NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cedar Cliff

other names/site number Edward G. Finnup House

2. Location

street & number 501 N. 9th St. ☐ not for publication

city or town Garden City ☐ vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Finney code 055 zip code 67846

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.)

D-SHPO March 27, 1997

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby 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:)

Cedar Cliff
Name of Property

Finney County, Kansa
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
		structures
		objects
1		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)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, Brick
walls Brick, Wood
roof Asphalt
other

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

Cedar Cliff
Name of Property

Finney County, Kansas
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 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1909 - 1934

Significant Dates

1909, 1910, 1926, 1934

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Finnup, Edward Grant

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibilography
(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
XX Other

Name of repository:

Kansas State Historical Society
Finney County Historical Society

Cedar Cliff
Name of Property

Finney County, Kan.
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	14	335180	4203900
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 Carol Hagen, Historic Sites Project Director [Hagen Business Group]

organization Finney County Historical Society date October 16, 1996

street & number 403 S. 4th St. telephone (316) 272-3664

city or town Garden City state Kansas zip code 67846

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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Paul & Linda O'Hara

street & number 501 N. 9th St. telephone (316) 275-1085

city or town Garden City state Kansas zip code 67846

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.

SUMMARY

Cedar Cliff (c. 1909) is located on the northwest corner of 9th Street and St. John Street, in Garden City, Finney County, Kansas. The three-story house, Dutch Colonial Revival in style, is built of Colorado red stone and glazed brick; it has a cross-gable gambrel roof of asphalt shingles. It stands on a high foundation that is faced with olive glazed brick. The building maintains an eastern orientation measuring 36 ft. from north to south and 40 ft. on the southern elevation, the rear of the house, western elevation, measures 36 ft. from north to south, and 46 ft. on the north facade, from east to west, this includes a 6 ft. extension for a rear entry on the first floor; second and third floors measure 40 ft. The building 's basic rectangular form is augmented by a full width open porch with brick pillars that extends from the north elevation across the front facade on the east elevation and wraps around to the south facade. A wide two-story curved triangular bay is a dominant feature on the southern elevation. The simple vertical line on the west elevation is broken with the brick extension opening to a screened porch at the northwest corner. The northern elevation features three stained leaded glass windows within an asymmetric fenestration that breaks the massive vertical wall. The house is structurally sound and retains its integrity in terms of location, design, materials, feeling and association.

ELABORATION

Cedar Cliff is a majestic three-story house, rectangular with a center hall plan. The first floor has a music room on the right (north) and a living room on the left (south); both open from the reception hall. A dining room, kitchen, and half bath complete the living area. Four bedrooms and a full bath are located on the second floor with a ball room on the third floor. The exterior of the building is red and olive glazed brick and Colorado red stone; patterned wood shingles cover the third story exterior walls with moderate eaves that project beneath the cross-gable gambrel roof line. The Dutch Colonial Revival style structure has masonry walls using two colors of brick and red stone. Sixteen rows of olive glazed bricks mark the foundation for the house of red brick; six rows of the olive bricks form a rectangular crown over every window. At the roof line (above the windows) on the second story, the olive bricks continue all the way around the house giving the appearance of an entablature. Every window has a sill of Colorado red stone, approximately 5"deep; even the curved windows have stone sills that follow the contour of the windows. All of the windows including those in the foundation and the bays have the appearance of a rectangular crown with the olive brick. The exterior doors rest on a deep slab of red stone. A simple brick pattern accentuates the sides of the bay windows on the porch and the two-story bay on the southern elevation. The full open porch is supported with pillars of red brick and stone, and has a wall around the platform of the porch which features a masonry 'cut-out' design.

A fireplace chimney rises from the center of the southern gable; the boiler chimney is located at the peak of the roof, to the rear of the house, on the south side; a third brick chimney is located at the northwest corner to the west of the northern gable.

Front Facade
The front facade measures 36 ft. and is dominated by a full open porch that wraps around to the south elevation; it is approximately 8 ft. wide and is supported by five brick pillars. The porch has a 30" high brick wall, capped with a 10" wide slab of red stone, around the platform of the porch. The ceiling is finished with 4" wide tongue and groove board. Elaborate decorative detailing is featured in the pediment at the porch entrance leading up to the door with 18" wide leaded glass sidelights. The olive brick creates an entablature above the entry and extends over the bays. Curved bays with a, 1/1 double hung, curved glass window, 42" X 65" in the center and a window, 26" X 65", on either side are located to the north and south of the entry. Each of these windows have an 18" deep leaded glass, upper pane; the lower pane raises to open. Wide eaves on the second story extend over a symmetric window grouping, 1/1 double hung, that create two triangular bays. They are positioned to the north and south of a small fixed leaded glass window, centered on the second floor. The third story features palladian windows, 1/1 double hung, centered just above the second floor roof line. Patterned wood shingles cover the third story wall. Two windows, 1/1 double hung, approximately 36" X 26", are in the foundation under the porch.

South Elevation
The full porch wraps around 16 ft. to the southern elevation which measures 40 ft.; the curved bay west of center, has a span of approximately 16 ft. It has a fenestration of three, 1/1 double hung, on the first and second floors; the center window measures 44" X 60" and two windows, 30" X 60" on either side. East of the bay on the south porch is a 54" X 65" window designed as the front bay windows. Immediately above, on the second floor is a window, 44" X 60", 1/1 double hung. The gable has two 1/1 double hung windows with leaded glass in the upper sash. Patterned wood shingles cover the third story wall. Three awning windows, 36" X 26", are located in the foundation under the bay windows; a fourth is located near the porch.

West (Rear) Elevation
The rear of the building measures 36 ft.; the vertical line is broken by a 7' by 6' brick extension , first floor only, with a 10' X 6' screen porch at the northwest corner providing a rear entrance. The first floor also has a fixed, stained leaded glass window to the south of the porch which is in the dining room west wall. The second floor has wide eaves that extend over a fenestration of

three windows, 1/1 double hung, evenly spaced and a door to the right of the north window; the door opens to the second story porch. Palladian windows, 1/1 double hung, with leaded glass in the upper sash, are centered just above the second floor roof line. The third story wall is covered with patterned wood shingles.

North Elevation
The north side of the building measures 40 feet; however, the first floor measures 46 ft. with the 6 ft. brick rear entry extension to the west. It has the same wide eaves that extend from the east and west ends, breaking at the center where the third story windows are located. A door that leads to the basement and up to the kitchen, centers the north wall at ground level. Three, 1 /1 double hung windows are located west of the door with a basement window located under the first window. Two more basement windows are east of the door, directly below two fixed, stained, leaded glass windows in the music room. A large fixed, stained, leaded glass window is located above the basement door, which is at the landing of the staircase. The third floor has two windows, 1/1 double hung, upper sash with leaded glass, evenly spaced.

Interior
At present, only a family group photo taken in the interior of the house, early 1900s and several photos from 1964-65 were located in the file at the FCHS library. However, no construction drawings of the original design are known to exist. The interior maintains a very high degree of integrity despite the remodeling that took place in the late 1960s. All of the oak woodwork on the first and second floors were painted white with exception of the stair rail and balusters, the northwest bedroom on the second floor. Original light fixtures were replaced with spots, track and contemporary lighting. A diagonal fireplace was located in the southwest corner of the living room near the pocket doors (sliding doors from within the wall) that opened into the dining room. The original front of the fireplace was removed and replaced with a diagonal brick front, from the floor to the ceiling. The interior of the first and second floors, except the northwest bedroom and third floor ballroom, has been completely redecorated, contemporary in style. Central air was installed and transoms in the bedrooms were enclosed and used as air returns. The boiler that is in the basement was converted to gas and remains a source of heat from radiators in every room throughout the house, except the kitchen. The main level had floors of hardwood and the second story had a pine wood floor; they were covered with carpet during the 1980s. In 1994, a complete new kitchen was installed; the radiator was removed and radiant heat was installed in the floor.

The large oak front door with bevelled plate glass opens into the reception hall with an original radiator near the door along the south wall. The hall extends to the center of the house with a 4 ft. staircase leading to the second floor on the right. At the end of the hall is a half-bath, on the left, a door leads into the dining room; angling slightly to the right is a door that opens to the kitchen, at the northwest corner of the house. New cabinets and appliances have replaced the only cabinet with a sink along the north wall. The new kitchen blends very well and compliments the original style of the house interior. A door in the kitchen leading to the basement is one of the originals and features a brass door knob and plate.

Leaded glass pocket doors open to the original music room, now used as a family room, which is located to the north (right) of the reception hall entry. The large curved bay on the east wall has three curved windows; two small, stained leaded glass windows, with a tulip design similar to those in the dining room, are on the north wall. A wooden pedestal colonnade divides the southeast parlor from the reception hall, thus separating the rooms, giving the impression of a flowing, open area without walls. The colonnade is composed of two fluted columns with Corinthian volutes placed on paneled pedestals. The columns are a distinctive feature providing an openness which adds to the spaciousness of the parlor that curves out to the east wall of the bay. Ceiling moldings, wide baseboards and window trim with 10" wide sills follow the curved contour of the bay which has a curved center window, 42" X 65", and a window, 26" X 65", on either side. An original low radiator is positioned beneath the bay. A 54" X 65" window is located on the south wall; it has the same leaded glass design as those in the bay. Wood panelled pocket doors open on the west wall into the dining room, located in the southwest corner of the house. A curved bay with a large window and two smaller windows span the south wall of the dining room; a fixed, stained, leaded glass window on the west wall provides a jewel-like light. The north wall features a built-in china cupboard. A door to the left of the cupboard leads to the butler's pantry and kitchen; the door to the right, opens into the reception hall near the staircase.

The staircase is located near the center of the house to the north side of the hall. A full size stained leaded glass window is on the north wall at the landing that leads to the second floor; it depicts a landscape scene of rolling hills, flowers and a road near a lake with mountains in the distance and clouds in the sky. The bedrooms have the same window fenestration on the front and south as the first floor. The front second story windows, 1/1 double hung, measuring 44' X 60"in the center and 30" X 60" on the sides, are positioned to give the appearance of a triangular bay. A small fixed leaded glass window centered on the second floor provides light for a large walk-in closet between the two bedrooms with access from the large southeast bedroom. A door

on the west wall of the north-west bedroom leads to the second story porch. This bedroom is the one room in the house that was left with the original woodwork and still has a working transom. A full bath is to the left of the stairway that leads to the third floor. The ballroom takes up the entire third floor and still maintains its originality. Attic space in two corners of the ballroom floor was finished out for storage; the northeast corner was used as a storage closet and the southwest corner featured a walk-in cedar closet. At the foot of the stairs there is an original turn knob to switch the light on or off; it is one of the few original electrical details that remain in the house.

There is little evidence of exterior structural changes except asphalt shingles replacing original shingles. In the 1980s, the back yard was completely landscaped and enclosed with a privacy fence from the house to the alley. It has two levels, a pebble concrete patio area close to the back of the house which is separated by a brick retainer wall and steps that lead to the lower level. A wood fence has been put up against the house and porch wall to give the appearance of a fenced-in patio area; the screens of the porch were faced with wood lattice. A low wood fence was installed around the second story porch.

E . G. Finnup

Edward Grant Finnup, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Finnup was born at Vevay, Indiana, December 22, 1870. The family moved to Finney County, in 1879, four years before the county was organized. Ed graduated from Garden City High School in 1889. He then spent 2 years at Valparaiso University, and 1 year at Kansas University. In 1893 he was united in marriage to Marie Eilum Flynn in Connecticut by Father Synot. Their children are: Irene, Gladys, Alonzo and Milicent, an adopted daughter. Mr. Finnup's chief business interest was land, cattle and seed. For years he had the greatest local market in the state for sweet clover and alfalfa seed. In 1909 he built one of Garden City's most beautiful homes at 501 North 9th Street. He served as director and president of the People's State Bank. Mr. Finnup was always a loyal democrat and was twice chosen an official delegate to presidential conventions. He departed this life March 2, 1934. The beautiful altar in St. Mary's Church is a product of his generosity. (*History of Finney County Kansas. Vol I.* p. 147. Ralph T. Kersey. 1950).

Frederick Finnup handcrafted furniture in his own factory in Vevay before coming to Garden City in 1879. Upon his arrival there were only four little frame houses standing out on the wind-swept prairie and not a tree in sight. The train didn't even stop for him to get off, it just slowed down enough for him to jump. As any Garden City businessman might tell you today, "not a very good business proposition." Yet this was the town site of Garden City that welcomed home seekers to western Kansas in the spring of 1879. Finnup's grandson, the second Frederick Finnup, said his grandfather came to Kansas from Vevay Indiana on April 14, 1879, looking for a place to start a furniture store. He said the family doctor told his grandfather that the climate at Indiana was too damp and not good for the health of his wife, Minnie. Finnup sold out his interest in a furniture factory there in Indiana and came west to look for a drier climate. " My grandmother said for him to get good farming country," Finnup said.

The elder Finnup bought the first two deeds issued by the Garden City Town Company. Finnup's family included sons, George, who was young Frederick's father, and Edward Grant, known as E. G., and a daughter, Sally.

According to the *Conquest of Southwest Kansas* by Leola Howard Blanchard:

> "Frederick Finnup was the largest individual taxpayer in the county from its beginning until his death. . . he was the oldest merchant in Garden City at the time of his death . . . he gains success by giving good service and value received at all times, coupled with hard work. The gaining of Frederick Finnup as a citizen of the new town was of importance

second only to securing the railroad because his ambitions were backed by means, which the others lacked. He began a building campaign which continued steadily, but in a conservative way, and added greatly to the building up of Garden City."

In 1893 the local newspapers were quite observant of the 'young male eligibles' within the community as reported in the April issues of the *Garden City Herald*, "There has been a new house moved in and another repaired in the second ward. It is currently reported that these dwellings will be occupied in the near future by a prominent young merchant and banker who are as yet enjoying single blessedness." "Mr. Fred Finnup is putting quite an extensive addition to the house lately moved to 9th Street. When finished it will be a very desirable residence"

Edward Finnup and Marie E. Flynn were married June 4, 1893. They made their home at 510 N. 9th where his father, Frederick Finnup had prepared a new home for them which they occupied until they built Cedar Cliff at 501 N. 9th.

According to the *Garden City Sentine*l, of July 22, 1893, Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Finnup arrived Saturday and at once proceeded to take up residence in the home lately prepared for their special benefit. And the *Garden City Herald* reported that Ed Finnup and bride returned home the latter part of the week and are busy since, furnishing and arranging their elegant new home on 9th Street."

The July 8, 1909 *Garden City Herald* reported that work was to begin on E. G. Finnup's elegant new home of two stories and a basement at the corner of 9th and St. John. The *Herald* continued to follow the progress, by July 22, 1909, the Calhoun force was grinding and making cement for a foundation to the basement of E. G. Finnup's house. On August 12, the *Herald* reported the brick laying has begun and about 80,000 bricks will be used on Ed Finnup's residence on St. John and 9th Streets.

The *Garden City Herald* of November 4, 1909, announced, E. G. Finnup has named his new house 'Cedar Cliff'. The house is on a high terrace and he hopes to get the cedars later. March 24, 1910, Ed Finnup's building permit for $20,000 was published. And not until July 27, 1910, did the *Herald* report that the interior finish for Ed Finnup's new house had arrived__ all in quarter sawed oak and will be very fine.

It is not generally known that the front porch on the E. G. Finnup home was designed by Mr.

Bryan, a three-time Democratic presidential candidate . When Bryan built his home in Lincoln, Mr. Finnup wrote him asking for a design of the front porch on the Bryan home. Mr. Bryan drew the sketch himself and replied in a letter written in long hand. The design was used by Mr. Finnup on his home, which was built in 1909.

"In the presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900 one of the principal issues was whether the United States should be on the single gold standard, or whether we should use both gold and silver to base our currency and to mint our coins. This double standard of silver and gold was given a name, bimetallism, and in both the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 the man running for the presidency on the bimetallism side was William Jennings Bryan.

Partly because of its many silver mines, the 'West' was generally considered to be on the side of bimetallism, and since Kansas was a part of the West, William Jennings Bryan made a number of trips into this area during his presidential campaigns. Bryan actually visited Garden City several times, and made many friends here. Two of his most active supporters were brothers Edward and George Finnup, and in December of 1896, shortly after Bryan was nominated for President by the Democratic Party, he wrote the following letter to George Finnup:

> 'Lincoln, Neb. Dec 3, 1896, George W. Finnup Esq., Garden City, Kansas.
> My Dear Sir: Your kind words and generous expressions of good will are very pleasing at this time. It is gratifying to know that the Silver forces throughout the country are undismayed and ready to renew the fight for financial independence. I am confident that the gold standard will disappoint those who expect it to restore permanent and general prosperity and experience will teach those who have refused to listen to argument. The American people will yet demand and secure an American financial policy. Yours truly, (signed) W. J. Bryan'.

In spite of a lot of enthusiastic support here in Southwest Kansas, Bryan was defeated in both elections by William McKinley, the Republican candidate who advocated the straight gold standard. Bryan was again the Democratic candidate for president in 1908, but bimetallism was not an issue in this campaign. Bryan was defeated by Wm. Howard Taft."(*New West News.* January 5 - 18, 1980)

A picture was taken in 1912 of Mr. Bryan's supporters on one of Mr. Finnup's farms. Standing in front holding the neck yoke of a horse-drawn hay-rake were J. W. Hope (left) and W. G. Darby. In the back row, left to right were R. W. Hoskinson, Chas. Zirkle, United States Senator Wm. H. Thompson, Mr. Bryan (on the seat). R. E. Stotts, Mr. Finnup, S. E. Zirkle, E. E. Brysselbout, Bus Burgheim and Frank Austin. William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for president, took the

seat on the hay-rake. He remarked, "Now boys, this is just the way it is going to be after the election" [Caption under picture in Leola Blanchard's *Conquest of Southwest Kansas*, p. 312].

A Friend and Admirer of William Jennings Bryan. "One of the staunchest friends and admirers of the late William Jennings Bryan in Kansas was E. G. Finnup, whose death occurred Friday. The great Commoner visited Garden City several times and when here was a guest of Mr. Finnup. [The last book Edward Finnup read was *The First Battle*, written by Mr. Bryan in 1896. During his illness in January, Mr. Finnup got the book out of his library and read it again. He was a firm believer in most of Mr. Bryan's principles, especially the silver doctrine]. (Clipping in the Finnup Biographical File. FCHS. No source or date).

In the *Conquest of Southwest Kansas,* Leola Blanchard wrote, "Finney county leads all others of the state in growing and shipping of grain seed, and there is a constantly growing demand for grain seed raised under conditions as they exist here. Many carloads of alfalfa seed were shipped in 1930. Sweet clover, black amber and orange cane seed, corn, wheat and many varieties of sorghum grains to be planted in other places are shipped annually. E. G. Finnup has operated the leading grain seed house in the state for many years. He ships small quantities to individuals or carload lots to seed houses in many parts of the United States and to foreign countries."

Blanchard went on to explain, "The first sweet clover in Finney county appeared along the river, growing on the overflows. It was considered a pest and owners of the land made efforts to dig it out to keep it from spreading. In 1910 D. R. Menke found his prairie hay mixed with it and he could not sell it. Stockmen would not buy it as the clover looked stemmy and lacking in foliage, and they were afraid the cattle would not eat it. E. G. Finnup and Wm. Stone were feeding cattle in lots located on the Finnup park site, and needed hay. Mr. Menke offered his hay to them at a price far below market, so they decided to try it. They began feeding it to their cattle. To their surprise they noted that the cattle began nosing out the prairie hay and greedily ate the sweet clover, and did unusually well on it. They did not advertise their discovery and the next year they bought all the mixed hay they could get, and got it below market.

In 1911 E. G. Finnup bought a manure spreader and had the manure hauled from their feed lots to the fair grounds and fairly saturated eighty acres. The next spring the eighty acres was thickly covered with sweet clover. He let it go to seed and threshed 900 bushels. A lot of seed and no market. He tried to sell it to several big seed concerns, but they did not want it. Finally he succeeded in selling a carload to Barteldes Seed Company at Lawrence, which was the first carload of sweet clover ever produced by one person. Since that time his sales have increased

every year, and he buys seed from farmers of Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado to supply seed houses of importance all over the country. In 1914 Mr. Finnup had 3,000 acres in sweet clover. Many other farmers in Finney county now have large fields of this crop. They have found it to be a soil builder and use it in crop rotation, especially with sugar beets. They have found it to be a great pasture, forage and seed plant. It is also a great bee plant, the honey is clear and of the highest flavor. Sweet clover will thrive on any type of soil and under almost any climatic conditions, yet it is very easy to get rid of, as it is a biennial and only needs to be kept from seeding. The roots decay rapidly and are soft, giving no trouble in plowing."

In 1922, John W. Nolan [son-in-law to E. G.] joined with E. G. Finnup in the elevator and seed business under the name of the F. & N. Seed Company. "They purchased the Ammerman property on Fifth street, (occupied by the Western Terminal elevator and the Docum mill and elevator at 102 Main Street, 1936). The seed business was sold to A. T. Faeth in the fall of 1926 and in 1927, Mr. Nolan bought the Chevrolet franchise and organized the Nolan Motor Company." (*Year Book and Biographical Sketches*. p. 89. 1936)

Pioneer Who Reformed a Weed__ Old Timers who are celebrating in Garden City today missed one old, familiar smile of welcome-- that of the late E. G. Finnup. Ed Finnup; was one of the three children of Frederick Finnup in whose memory the 104 acre Frederick Finnup park was given to the city by the other son, George W. Finnup. Ed Finnup died early in March. But before he passed on he did much to make the name of Garden City known all over the world, and what is more, did much to improve agriculture in most of the states of the Union.

The following tribute by a News reader no doubt voices the sentiment of many of those who knew him best, and who missed him most today. If E. G. Finnup had never planted a tree in Western Kansas, had never helped to organize the old Finney County Agricultural Society, had never improved thousands of acres, had never put down a half-dozen pumping plants, had never helped to get the sugar factory here, had never done the thousand and one acts for the city and country out of his pocket and out of his heart and mind, leaving the world on March 2nd, 1934, as he came into it December 22nd, 1870, bereft of material equities, his discovery of the goodness of the despised weed, White Blossom Sweet-Clover, in 1911, symbolizes the good he always found in any fellow man, on his march through life. He knew, all his life long, to look for diamonds in the rough and that "all that glitters is not gold".

He championed the fight for Sweet-Clover (of the Melilotus Alba variety) and was the first man in the world to raise and ship, in 1912, the first carload or two of White Blossom Sweet-Clover seed. The International Harvester company of Chicago, in their booklet of 1914, gave Ed

Finnup the sobriquet of the Sweet-Clover King of the world. Mr. Finnup, made some money out of sweet-clover, but he made friends in 45 states of the union, having shipped in his life-time of the closing years, to numerous men, repeatedly, and to their friends, in all the states, excepting three. He gave it personal attention and built up a large clientele, and communications show, that letters back and forth were for the most part friendly and the ensuing business and enclosed remunerations perfunctory. Sweet-Clover may prove a perpetual monument to the earthly career of Edward Grant Finnup. It may be the means of releasing thousands from economic slavery to the soils of the barren West, and the Great Plains country. In their latest booklet the International Harvester Co., of Chicago, refers to White Blossom Sweet-Clover as the Sweet-Heart of the Northwest. Ed Finnup may prove to be the "lifelong partner" of the middlewest "Tiller of the Soil". (Newspaper clipping from Finnup Biographical File. FCHS. No source or date. c.1934).

Two brothers with a name familiar to Garden Citians played a large role in the financial and civic life of the town in the early 1900s. George and E. G. (Edward Grant) Finnup were both prominent men in the community. Both were born in Vevay, Indiana, George in 1866 and E. G. in 1879. They came with their parents, Frederick and Minnie Finnup, to Garden City in 1879.

Their father founded several business concerns that later, when George gained a large interest in the company, became the Finnup Land company, a business that dealt in land in the rapidly growing west. George was reported to have dealt with at one time or another, some 495 lots in Garden City, and 624 quarters of land in the county. The title to some 43,000 other acres in Kansas and 10,000 in Colorado also passed through his hands during his lifetime.

Edward also pursued a career in business. He was involved in trading land, cattle and seed. He also served as a director and president of the People's State Bank. E. G. was married to Marie Flynn in 1893. Their children were Irene (Walters), Gladys (Nolan), Alonzo, and an adopted daughter, Milicent. George married Alta Smith in 1902 and had two children, Frederick and Isabel. The interests of both men were not limited to their businesses.

E. G. was active in the Democratic party, and was selected twice to serve as a delegate to the party's national conventions. In 1906, Democratic statesman William Jennings Bryan came to Garden City to speak at the opening of the sugar beet factory. Young Federick at the age of three said, he could recall being in the warehouse where he made his speech, he could remember the lights, a kind of a bluish light.

Edward donated an alter to St. Mary's Catholic Church. George was also engaged in charitable activities. He gave annual Thanksgiving dinners for selected young people of Garden City, supplying books and spelling awards for students throughout the county. The Finnup family's biggest gift, and the one for which they are still remembered, was donated to the city by

George in 1919 in memory of his father. Frederick Finnup Park, the 111 acre park at the south end of town, was its gift. That park now includes a swimming pool, baseball and softball diamonds, tennis courts, playground equipment and picnic tables, the Finney County Historical Society Museum and Lee Richardson Zoo.

E. G. Finnup died on March 2, 1934, and his brother George followed him on November 21, 1937. (*Garden City Telegram*. June 19, 1979. Finnup Family Civic, Financial Leaders. J. D. Adams in 1979; June 29, 1979. Pioneer's Grandson Carries Family Trade).

Mrs. E. G. Finnup__ Mrs. Finnup is a native of Sprague, Connecticut, and after finishing grammar school in that town she studied music at the Western Reserve Seminary, West Farmington, Ohio. This was followed by a teacher's course at Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, and it was while attending that school that she met Mr. Finnup. She came to Garden City to visit a sister and brother and remained to teach the Coen district school about eight miles northeast of town. She returned to Connecticut in 1892 and was married in 1893 during the World's Fair in Chicago, and the couple returned to Garden City to establish their home.

At that time Garden City presented much the same appearance as a boom town, according to Mrs. Finnup's impression, with wood sidewalks, with half the planks missing; two school houses and four small churches; red livery stables; wooden signs; a few brick buildings, the remainder being one story frame buildings with make-believe two story fronts. "The prettiest street in town was St. John Street," says Mrs. Finnup, "with the tall cottonwoods on either side meeting overhead. Little did I dream when I first drove down the street that I would later live for years on this corner."

Mrs. Finnup is the mother of three children, all of whom have completed a high school education and attended college; they are married and living in this city. During the epidemic of influenza in 1918, Mrs. Finnup adopted a small child whose parents had died with that dreadful disease. Mrs. Finnup has been active in civic and club work for many years. She is a charter member of the Royal Neighbors Lodge, which was organized 25 ago; has belonged to the Salmagundi Club for 15 years; is a member of the Newman Club and Twentieth Century Book club; and served as organist for St. Mary's Catholic Church for 15 years. She has been a member of the Library Board since 1911, and was on the Girl Scout Council for 5 years. "I have always loved flowers, music and books," she says, "and these may be said to constitute my hobbies". (News clipping from the Finnup Biographical File. FCHS. No source or date).

Cedar Cliff, a house which was a showplace in its time, and has stood as a reminder of the elegance of the early 1900s, is again coming into its own! Known locally as the old Finnup

home on the corner of 9th and St. John, the house caught the attention of Ann and Dwight Sarber, who were driving up from Amarillo, Texas on weekends. They were looking for a house to buy which would accommodate and do justice to their collection of southwest art.

The large, three-story house plus basement was indeed a house to stir the imagination! Built of Colorado red stone and pressed brick, with huge curving bay windows, the house had been built in 1909 to accommodate the lively Edward G. Finnup family. It was then composed of Edward, his wife, Marie, and their children, Irene, Gladys, and Alonzo.

The house had been the center of many social and political activities. Edward Finnup and his brother, George W., were active in the Democratic party, and their hospitality extended to many early-day politicians who visited Garden City. William Jennings Bryan, whom they greatly admired, stayed at the home on his visits to Garden City.

The basement housed a pool table, and the third floor was a large ballroom where many lively parties and dances were staged. As many as 75 guests could be accommodated in the ballroom, and many local people still have memories of attending parties there." (*Garden City Telegram.* Cedar Cliff Regains Elegance of its Early Days. December 20, 1965.)

Little has been found about the architect or builders of Cedar Cliff. It is one of two three-story brick structures that maintains such a degree of architectural and structural integrity in Finney County. Cedar Cliff has had only four owners since it was built in 1909 by Edward Finnup. Marie Finnup continued to live in the house on the corner until her death in 1952. Information in the city directories indicate that there were others living in the house. It was not until 1962 that Alonzo's name appeared in the directories as a resident at Cedar Cliff, moving from the little Folk Victorian House at 510 N. 9th Street, which was just across the street, slightly northeast of the big house on the corner. Alonzo died in 1963. [Frederick and Minnie Finnup moved to the little Victorian house at 510 N. 9th after the family business on Main Street was sold c. 1909. It is believed that they may have lived with Edward and Marie until they moved to their new home at 501 N. 9th. This is the house that the Elder Finnup purchased in 1893 for Edward. Frederick and Minnie lived here until their deaths in 1914].

In 1964, Dwight and Ann Sarber purchased Cedar Cliff, the house that was in need of a great deal of repair and tender loving care. It had been divided into apartments and the exterior trim was painted a bright red when the Sarbers took possession, it seemed a formidable task which faced them. After they placed their furniture in storage, they were able to work freely. They managed most of the restoration work themselves, except the renovation of the upstairs bath and replacing the fireplace front with brick. The Sarbers completely redecorated the interior giving it a

contemporary look with paint and tract lighting.

Paul and Linda O'Hara of Hugoton, Kansas purchased the house in 1994. They are excited about the historical significance that 'Cedar Cliff' represents to this community and are looking forward to retaining the integrity and originality of the mansion in terms of location, design, materials, feeling and association.

Cedar Cliff is an example of Dutch Colonial Revival. "The term *Colonial Revival"*, as discussed in McAlester's, Field Guide to American Houses, "refers to the entire rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard. The Georgian and Adam styles from the backbone of the Revival, with secondary influences from Postmedieval English or Dutch Colonial prototypes. Details from two or more of these precedents are freely combined in many examples so that pure copies of colonial houses are far less common than are eclectic mixtures.

This was a dominant style for domestic building throughout the country during the first half of this century. The different subtypes were not, however, equally common throughout this long period, but shifted with changing fashion. After briefly passing from favor in mid-century, the style has recently reappeared in somewhat different form as a dominant Neoeclectic style."

About 10 percent of Colonial Revival houses have gambrel roofs. Most are one story with steeply pitched gambrels containing almost a full second story of floor space; these have either separate dormer windows or a continuous shed dormer with several windows. A full-width porch may be included under the main roof line or added with a separate roof. This subtype is known as Dutch Colonial, but very few examples closely follow early Dutch precedent. From about 1895 to 1915 the most common form has a front-facing gambrel roof, occasionally with a cross gambrel at the rear. These are influenced by the typical gambrels of the earlier Shingle style. Side gambrels, usually with long shed dormers, became the predominant form in the 1920s and '30s."

Cedar Cliff is somewhat unique in that this Dutch Colonial Revival structure has three stories. It has a steeply pitched gambrel roof containing almost a full third story of floor space, similiar to McAlester's description of gambrels with a second story. McAlester also writes, "A small percentage of Colonial Revival houses are three stories high." However, that is not mentioned in the principal subtype of Dutch Colonial. McAlester continues, "These [three story houses] include both narrow urban houses and more typical forms modeled after three-story Adam prototypes, common in parts of New England."

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property stands on the S 2 of Lot Nine and all of Ten, Block C. C. J. Jones Addition. Garden City, Finney County, Kansas. The property is bounded on the east by Ninth Street, to the south by St. John Street, to the west by the alley, to the north by an adjacent property line. The original brick streets of Ninth and St. John Streets provide a historic setting for the magnificent Cedar Cliff mansion.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the entire parcel that is historically associated with the nominated property.

Preservation and Planning Project:
An Inventory of Historic Properties in Garden City, Finney County, Kansas
Fifth Session. Grant No. 20-96-11105-006
FINNEY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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