member of the Pottawatomie Rifles militia, a group of abolitionist settlers in Franklin and Anderson counties who formed in 1855 to confront a growing pro-slavery threat. Led by John Brown, Jr., the group took part in much of the violence known as Bleeding Kansas, including the Battle of Osawatomie and the Pottawatomie Massacre. On May 21, 1856, they set out for Lawrence, Kansas, after the "Sacking of Lawrence" in which pro-slavery forces had destroyed presses and set fire to the Free State Hotel. Militia leader John Brown, Jr., was upset that free-state leaders had not resisted the looting and destruction, and along with his father, insisted on continuing to Lawrence, despite messengers who stated that the crisis was over.

> They marched on a few miles, only to receive more inauspicious news: proslavery forces still had control of Blanton's Bridge across the Wakarusa and had reassembled in force at Lecompton. On a motion of James Hanway, the men now voted to encamp near Samuel T. Shore's claim and the townsite of Prairie City (perhaps a half mile south of the Santa Fe Trail) and wait for reinforcements from Osawatomie. Brown, regarding this as a cowardly act, 'became considerably excited,' Hanway recalled, 'and remarked that he would rather be ground in the earth than passively submit to pro-slavery usurpation and wrong.' But the Rifles refused to go on without

> reinforcements and followed John Jr. over to Ottawa Creek where they made camp. Furious at the whole frustrating turn the crisis had taken, Brown ordered his company to encamp as well (they could scarcely attack the invaders by themselves). But the more Brown thought about the sacking of Lawrence and the inexcusable cowardice of the free-state leaders there the more 'frenzied' he became 'at the condition of affairs.'
>
> Eyeing those menacing swords, some of the Rifles decided old Brown meant business and sent James Hanway and another volunteer over to find out what Brown intended to do. He told them that he was going to 'regulate matters' on the creek. 'Well,' said Hanway's companion, 'I hope you will act with caution.' At that Brown exploded. 'Caution, caution, sir. I am eternally tired of hearing that word caution. It is nothing but the word of cowardice.'
>
> Meanwhile Hanway had found out from another 'one of the eight' the purpose of Brown's mission. 'It shocked me,' Hanway said later, and he pleaded with his informant to dissuade the old man from his terrible objective; it would only lead to retaliation, a war of reprisal. Pottawatomie would go up in flames.
>
> But nobody could change Brown's mind now. He was as intractable as stone in his conviction that it was his duty to strike back at these 'barbarians,' to show them –and those cowards in Lawrence as well –that here was one free-state man who was not afraid to fight, who had taken all the proslavery outrages he could stand. (Malin, 1970, pp. 129-130)

On the evening of May 24, 1856, the attack occurred that would later be known as the "Pottawatomie Massacre." James Hanway had been invited to be a part of this group, but when he understood the violent objective, chose not to participate. As documented in William Cutler's *History of the State of Kansas* (1883):

> In a letter published in the *Kansas Monthly*, for January 1880, Judge Hanway wrote: 'I ventured to approach one of the eight, and from him I learned the programme contemplated. In fact I received an invitation to be one of the party, and being unwilling to consent before I learned the object, I was made acquainted with the object of the expedition; it shocked me.'

The response to the Pottawatomie Massacre is documented in Virgil W. Dean's *John Brown to Bob Dole: Movers and Shakers in Kansas History* (2006), where historian Jonathan Earle writes,

> Brown's act of horrific violence gave voice to the rage and despair many free-state Kansans experienced during the fifteen months after the elections that created the 'bogus' legislature. Coming so soon after the sack of Lawrence, the murders helped spur formerly peaceful settlers to act with force, even as their political leaders called for calm and negotiation. 'Violence breeds violence,' wrote James Hanway, who was shocked at the murders but continued to support Brown

and condemn the proslavery party. 'They advocate assassination and now that 5 persons have been murdered on their side perhaps they will learn that such hellish sentiments when carried into effect, will work equally to the destruction of pro-slavery men.'

In July 1859, James Hanway was one of 52 delegates of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, under which the state of Kansas was admitted to the Union. Hanway's presence, no doubt, contributed to the vote in which the delegates chose to model Kansas's constitution after that of Ohio.

It was one year later that Hanway's son, John S., received a patent for the 159.70 acres upon which the Hanway House sits from the United States government on June 1, 1860. In the 1865 Kansas State Census, James is listed as a farmer, and Rebecca and their three sons were living with him. His sons John S. and Samuel B. are listed as serving in the 3rd Regiment, Company H. Brougham was a Lieutenant in the Indian Regiment, and John S., a Lieutenant Colonel in the 10th Regiment. Meanwhile, in 1863 James Hanway was also one of the three founders of the State Mental Asylum in Osawatomie, Kansas. In 1865 and 1870, James was elected on the Radical Republican ticket to serve in the Kansas House of Representatives.

James Hanway's remembrances of the Sacking of Lawrence and the Pottawatomie Massacre were included in a newspaper article over twenty years after the occurrence. In the *Daily Journal*, November 27, 1879, Hanway authored an extensive article to clear up rumors regarding John Brown. Included in this article, Hanway stated that he hosted John Brown as a guest in his old log cabin in January of 1859, before Brown left the Kansas Territory.

By 1875, his son Brougham had made a profitable business out of the quarry on the property and was listed as a marble dealer in the Kansas State Census. In 1879, John sold part of his land to his brother Brougham, where he built a larger limestone house. In the parlor of this new house, on December 6, 1879, James Townsley, a member of John Brown's group at the Pottawatomie Massacre, signed a statement that he had stood guard while John Brown, Sr. and his sons slaughtered five pro-slavery men at Dutch Henry's Crossing on Pottawatomie Creek. The "Townsley Statement," as it would be known, was documented by James Hanway, and newspapers across the state covered this momentous occasion. The statement solidified theories that John Brown, Sr. had in fact been involved in the massacre. The entirety of this statement is included in William G. Cutler's *History of the State of Kansas* (1883). Modern texts on John Brown still mention Hanway's involvement. In *John Brown: The Legend Revisitied* by Merrill D. Peterson (2004), he states, "Long-time champions of John Brown and his place in Kansas history, such men as James Hanway, pleaded nolo contendere (no contest) to Townsley's incrimination, though they might, as Hanway did, still believe that the effects of the killings and the terror were salutary."

By 1880, James was elderly and residing with Brougham, his wife Sarah, and their two children. James died on May 9, 1882, and was buried in the Spring Grove Quaker Church cemetery in Miami County, Kansas.

Brougham's wife Sarah, or Sadie, died July 21, 1884, and Brougham then married Pocahontas Bones. By 1888, the two acres on which Brougham's house stands was embroiled in a legal dispute, and transferred to R.J. Waddell. Brougham passed away on October 17, 1899. His wife, Pocahontas, went on to teach in Boston, and then operated a boarding house in Arkansas City, Kansas.

John Hanway remained on his larger piece of land until 1891, where he lived with his second wife, Helen until she died in 1881. He then married his third wife, Georgia. John was the postmaster of Lane, Kansas along with Georgia, who served as deputy postmaster, but then died in 1904. After Georgia's death, John sold the land to T.S. Lathen. John lived out his final days in Williamsburg, Kansas, and died in 1908.

John Hanway's daughter, Bernice Hanway Timmons, stated in a letter dated April 9, 1936 that, "Grandfather's place was a station on the underground railway. Many slaves passed through. There may have been another cabin on the place where they hid. I've heard my father tell of going after dark to take food to them."

Though the Hanway family dispersed from Franklin County by the early twentieth century, Judge James Hanway will be long remembered for his involvement in Kansas' formative years. This excerpt from Franklin County historian John Mark Lambertson's 1989 article in *The Ottawa Herald* summarizes Hanway's legacy:

> One of Judge Hanway's most lasting contributions to Franklin County and the state of Kansas was his role as a historian. Early on he saw the need for preserving eye-witness accounts of the events that shaped Kansas and wrote voluminously, and modestly, of his own participation. It was his efforts to document the truth that positively established that his friend John Brown was indeed responsible for the Pottawatomie Massacre—a fact that other Brown biographers and sympathizers tried to refute. On another point of historical accuracy, Hanway wrote, 'It is a small matter perhaps, but the truth of history should be vindicated.'

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United States Federal Census, State of Texas, City of Dallas, Ward 4, District 38, 1910 www.ancestry.com page 25.

United States Federal Census, State of Kansas, Cowley County, Arkansas Ward 3, District 46, 1920 www.ancestry.com page 3.

United States Federal Census, State of Kansas, Cowley County, Arkansas City, District 4. April 3, 1930. www.ancestry.com page 1.

Williamsburg Herald 11 May 1879 v. 1 p. 194-196. Kansas State Historical Society Franklin County Kansas clippings file, Topeka, KS.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property includes the Judge James Hanway House, which has no assigned address but is located on the property at 658 Virginia Road near Lane. It is part of the Pottawatomie Ranch, which is part of the N ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 4, Township 19, Range 21, Franklin County, Kansas. The nominated property includes only the c. 1858 stone house and smokehouse, which sits on less than one acre of land.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

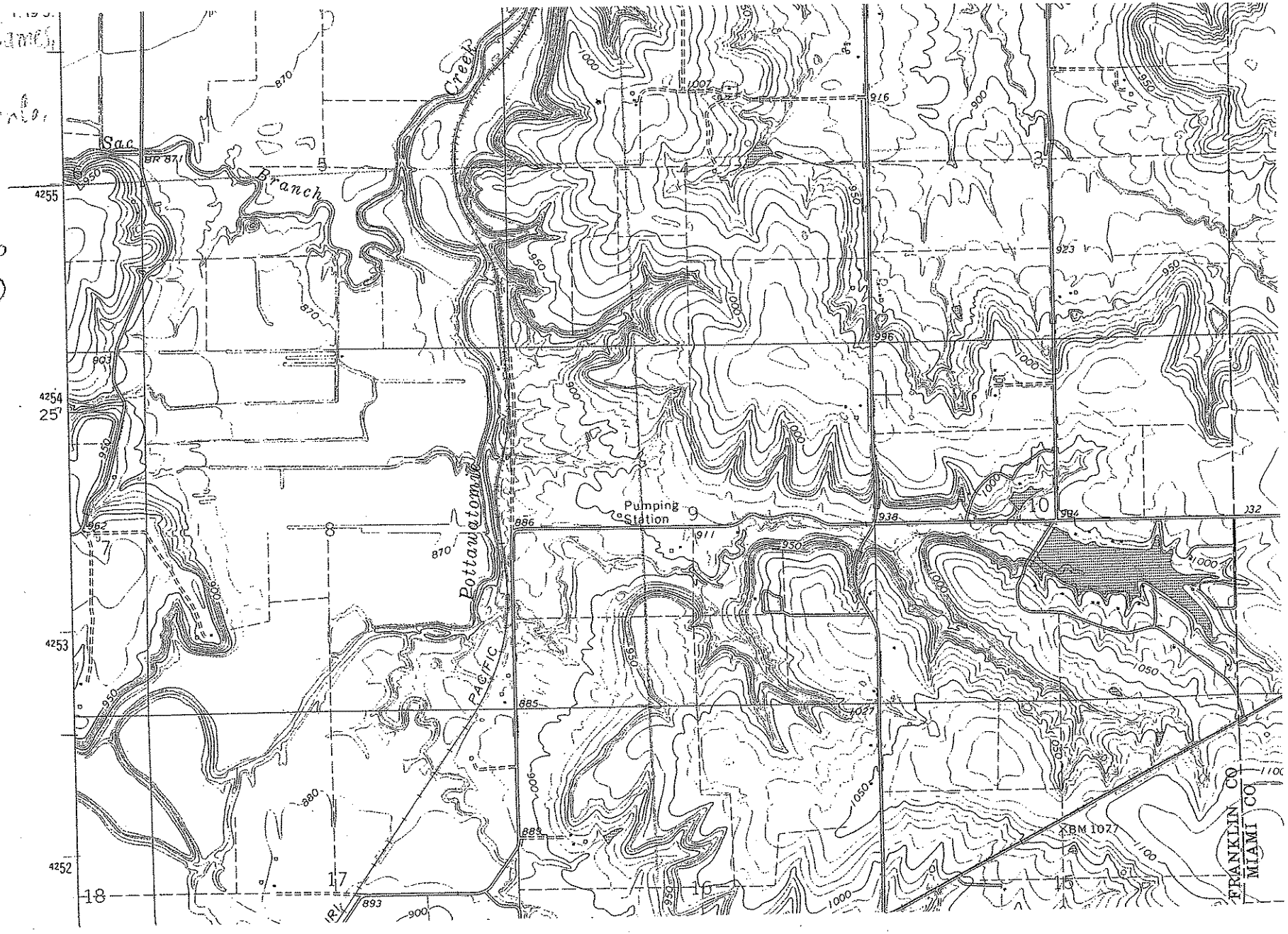
The nomination includes only the c. 1858 stone house and its associated smokehouse. The nomination does not include the ranch land or the 1879 stone house by request of the owner.

PHOTOGRAPIC INFORMATION

Property Name: Hanway, Judge James, House
Location: Lane vicinity, Franklin County, KS
Photographer: Craig Cooper
Date: 2007

Original Digital Negatives in possession of the photographer.

1 Overview of property, facing E
2 South (front) elevation, facing NW
3 East (side) elevation, facing W
4 East (side) elevation and north (rear) elevation, facing SW
5 North (rear) elevation, facing S
6 West (side) elevation showing chimney, facing E
7 West (side) elevation and south (front) elevation, facing NE
8 Northwest corner of smokehouse with residence in background, facing SE
9 Northeast corner of smokehouse, facing SW
#10 East (front) elevation of smokehouse, facing W
#11 Interior, fireplace on west wall of kitchen
#12 Interior, kitchen
#13 Interior, kitchen
#14 Interior, living room showing staircase to second floor
#15 Interior, second floor bedroom
#16 Interior, second floor hallway

Hanway, Judge James, House
Lone Vic, Franklin, Ohio

Zone 15: 317470
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(NAD 27)