

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register Listed
January 8, 2014

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Cedar Manor Farm
 Other names/site number Pound Farm; Raymond Farm; KHRI # 125-282
 Name of related Multiple Property Listing Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas

2. Location

Street & number <u>2326 CR 6400</u>		not for publication
City or town <u>Fredonia</u>		vicinity
State <u>Kansas</u> Code <u>KS</u> County <u>Montgomery</u> Code <u>125</u> Zip code <u>66736</u>		

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 at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide local Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

SEE FILE

Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date _____
Kansas State Historical Society
 State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

 Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Cedar Manor Farm
Name of Property

Montgomery County, Kansas
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	3	buildings
1		sites
2		structures
		objects
9	3	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: Single dwelling
Agriculture/Subsistence: animal facility; storage;
agricultural outbuilding

Domestic: Single dwelling
Agriculture/Subsistence: storage; agricultural
outbuilding
Vacant/Not In Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Colonial
Revival
Other: Gambrel Roof Barn

foundation: Concrete; Stone
walls: Stone: Limestone; Wood: board-and-
batten
roof: Metal; Asphalt Composition
other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary

Cedar Manor Farm is located two miles south of Lafontaine in Louisburg Township, Montgomery County, Kansas. It is one-quarter mile east of County Road 2300 (old Kansas Highway 39) on the south side of County Road 6400, a gravel road. Except for the four-room limestone house, whose earliest portions date to the early 1880s, the extant farmstead buildings and structures were constructed between 1930 and 1960. The farmstead resources are clustered within a 4.26-acre area and include the residence, dairy barn with an attached milk house long loafing shed, small maternity house for cows, two cattle sheds, implement shed, garage, former milk house now used as storage, and outhouse. Contributing landscape features include a free-standing earthen and hollow clay tile ramp used to load animals into a truck and a well northeast of the house.

Elaboration

Clarence and Bernice Raymond purchased this farm in a state of considerable disrepair in 1929. Beyond what information can be found in the state and federal censuses, little is known about the former owners and their farming operation. Only a portion of the house pre-dates the Raymonds' ownership. The height of the agriculture production for this farm, specifically dairy production, took place from the 1930s through the 1960s.

1. Site (contributing)

The nominated portion of the farmstead includes the cluster of built resources within a 4.26-acre area. Buildings and structures are located in the north-central part of a 240-acre farm about half of which is pasture and half hay meadow and cultivated land. Both the pasture and cultivated land are rented to local farmers/ranchers. There are four ponds and two gas wells on the farm. Mulberry Creek runs north-south through the approximate middle of the farm. The area is relatively flat.

The property is accessed by a central gravel driveway which extends south just east of the residence and circles near the barn. On the north side of the house and adjacent to the road are the few remaining old cedar trees, which run parallel to the driveway. The two rows of cedar trees were supposedly full-grown in the 1870s. Only three remain today after several were destroyed by a tornado in 1957. Buildings are square to the road and barns, sheds and most of the other buildings are southeast of the house. The barn yard drains to the east toward Mulberry Branch.

The area immediately west of the house and another area southwest of the house were vegetable gardens. Further south of the garden was a peach orchard. These areas are now grass. There is a pond southwest of the house. The original well is located north of the house and a cistern-like structure is south of the house. The cistern was probably built in the 1930s.

Inventory of Resources (listed in order of construction date)

The following is a list of resources located at the farm. Construction dates are based on family recollections, concrete imprints, photographs, and depreciation schedules from 1945 and 1959 income tax returns.

2. Residence (non-contributing – c. 1880, with additions and modifications in 1929, 1940s, mid-1970s, and 2005)

Lat/Long: 37.370945, -95.851127

Lafayette Pound constructed a two-story stone house (measuring approximately 17' x 30') on his farmstead in the early 1880s. The side-gabled house featured four rooms and was constructed of stone quarried from Duck Creek about a mile west of the house. The stones were laid up in courses with mud, straw, and horse hair and later pointed with lime-based mortar. The thickness of the walls varies from 1½ to 2 feet. The house was in considerable disrepair when the Raymonds purchased it in 1929, and at that time, the house was repaired. Clarence Raymond later built an addition to the south side in the mid-1940s and a north addition in the mid-1970s. Today, the house has an asphalt composition

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shingle roof and multi-light wood windows. The house features elements of the Colonial Revival style, which was popular in the early 20th century, including a generally symmetrical arrangement, a broken pediment over the entrance, and multi-light window sashes. The two-story Greek Revival-style porch was added in the early 1970s. It is supported by five eight-inch square columns with square capitals and bases.

The east (primary) elevation includes a central entrance with a broken pediment accented by fluted pilasters. The paneled front door is solid yellow pine and has a grouping of four small windows and brass knocker. A wood screen door protects it. Adjacent to the north of the entry is a 4-over-1 double-hung window on the first floor. Above this window and the entry are two more 4-over-1 windows. Lastly, there is a 6-over-1 window left of the door that is situated between the first and second stories – it overlooks a staircase landing. It is not known if these are the original window sashes, but they are quite old. The 4-over-1 windows can be held open in three positions by spring loaded metal pins. The 6-over-1 window in the stairway landing operates with cords and weights. The north (side) elevation of the original stone section includes two windows - a centered second-story window (6-over-6) and a 4-over-1 window at the northeast corner. The one-story mid-1970s addition covers the northwest portion of this elevation. The west (rear) elevation of the original stone section includes four 4-over-1 double-hung windows – two on the first story and two on the second story. The two additions on either end project westward creating a sort of U-shaped courtyard. The south side of the original stone section is nearly entirely obscured by the two-story 1940s addition.

South Addition (late 1930s-1950s; 2004-2005)

A two-story side-gabled addition (12' x 15') was added to the south wall of the original stone house in the 1940s and was completed in the 1950s. The stone used in the construction was salvaged from an earlier addition that had been destroyed, possibly by a tornado in either 1896 or 1926. A two-story intersecting gable wing extends off the rear (west) of this addition. It is believed that planning for this addition began in the 1930s and was finally finished in the 1950s. This addition included a kitchen, bathroom, and porch on the first story and bedroom with rear walk-out deck on the upper level. A portion of the first story exterior is made of stone left from the earlier demolished east wing. The remainder of the first and all of the second stories is wood frame and clad with grooved cedar shingles with a wide reveal. The east-facing elevation of this addition includes a second-story gabled dormer window with a 6-over-6 wood window. The foundation and first floor are concrete.

The back porch was extended and a second floor added above the porch in 2004. The gable roof intersects with that of the earlier south addition. There is a 6' x 12' deck with custom-made iron railing and steps to the brick patio below, which allows exit from the second story.

On the lower level, the porch became an extension of the kitchen and the added space is a laundry area with adjacent safe room/bathroom. The foundation and floor are concrete. The walls are sheetrock and the concrete floor is tiled. Cabinets and sink from the old porch were incorporated as were the custom made (Doc Raymond) doors from the 1940s addition.

North Addition (mid-1970s)

After selling his cows, Raymond (at almost 80 years old) began planning the construction of a one-story north addition. Matching stone was used from the remains of a one-room school near Sedan, Kansas. A neighbor assisted Raymond in moving the stone to the farmstead, where he retooled, shaped, and laid the stone. The addition measures 15' x 29' and includes a large living room and small bathroom. The foundation and floor are concrete. The roof is side-gabled and originally had cedar shingles, but was redone with asphalt shingles in 2003. There is an exterior stone chimney on the north elevation. A three-sided bay window, with three 6-over-6 double-hung sashes, is centered along the east wall. There is a single (double-hung, 6-over-6) window on the west wall and a door of solid wood with a 9-light glass. The south wall of the addition is clad in cedar siding with a wide reveal.

Interior

The ceilings are 7 ½ feet high throughout the house. The interior walls were plastered directly on the exterior stone. The plaster walls of the upper level north and west sides have been insulated and covered with plaster board. The south and east walls remain plaster.

The floors were made of pine boards measuring about 5 inches wide that were set on a frame of rough-hewn 2" x 8" joists. The original pine flooring remains in two of the rooms, but has been covered with oak boards of varying width in the dining area (downstairs south room) and Pergo laminate flooring in the north upstairs bedroom. The original flooring in the south upstairs room was replaced with 2 ½" inch yellow pine in 1929 and the north downstairs floor was replaced with plywood and 5" teak flooring in 2009.

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When the Raymonds purchased the four-room house in 1929, it was in considerable disrepair. Raymond had worked as cabinetmaker for six years before purchasing the farm and did all the reconstruction work without the benefit of power tools or electricity. An entryway was created that includes an open stairway going up seven steps along the east wall to a landing with a window and then turning to go up six more steps along the south wall. The stair treads are walnut and risers are yellow pine. The hand rail is walnut with yellow pine balusters. On the first floor, archways leading to the north room and to the dining/ kitchen area are yellow pine. The curved surface of the archway was made by bending the wood by the keying method. The north room and entryway are paneled with varying (5" to 8") width, vertical yellow pine boards. The south upper room was divided into a bathroom, bedroom (now a bath area) and hallway with cabinetry and sewing area in 1952-54. Originally there was a central brick chimney which was removed in 1998 because the brick was crumbling. The plaster ceilings have been replaced with sheet rock except for the ceiling in the entryway. The ceiling in the lower north room has three 3" x 6" pine beams; the ceiling in the lower south room has three 2" x 4" beams. There is a closet under the stairway with two entrances: one lower with door at the north end that matches the paneling and a full size louvered door at the south end.

South Addition (late 1930s-1950s; 2004-2005)

The upstairs floor is 2 ½" yellow pine; the upper level ceiling and walls are sheetrock. The upstairs bedroom has four double-hung, 6-over-6 windows: a gabled dormer window on the east and a triple window along the south wall. The west door led to the deck above the porch.

The kitchen has plaster walls with a 3 ½' wainscot of horizontal oak boards. Cabinets are oak. Woodwork, trim, railings, doors, and cabinets were made by Doc Raymond. An east picture window with casement side windows looks out to the east toward the barn. There are two double-hung, 6/6-light windows on the south. The kitchen cabinets were used without doors for several years. Money was scarce and old oak tables were purchased at auctions to make the cabinet doors. The cabinets have stood up to some 60 years of hard use so the recycled material was a good choice. The enclosed back porch had a coat closet and sink/cabinets.

Plumbing was included in this addition. Electricity became available through the Rural Electrification Administration in 1948. A pressure water tank, powered by electricity, was installed to enable water pressure. Later, water from Fredonia via a rural water district, became available and the pressure water tank was removed.

The back porch was extended and a second floor added above the porch in 2004. The porch became an extension of the kitchen and the added space is a laundry area with adjacent safe room/bathroom. There are three double-hung windows (6-over-6) and two exit doors in this redone porch and extension. The foundation and floor are concrete. The walls are sheetrock and the concrete floor is tiled. The second floor is a bedroom and bath. There are three windows in this extension; one on the south and two on the west. A 6' x 12' deck with custom-made iron railing and steps to the brick patio below allows exit from the second story west door.

North Addition (mid-1970s)

The interior floor is covered with carpet, except for tile in the bathroom and oak parquet in front of the west exterior door and in front of the fireplace. The walls are sheet rock with oak wainscot. A brick fireplace and surrounding oak cabinets cover the entire north wall. The cathedral ceiling is has oak beams: a 4" x 6" central beam with five 2 ½" x 5" beams perpendicular to the central beam.

3. Well (circa 1880, contributing structure)

Lat/Long: 37.371052, -95.851040

Northeast of the house is the farmstead's original well. Its stone base extends approximately three feet above grade and is topped with a wood gable roof supported by two three-prong support posts that rest atop the stone base. It is believed Doc Raymond added the current rock enclosure that is visible above grade in the 1930s. The oak bucket and pulley supported by a cedar post were there by the 1940s, and the wood structure atop the stone base was added in the 1970s.

4. Garage (1937, non-contributing)

Lat/Long: 37.370756, -95.851028

A 20' x 24' garage with a front-gabled roof sits just south of the house. It has a red metal roof. The horizontal wood siding has been covered with aluminum siding. The east elevation includes two sets of double doors allowing for the passage of vehicles and one central wood window centered above within the gable. The south wall includes five wood

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windows – two pairs and one single opening. The west (rear) elevation includes two first-story wood windows and one upper level window. There is a man door on the north elevation. The garage has a concrete floor that was added in the 1950s or 1960s. A carport, that is open on all sides except the south, was added to the north side. It is classified as non-contributing because of the secondary aluminum siding.

5. *Barn (1938, contributing)*

Lat/Long: 37.370360, -95.850595

The barn was used from 1938 to 1968 for the production of Grade A milk. As with most agricultural entities, dairy farming became a big operation with fewer dairymen and more efficient designs for milking parlors. The Cedar Manor Barn, although state-of-the-art in the 1930s, has not been used for the past 40 years. It remains as it was in 1968, with name plates for each of the cows in their respective stalls, listing their date of birth, sire and dam, along with their production records. Old Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) records from the milk tester's monthly visits remain in the barn office along with issues of Hoards Dairyman and the Guernsey Breeders Journal, pedigrees and applications, and trophies and ribbons from cattle shows.

Raymond built the 2 ½-story dairy barn that was completed in 1938 at a cost of \$1700. Some of the lumber for the barn was recycled from a dilapidated barn.¹ The 34 x 68-foot structure has a gambrel roof. The exterior is clad in 12" vertical pine boards with 2" battens. The foundation is concrete and stone, and extends about 18 inches above grade on the east side and about 12 inches on the west side. The floor is concrete except for the center feed way, which remains dirt. A concrete slab surrounds the east, south, and west sides of the barn and the hay manger south of the barn. The roof is corrugated metal. The flared eaves extend over the sides about one foot with exposed rafters. A wood and clay-tile milk room with a gable roof and cupola attaches to the northeast corner of the barn. A wood-frame loafing-shed attaches to the east side of the barn. It has an open south side allowing for animals to roam in the yard.

There is a large opening (8 feet wide) on the south (originally with sliding wood door, now with swinging wood gate) where cows entered the barn either going straight north to the milking parlor or going left (west) to the box stall area to wait their turn to be milked. Three additional 4' wide Dutch doors, one on the south and two on the west, are on the lower level. A 4' wide door with two glass window panes is on the north as an entrance to the feed way and a 5' wide sliding door exits from the milking parlor to the loafing shed.

There are additional single wood side-hinged doors: one on the west; three accessing the granaries on the north; and two on the upper level of the north elevation. On the south there are two upper level and one lower level doors on hinges and one on a track on the upper level. When baled hay became common, a runway out of this south mow door was built over a manger. A 46-foot- long elevated runway (still intact) allowed bales to be pulled from the barn mow and tossed down in the manger to feed the cows. (Originally the runway was 2" x 12" "bridge planks", but replaced with 2" x 8" pressure treated lumber in the early 2000s.)

Windows throughout the building are fixed, four-light wood units. There are two tucked within the gambrel peaks on both the north and south walls of the barn. There are twelve similar four-light windows measuring 24 x 32 inches along the east wall of the barn and four 30" x 36" windows on the west side. There is a fixed glass interior window between the office and milking parlor used for observation.

Interior

The barn has a milking parlor for 18 cows on the east side of the building that faces a central feed alley. There are two feed rooms and box stalls on the west side of the feed alley. The box stalls were originally separated from the central feed way by wood boards but those have been replaced with vertical 2 ½" metal pipes. A stairway near the south end of the building provides access to the second-floor haymow. A large door on the upper end of the south wall is on tracks and can be lowered to allow the lifting and moving of loose hay for storage in the mow. A hay hood extends over the door.

The milking stalls are separated with curved metal pipe, designed as shown in Figure 16 in Kansas Bulletin 236 with dimensions as given for Guernsey cows.² The stanchions originally had wood side rails and some of the stanchions have been replaced with metal ones. A two-way swinging door exits from the north end of the milking parlor to the breezeway

¹ The barn is similar to No. 1267-10 noted in J. B. Fitch and V.R. Hillman, *Dairy Buildings for Kansas: Bulletin 236* (Manhattan, KS: Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas State Agricultural College, November 1925), 42. Available online at: <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/historicpublications/pubs/SB236.pdf>.

² Fitch and Hillman, *Dairy Buildings for Kansas: Bulletin 236*, 21.

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connecting the barn and milk house. The east side of the milking parlor is painted green, dark on the bottom to disguise any manure stains and a lighter olive on top.

A steel manure carrier is on a track that runs through the box stalls and through to the end of the gutter of the milking parlor. The track takes the carrier out south of the barn to the manure pile.³

Electricity finally was secured in 1948. The gasoline motor that powered the milking machines was retired for a quieter electric motor. Electric fans were used in the south and north ends of the milking parlor. These items have been removed in recent years.

Most of the barn's original material has been retained, with only a few modifications. A few changes were made in the milking parlor to meet requirements for producing Grade A milk. One requirement was to have an enclosed ceiling (no exposed floor joists) and a ceiling of composition material is in place except at the north end where some holes have developed in the last 50 years. Doors were added to separate the milking parlor from the feed way but still allow an opening to feed the cows. Doors on weights can be raised or lowered over the feed manger.

There are lightning rods are on the barn and house.

Milk House, attached to barn (1944)

A hollow block (red, clay tile) building measuring 12' x 14' was built next to the north side of the barn in 1944 to meet standards for the production of Grade A milk. It cost \$250 to build, while the milk cooler was \$450 and the milking machines, \$350. It was later connected to the barn by a 10' x 12' wood-frame enclosure (breezeway). One accesses the milk house through a door on the south wall within the breezeway. The milk house has a gabled metal roof. There are two windows on each side (west and east) and one window on the north. Originally, there was a south window, but when the building was connected to the barn the window became a cabinet. The floor is concrete. The walls are plaster directly on the tile block.

Loafing shed, attached to barn (1952-1955)

A 100' x 24' shed attached to the east side of the barn at the north end. The foundation is concrete and extends about two feet above grade on the north side and 2 ½ feet on the east side. The south side of the shed is supported by six 6-inch round metal pipes set in 10-gallon milk cans filled with concrete that are partially buried. The walls of the shed are vertical 12" pine boards with 2" battens. The side-gable roof is metal. There are four hinged doors along the north wall of the shed. There is a concrete water tank at the east end. Doors hinged at the top can be raised so that cows can access the tank from the west, south and east sides. There is a 12' x 12' enclosure at the northwest corner of the shed that serves as an office. The interior walls are knotty pine paneling and the floor vinyl asbestos tile. The office is accessed from the breezeway that connects the barn and milk house. The office has a wood window on the north and south walls – these are 2-over-2 double-hung sashes. It also has a fixed glass window that looks through to the milking parlor.

6. Outhouse (1930s, contributing)

Lat/Long: 37.370828, -95.851378

The wood-frame outhouse measures 4' x 4' and is located west of the house. It appears to have been built following the Eleanor Roosevelt plans: concrete floor and toilet base, brick lined pit, upper side vents and vent stack. It faces east (door on east) and has vertical wood siding, 1 foot wide with 2-inch bats. It remains unused, but has a new metal red roof, shed type that slopes to the west.

7. Old milk house (built before 1940, non-contributing)

Lat/Long: 37.370700, -95.851251

A 12' x 14' wood building served as the milk house until the mid-1940s when a new one was built. This building was moved from its location next the barn and now sits just south of the house. After serving as a milk house, it was used as a playhouse for the Raymond's daughters and now is used for storage. It has a front-gabled metal roof, horizontal boards along the sides that are covered with asphalt shingles. The only other known siding material was black tar paper, which was present in the 1940s. There is a wood door on the north side, a pair of four-light wood windows in the south wall, and a single four-light window in the west wall. The building rests on two logs. It is classified as non-contributing because of the later asphalt siding.

³ This device is termed a "litter carrier" and is described in. Fitch and Hillman, *Dairy Buildings for Kansas: Bulletin* 236, 36-37.

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8. Cow shed (1941, contributing)

Lat/Long: 37.370396, -95.849795

The cow shed (36' x 64') is located about 100 feet east of the barn. It is open on the south and has a shed roof. An extension that is open on three sides has been added to the south to accommodate hay storage. Vertical 12-inch boards painted white are used for the west and north sides and metal sheeting forms the east side. The concrete foundation extends about two feet above grade. Hedge and cedar posts support the south side of the shed and the extension. There is a concrete water tank at the east end of the shed.

9. Maternity house (acquired mid-1940s, contributing)

Lat/Long: 37.370522, -95.850395

The maternity house is a free-standing, wood-frame building located just east of the milk house. The building was acquired and moved to the farmstead in the mid-1940s. It formerly served as the anteroom of a country school house (Central School) about a mile east of the Raymond property. The Raymonds used the building to house and care for cows that were calving. The building measures 10.5' x 12.5' and has a gable roof. The exterior is wood lap siding with a narrow reveal. It has one large door on the south wall, one window opening with hinged door on the west wall, and a hinged access door to the attic on the north wall. It has a concrete floor. There is a wood-frame shed measuring 10.5' x 11' that is attached to the east wall. It has a shed roof and is enclosed on the west, north, and east sides. It was used as shelter for the bull. An iron pipe fence partially surrounds the maternity house on the east and north.

10. Calf shed (1953, contributing)

Lat/Long: 37.370288, -95.851102

A wood-frame calf shed was built in 1953 just west of the barn to house calves. It measures 33' x 12' and is open on the south. This open south side is supported by hedge posts. The foundation is concrete and extends two feet above grade. The roof and sides are sheet metal.

11. Implement shed (1950s, contributing)

Lat/Long: 37.370578, -95.851235

Prior to the construction of this implement shed, there was an open-air shed on the south side of the garage that served as cover for implements (a manure spreader and trailer). That shed was removed and this shed (16' x 32') was built in the 1950s just to the southwest of the garage. The pole (hedge post) shed is open on the east, has metal roofing and siding, except for north side which is made of five-inch horizontal wood siding. The south and west walls have always been constructed of metal siding.

12. Ramp (late 1940s, contributing structure)

Lat/Long: 37.370646, -95.850773

Northwest of the barn near the driveway is a ramp made of earth that is framed by hollow clay tiles and concrete. The ramp faces the driveway, and trucks simply backed up to the ramp allowing for cows to be easily walked up into truck trailer. Prior to the construction of this structure, there had been a wood-frame ramp west of the barn, but it is no longer extant.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National 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

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1929-1963

Significant Dates

1929, 1938, 1944

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Raymond, Clarence (Doc)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the Clarence and Bernice Raymonds' purchase of the farmstead in 1929. They developed it into a dairy farm with an award winning registered Guernsey herd. The period of significance ends in 1963 with the fifty-year cut-off date established by the National Park Service to provide sufficient passage of time to allow objective evaluation of the historic resource eligibility at the time of its listing.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

N/A

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Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary

The Cedar Manor Farm is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as part of the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* multiple property nomination under Criterion A for its local significance in the area of agriculture. The property was first settled by Lafayette and Martha Pound in the early 1870s. Clarence (Doc) and Bernice Raymond purchased the property in 1929 and developed it into a dairy farm with an award winning registered Guernsey herd. The Raymonds developed the farmstead that survives today.

Elaboration

Prior to the organization of Montgomery County in 1869, the area had belonged to the Osage Indians, who had ceded lands in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Kansas to the United States during the first half of the 19th century. Montgomery County had been a part of the Osage Diminished Reserve, the tribe's "one remaining tract of land, a fertile 4.8 million acres in southeastern Kansas..."⁴ Despite this area remaining with the Osage Indians, settlers crept closer, with many settling on Indian lands causing tensions to rise. "On May 27, 1868, the Osages signed what would become known as the Sturges Treaty, named for William Sturges, president of the LL&G [Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad]," which "provided for the sale of the Osage Diminished Reserve to the LL&G for \$1.6 million."⁵ Although Congress had yet to ratify the treaty, the Osages began relocating to Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma and Montgomery County was organized. After "a hotly contested election in Nov., 1870, Independence received the largest number of votes and became the permanent county seat."⁶

The area around present-day Lafontaine (established 1879) was opened for settlement as the Osages were moved south.⁷ Arriving in the early 1870s were several members of the Pound family from Illinois and Indiana: Alexander and Rebecca Pound, their daughters, Frances and Eliza; a son, Lafayette Pound and wife, Martha; also Tom Pound, R. T Pound, and James Pound and wife, Mattie.

Lafayette Pound settled on former Osage Trust Lands being sold by the United States government in the NW ¼ of Section 11, Township 31 South, Range 14E. The land patent is dated October 1, 1873. The abstract indicates that the property was conveyed from the United States to Lafayette and Martha Pound in 1872 for \$200. It was mortgaged four times during the approximate 20 years of their ownership. Pound, a farmer and railway contractor, built a stone house on the property in the early 1880s or maybe earlier. He and two other Lafontaine-area men are credited with building a pioneer railway to Lafontaine. There were only a handful of railway contractors in the southwest and Pound did much of the construction work.⁸ He and Martha had eight children. He moved to Nebraska, then Canada, and returned to Fredonia. He is buried, as are his parents and other family members, in White Cemetery, which is one-half mile west of the property. The 1875 Kansas Census lists Pound as a farmer with a wife and five children. The value of his real estate was given as \$1400 and his personal property \$200.⁹ It appears that the Pounds established a productive, much diversified farm by 1880 (Table 1).¹⁰

The recurring cycles of financial depression and drought during the 1880s and 1890s may have discouraged some Kansas farm owners. The Pounds left in 1893 and the following owners seemed to move on after a brief occupation.

⁴ Penny T. Linsenmayer, "Kansas Settlers on the Osage Diminished Reserve: A Study of Laura Ingalls Wilder's *Little House on the Prairie*," *Kansas History: A Journal of the Central Plains* 24 (Autumn 2001): 169.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 173.

⁶ Frank W. Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopaedia of State History*, vol. 2 (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912), 230-233.

⁷ Lew A. Strange, *La Fontaine and Those Who Made It* (N.p.: Parker Message, 1938), 17.

⁸ Strange, 12.

⁹ 1875 Kansas Census, Kansas State Census Collection. Accessed online at Ancestry.com.

¹⁰ 1880 United States Census, US Federal Census Collection. Accessed online at Ancestry.com.

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Other property owners were: N. P. Edwards and wife, Clara, 1893-1896; Elam and Amanda Robbins 1900-1901; J. R. Putman 1901-1903; and Lucinda Luther (who died in 1923) 1903-1923. Mrs. Luther had eight children. The 1910 and 1920 US Census lists her as residing in Cimarron Township, Morton County, Kansas. She died intestate and is buried in Morton County. It appears that the property may have been abandoned, except for squatters for approximately 20 years prior to the time the Raymonds purchased it in 1929. Raymond later claimed the farmstead "looked worse than it did when the fellows homesteaded it."¹¹ The Warren Mortgage Company became owners in 1926 and sold it to H. F. Trowbridge in 1929, and it was soon sold to Bernice and Clarence Raymond in 1929 with the Warren Mortgage Co. holding the mortgage. The Raymonds refinanced the mortgage through the Federal Land Bank in 1933-34. The property became known as Cedar Manor Farm in the early 1940s about the time Raymond began registering cattle.¹²

It would seem that 1929 was a poor time to borrow money and buy a farm when four million farmers had left their farms between 1919 and 1927, and another six million were soon to be leaving between 1929 and 1945. However, dairy farming was becoming industrialized and the nation more urbanized, so the market for dairy products was increasing.

According to *Historic Agriculture Related Resources of Kansas*, the dairy industry

took root during the first two decades of the Twentieth Century. Before the late Nineteenth Century, dairy was a cottage industry. Farmers produced milk principally for the consumption of their own families. Because it was difficult to transport, milk had a limited market. As the United States became increasingly urbanized and industrialists made advances in refrigeration, the markets for dairy products expanded.¹³

By the early part of the 20th century, dairy farming was becoming an integral force in Kansas agriculture. The Kansas State Board of Agriculture's Farm Facts, reporting data back to 1867, indicates a steady increase in the number of milk cows up to the mid-1930s when the number peaked at more than 900,000.¹⁴ Creameries, cheese factories, and ice cream plants were built to process the milk (mostly in the eastern part of the state), about a dozen of these plants in Montgomery County alone.¹⁵ Hard work, employable skills, and determination allowed Doc and Bernice Raymond to survive the 1930s, make payments on a mortgage, and by 1938 complete the construction of a dairy barn.

The Raymond farm was fairly diversified throughout the 1930s and 1940s. A 1945 schedule of Farm Income and Expenses indicates the sale of cattle (5), chickens (12), flax (90 bushels), dairy products, and eggs. Turkeys were raised in the late 1930s and early 1940s. They rented the 80 acres that adjoined their 160 acres on the east in the 1940s and produced oats, kaffir corn, and prairie hay. A 1946 receipt from the Humphrey Investment Company indicates that Raymond paid rent in the form of one-third of the crop produced: \$23 for oats, \$106 for kaffir corn, and \$20 cash rent for the meadow (hay). The Raymonds purchased the 80 acres adjoining their 160 acres on the east in 1950. Throughout the 1950s cultivated land was in brome or sudan grass, alfalfa, and sometimes clover or lespedeza, all related to feeding dairy cattle or improving the soil. Raymond felt compelled to leave the land in better condition than how he found it. It was a commitment he demonstrated with what he planted and how he distributed the manure and barnyard waste. A circa 1940 fly-over photograph documents him loading the manure spreader (drawn by a team of horses) for distribution on the cultivated land south of the barn. (Figure 5)

By the 1960s farm income was limited to the sale of dairy cattle and milk and rent from farm land in the form of one-third of the crop produced, which included beans, wheat, and milo. Raymond retired from the dairy business in 1969.¹⁶ Bob Jones began renting the farm land in the 1960s; by the 1970s Tony Weber rented the cultivated land and continued farming the land until his son, Vince, took over. Now Vince Weber and his son, Wesley, handle the farming and produce corn, wheat and sometimes soy beans.

¹¹ *Coffeyville (KS) Journal*, 22 June 1969.

¹² It is a common practice for the name of the farm to precede the cow's name. Some of Raymond's first registered cattle were Cedar Manor Daisy, Cedar Manor Annabell, etc. Their prize bull Glenciff Baron was purchased from Glenciff farm.

¹³ Brenda Spencer and Christy Davis, "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas" National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (Topeka, KS: Kansas Historical Society, 2007), E27. Accessed online at: www.kshs.org/resource/national_register/MPS/Historic_Agriculture_Related_Resources_of_KS.

¹⁴ Kansas State Board of Agriculture. *Kansas Agriculture 42nd Report 1958-59*. p. 308.

¹⁵ J. B. Fitch, *Farm Dairying: Circular 148* (Manhattan, KS: Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas State Agricultural College, June 1929), 2. Available online at: <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/historicpublications/Pubs/SC148.pdf>.

¹⁶ *Coffeyville (KS) Journal*, 22 June 1969.

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Guernsey Cattle & Raymond's Dairy Operation

Guernsey cattle were not the most popular breed of dairy cattle, but Doc Raymond considered them the most physically attractive, with the best disposition, and able to produce the best tasting milk with a high percentage of butterfat and protein. The Raymonds started with a grade dairy herd of Jersey and Guernsey cows, but in 1941 started building a registered herd with the purchase of a bull and three registered Guernsey cows.¹⁷

Later, in 1968, sale manager Doyle Neher summarized the successes of the Raymond Guernsey herd in the catalog for the herd dispersal as follows:

Glenclyff Baron...was the first sire of note used in the herd. Baron was champion 14 times, including The American Royal Dairy Show at Kansas City and The Kansas State Fair in 1950 and 1951, as well as the Champion at The Ozark Empire Fair and the Missouri State Fair in 1951. He was also a plus proven sire purchased by Kansas State Artificial Breeders Service Unit. He was followed by Sunnymede Hornet's Lord...Hornet was the first Gold Star Sire in Kansas...Mr. and Mrs. Raymond were again first in Kansas to win the Gold Star Breeder award, and have achieved the award for six consecutive years...The herd was highest in production in Kansas for three consecutive years. The herd has been shown extensively for years with outstanding results.

Raymond enjoyed competition as he noted in an interview with the *Coffeyville Journal*: "If I couldn't show at fairs and livestock shows I would sell the herd. This dairying is work and the shows and fairs are the fun of the game."¹⁸ He loved his cows and each one received individual attention. He appreciated their beauty whether grazing on green pastures or in the barn stanchions lined up according to height. He had the tallest cow in the front stanchion and the shortest in the end stanchion. This was to ensure a perfectly straight-appearing line as one observed the cows from the front door of the milking parlor. It was somewhat problematic, though, when a new tall cow joined the herd. She was placed up front and all the other cows had to learn the place of their new stanchion. His interest in art and construction and obsession with straight, plumb, square, level, and smooth carried over to the management of cows.

The farm produced Grade A milk that was sold to Glenclyff, Page and Steffen milk companies. Glenclyff and Page milk companies were both in Montgomery County, but no longer exist. Steffen's was a Wichita-based processing plant, now merged with Hiland Dairy Company. Before the age of refrigerated tank trucks and on-the-farm bulk milk tanks, milk was picked up at farms in 10 gallon milk cans. With the ability to move milk in refrigerated tanks, fewer and fewer local milk processing plants were needed. At the time of this writing, there are only three commercial and five on-farm milk processing plants in Kansas in contrast to the 123 creameries, 11 milk condenseries, 29 cheese factories, and 150 ice cream plants in Kansas in 1927.¹⁹ Only about a third of the milk produced in Kansas today is processed in the state.²⁰

In the first half of the 20th century, Guernsey cattle had a somewhat higher market value than other dairy breeds, a factor dairyman and author Mark H. Keeney attributed to the Guernsey being the "fancier's cow and the cow and her milk appeals to more of the wealthy estate owners...who pay high prices for animals that suit their fancy".²¹ Guernsey cattle were popular among wealthy businessmen, including J. C. Penny, W. K. Kellogg, and Otto Schnering (Curtiss Candy Company). The Curtiss Candy Company Guerneys were used in advertisements with pictures of Guerneys and statements such as: "Many people ask Why is Curtiss Candy Company so interested in breeding prize Guernsey cattle: The answer is simple: To make Baby Ruth and other fine foods, we buy millions of gallons of Golden Guernsey milk every year."²² Penny purchased the Emmadine Farm in New York and established a purebred Guernsey herd there. That

¹⁷ *Coffeyville (KS) Journal*, 22 June 1969. A "grade dairy herd" means the cattle are not registered. Cattle can be registered if they are purebred. The process to register cattle during Raymond's days as a dairy farmer involved drawing the markings and submitting the pedigrees (dam, sire, grand dam, grand sire, great grand dam, and great grand sire) of each cow.

¹⁸ *Coffeyville (KS) Journal*, June 1965.

¹⁹ Mike Brouk, Associate Professor/Extension Specialist, Animal Sciences and Industry, Kansas State University. Personal communication with author, April 2013. Also, J. B. Fitch, *Farm Dairying: Circular 148* (Manhattan, KS: Agricultural Experiment Station, Kansas State Agricultural College, June 1929), 2. Available online at: <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/historicpublications/Pubs/SC148.pdf>.

²⁰ Brouk.

²¹ Mark H. Keeney, *Cowphilosophy: The Art of Practical Dairy Practice* (Lacona, NY: Holstein-Friesian World, 1944), 36.

²² *Life Magazine*, 30 September 1947.

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dairy herd, the Foremost Guernsey Association herd, was given to the University of Missouri in 1952. That herd is now predominately Holstein cattle.²³ The Kellogg Farm purchased 28 purebred Guernsey cows in 1928 as the foundation of their dairy herd. Kellogg deeded the farm to Michigan State University. Three of the cows from Raymond's Cedar Manor Dispersal in 1968 ended up in the Kellogg Farm herd. That Guernsey herd was recognized as one of the best in the United States before being sold in the late 1970s. The Guernseys were replaced by Holsteins in the 1980s and in 2009 the farm changed to the current pasture-based dairy management system with robotic milking.²⁴

Guernsey cattle have held a prominent place in American agriculture, but there has been a decline in the number of Guernsey registrations over the past several decades with the growing emphasis on quantity of fluid milk produced as opposed to the percentage of butterfat and protein. There are few Guernsey herds in Kansas now. There are mostly large scale dairies with Holstein cows, known for producing large quantities of milk with less butterfat. The American Livestock Breeds Conservancy, a clearing-house for information on livestock and genetic diversity, has placed Guernsey cattle on the watch list. This indicates that there were less than 2500 being registered last year in the US and that the global population is fewer than 10,000.²⁵ However, the American Guernsey Cattle Club (2013) indicated that there were over 5000 registrations in 2012.²⁶

Programs that supported rural life and dairy herd improvements:

The Rural Electrification Act was passed 1936 and allowed the Rural Electrification Administration to make loans for construction of facilities and distribution of electricity to rural areas. Loans could be made to private companies, but preference had to be given to cooperatives and public bodies. In 1930, "the 85 percent of urban residents who had electricity contrasted sharply to the 10 percent of rural residents with access to electrical service."²⁷ Rural electrification brought rural standards of living closer to that of urban dwellers, increased the productivity of farms, and had a positive influence on the economy of Kansas.

In southeast Kansas, Radiant Electric Cooperative, Inc. was formed for an area around Fredonia. The Raymonds joined this cooperative in October of 1941 with the dues payment of \$5, forming an agreement to take electricity and pay for it when electric service became available. But it was some time before electrical service would make its way to the Raymond farm. These "memberships" were required to support the application for approval to incorporate and for loans to fund the construction of facilities to provide electricity. Some cooperative meetings were held in late 1941 and early 1942, but with the war declaration in December 1941, no additional meetings were held between May 1942 and late 1944. A loan application was made and approved for \$375,000. Progress began in 1946, but there still was a shortage of materials and with the increased costs of materials it appeared they would have a deficit of about \$100,000. Members suggested they "have a bunch of pie suppers or that the subscribers clear their own right of ways," but they decided that it would be better to ask for an increase in allotment.²⁸ The Raymonds watched eagerly as the poles were set coming from the west to the east along the dirt road. The Raymond Farm came on line in the summer of 1948, and at long last milking machines and the milk cooler could be powered by electricity rather than the noisy gasoline motors. Lanterns and gas lights were replaced with electric lights all over the barn, including at each end and in the milk house and cow lot. Electricity was installed in the house, too.

The Cooperative Extension Service of the USDA was instrumental in providing programs to help dairymen improve their herds. Raymond participated in those programs.

²³ The State Historical Society of Missouri, "James Cash Penney," *Historic Missourians* website, accessed online at: <http://shs.umsystem.edu/historicmissourians/name/p/penney/>.

²⁴ "Pasture Dairy Center: History of the Farm," Michigan State University website, accessed online at: http://pasturedairy.kbs.msu.edu/about_the_dairy/history_of_the_dairy.

²⁵ American Livestock Breeds Conservancy, "Conservation Priority Livestock Breeds 2013," Accessed online at http://www.albc-usa.org/documents/PriorityLivestock2013_lowres.pdf. See also <http://www.albc-usa.org/about.html>.

²⁶ American Guernsey Cattle Club. Personal communication with author. 2013.

²⁷ Elizabeth Rosin, et. al., "New Deal-era Resources of Kansas" National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (Topeka, KS: Kansas Historical Society, 2002), E18. Accessed online at: http://kshs.org/resource/national_register/MPS/New_Deal_Era_Resources_Kansas_mps.pdf

²⁸ Radiant Electric Cooperative, Inc. meeting minutes, 6 October 1946. In the collection of the Cooperative, copies retained by the author.

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In the early 1900s a few dairy farmers in Michigan organized the first "cow-testing" association in the United States with the intention of improving their herds.²⁹ A tester was hired to weigh and test the milk of each cow and keep records of feed costs. As a result of their efforts, the farmers doubled the average profit per cow after four years. Interest in this program gradually grew and by the 1940s the testing work was under the direction of the extension service and became the Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA). Tests were conducted that determined production records of individual cows.³⁰ Dairy men were organized into associations to conduct the program. Approved, qualified milk testers visited dairies monthly, unannounced, and stayed 24 hours to collect and analyze milk samples from each cow for each milking period. The weight was recorded and percentage butterfat was determined. In this way official production records were determined for each cow. Dairy breed registry organizations cooperated with extension personnel of the Land Grant College to use the official testing programs to get production records of cows tested in the programs to use in breed improvement programs such as sire evaluation, dam recognition, and breeder recognition. This is the way production records were established for awards such as the Gold Star Breeder Award mentioned earlier. The tester came every month to Raymond's Cedar Manor Farm. Even though he lived less than 20 miles away, he came for the evening meal, stayed all night and for breakfast and dinner the next day. Bernice Raymond's food preparation skills were apparently appreciated.

Through breeding practices and selection of bulls dairymen could improve their herds. About 60 years ago, The Kansas Artificial Breeding Service Unit (KABSU) was begun based on the idea of F. W. Atkeson, Professor and Head of the Kansas State Dairy Department (now merged into a Department of Animal Science and Industry). The unit did (and still does) collect, process, and sell bull semen. Raymond's Glenclyff Baron was sold to KABSU in the early 1950s after Raymond "proved" Baron's value in siring daughters with improved production and show records compared with their dams. Other private breeder companies offered similar services and were used by Raymond, particularly throughout the 1960s. A 1966 income tax return indicates \$257 was spent on breeding fees.

Guernsey Field Days were held at the farm; judging teams came there to practice; and Kansas State University veterinarian students were brought there to check cows.

Summary

Dairy farming has changed greatly in the last 50 years: fewer milking operations, larger herds, less personal attention to individual cows, more emphasis on mechanization (robotic milking operations), more emphasis on quantity of milk produced with less desire for high butterfat content. Fewer and fewer dairy barns built in the first half of the 20th century remain as they are no longer useable for the way milk is produced today. Reassigning these barns to other purposes, such as storage of hay or farm equipment is not likely as door openings are often too small for large equipment. Huge round bales of hay as are now produced no longer can be stored in hay mows of those barns. Often big barns become a liability to farmers because of property taxes and the cost of modifying the structures for other uses. Many of these types of barns have not been maintained.

The Cedar Manor Farm has remained mostly unchanged for the last 50 years. Clarence Raymond died in his sleep in 1992 at age 95. Bernice continued to live at the farm until 1999 when at the age of 97 she moved to the home of her daughter where she lived to age 101. Their daughter Jane Raymond Bowers now owns the farm; crop land is farmed by Vince Weber and son Wesley; and pasture is rented by Kevin Lawrence. The house is used sometimes as a bed & breakfast with a very limited number of select guests.

Cedar Manor Farm is nominated as part of the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* multiple property nomination under Criterion A for its local significance in the area of agriculture.

²⁹ J. F. Kendrick (Bureau of Dairy Industry, Agriculture Research Administration), "The Dairy Herd Improvement Association Program," *Farmers' Bulletin No. 1974*. (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1944), 2. Available online at:

http://books.google.com/books?id=IULOAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false

³⁰ United States Federal Extension Service, *National Cooperative Dairy Herd Improvement Program: A Handbook for Extension Workers* (Agriculture Handbook No. 248), (N.P.: US Department of Agriculture, 1963), 11. Accessed online at: <http://naldc.nal.usda.gov/download/CAT87209077/PDF>.

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Table 1. The 1880 US Federal Census-Production of Agriculture for Lafayette Pound

Acres of Tilled Land: 100
Acres of Pasture, Orchards: 40
Acres of Other, unimproved: 20
Value of land, fences, and buildings: 1600
Value of farming implements: 235
Value of Livestock: 350
Value of all farm production: 500
Acres mown: 6
Acres of Hay: 10
Horses: 4
Milk cows: 7
Other: 5
Calves dropped: 3
Lbs of Butter: 100
Poultry, barnyard: 35
Other Poultry: 60
Eggs: 210
Indian Corn: Acres 30, Bushels, 1000
Oats: Acres 5, Bushels, 70
Wheat: Acres 20, Bushels, 160
Potatoes: Acres 1, Bushels, 30
Apples: Acres, 1, Bushels, 40
Peaches: Acres, 2, Bushels, 300

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 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: Kansas Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _N/A_

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 4.26 acres

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (See figure 3).

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A	<u>37.371302</u>	<u>-95.851449</u>	D	<u>37.370659</u>	<u>-95.849642</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
B	<u>37.371267</u>	<u>-95.850251</u>	E	<u>37.370116</u>	<u>-95.849637</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:
C	<u>37.370667</u>	<u>-95.850240</u>	F	<u>37.370105</u>	<u>-95.851431</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated area includes 4.26 acres (see figure 3) and is located in Louisburg Township, Section 11, Township 31 South, Range 14 East. It is on a larger tract of 240 acres with the following legal description: Northwest quarter of Section Eleven (11) Township thirty-one (31) South, Range fourteen (14) east of the Sixth (6th) Principal Meridian and West half of northeast quarter (W 1/2 NE ¼) of Section Eleven (11) in Township thirty-one (31) South of Range fourteen (14) East of the Sixth (6th) Principal Meridian

Cedar Manor Farm
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Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated area includes the built historic resources associated with the dairy operation at Cedar Manor Farm.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jane Bowers, property owner
organization _____ date _____
street & number 113 N Dartmouth telephone _____
city or town Manhattan state KS zip code 66503
e-mail _____

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

name Same as above
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Cedar Manor Farm
City or Vicinity: Fredonia (Lafontaine vicinity)
County: Montgomery State: Kansas
Photographer: Sarah Martin
Date Photographed: June 25, 2013

Cedar Manor Farm

Name of Property

Montgomery County, Kansas

County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 12: Residence (front/east and side/north elevations) with well in foreground, facing SW
- 2 of 12: Residence (front/east elevation), facing NW
- 3 of 12: Site (showing circular driveway, garage, and residence), facing NW
- 4 of 12: Ramp, facing NW
- 5 of 12: Barn (north elevation of barn) with attached milk house in foreground), facing SSE
- 6 of 12: Barn (side/west elevation and south elevation with hayhood), facing NE
- 7 of 12: Barn (south elevation and east/side elevation with attached loafing shed), facing NW
- 8 of 12: Loafing shed (east and north sides), facing W
- 9 of 12: Loafing shed (north side), maternity house in foreground, facing W toward milk house
- 10 of 12: Maternity house (south and west sides), facing NE
- 11 of 12: Old milk house/ play house (north side with door), facing SSW
- 12 of 12: Outhouse (east side with door), facing W

Figures

GIS maps, figures, scanned images are below.

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Figure 2: Contextual Aerial Image of Cedar Manor Farm. GoogleEarth.



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Figure 3: Close-up Aerial of Cedar Manor Farm. GoogleEarth.
- Letters correspond to latitude / longitude coordinates
- Arrows note photograph directions



Latitude / Longitude Coordinates

- A. 37.371302, -95.851449
- B. 37.371267, -95.850251
- C. 37.370667, -95.850240
- D. 37.370659, -95.849642
- E. 37.370116, -95.849637
- F. 37.370105, -95.851431

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Figure 4: Close-up Aerial of Cedar Manor Farm. GoogleEarth. The resources noted correspond to the narrative in section 7.



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Figure 5: Circa 1940 aerial image of the farm.

