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 BANNER HEREFORD FARM

other names/site number PETERSON | BAILEY FARM

2. Location

street & number 19355 SOUTH BERRYTON ROAD ☐ not for publication

city or town SCRANTON XX ☒ vicinity

state KANSAS code KS county OSAGE code 139 zip code 66537

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.)

Richard D Rockwood, DSHPO 2-13-98
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

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

139-4990-0006

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:)

BANNER HEREFORD FARM
Name of Property

OSAGE COUNTY, KANSAS
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)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	3	buildings
		sites
4		structures
		objects
8	3	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)

AGRICULTURE: Agricultural outbuilding; Storage; Irrigation

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: Agricultural field

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: rectangular limestone and wood cross-gable roof barn; rectangular gable roof wooden shed; rectangular wooden pent roof privy
OTHER: rectangular cross gabled frame house
~~OTHER: rectangular gable roof frame pump~~house
OTHER: rectangular gable roof chicken house
OTHER: limestone block retaining wall
OTHER: metal windmill
OTHER: hollow clay tile silo
OTHER: rectangular gable roof metal garage

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone
walls WOOD: clapboard
roof ASPHALT; METAL: tin
other STONE: limestone; OTHER: clay tile

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

BANNER HEREFORD FARM
Name of Property

OSAGE CO[illegible]Y, 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.
- XX **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)

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1880- 1943

Significant Dates

1880, 1909, 1943

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

PETERSON, JOHN; BAILEY E. E.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

PETERSON, JOHN- BUILDER

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:

- XXX State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:
KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BANNER HEREFORD FARM
Name of Property

OSAGE COUNTY, KANSAS
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 33 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	15	269940	4288510
2	15	270500	4288470
3	15	270460	4288000
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 SHANDY L. VOLLRATH

organization HOMEOWNER date March 26, 1997

street & number 19355 SOUTH BERRYTON ROAD telephone 913-665-7387

city or town SCRANTON state KANSAS zip code 66537

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 KEVIN AND SHANDY VOLLRATH

street & number 19355 South Berryton Road telephone 913-665-7387

city or town Scranton state Kansas zip code 66537

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.

The Peterson/Bailey Farm or Banner Hereford Farm is located in Fairfax Township, Osage County, Kansas on thirty-three acres in the N½, SW1/4, S28, T15, R 16 less that deeded to the United State Government December 30, 1960. The nomination includes the farmhouse, the barn, chicken house, retaining wall, holding tank, pump house, windmill and silo as contributing features and the garage, privy and shed as noncontributing features. The limestone barn is the earliest feature, begun in 1863 it was completed by John Peterson after his purchase of the farm in 1864. The barn received wooden additions in 1910 and 1990. The cross-gable, frame farm house was built between 1872 and 1874 and then modified in 1948. The remaining properties date from the 1910s, with the exception of the privy and shed, which are not dated, and the garage, which was built in the 1950s. The buildings and structures are situated upon a rise that overlooks an agricultural field containing the majority of the thirty-three acres to the southwest. Just across the field, to the south, flows the historic 110 Mile Creek.

The 33 acre piece of land is the nucleus of the original farm established by John Peterson. Mr. Peterson is listed in collections of Kansas History as one of the early stockmen and farmers in Osage County. On March 15, 1864 John Peterson purchased the land on which he was to build his home from W. H. Cole. He had already started construction on the stone barn in 1863. After his purchase of the land he began to expand by building a farm house and the other buildings. After Mr. Peterson's death, his son-in-law, Elmer E. Bailey, continued and expanded the farming business.

The nominated farm house sits upon a raised yard that is surrounded to the south and west by a limestone retaining wall. The wall is 10' at its highest. This wall effectively separates the residential aspect of the farm from the agricultural element. From every point on the wall the farm buildings and much of the pasture and crop land could be viewed. Three generations of the Peterson/Bailey family resided in the nominated farmhouse, raised livestock and farmed the surrounding land.

The large limestone barn lies to the northwest of the house. To the north of the house, on a rise is a limestone reservoir that served as a holding tank for water. The windmill at the north of the barn pumped water to the reservoir. The chicken coop is the only original building still standing to the south of the wall. This is depicted in the 1906 photograph of the farm. The tile silo lies to the west of the house.

To the southwest of the complex were two large stock barns. These were indicated as "feed sheds" near the 110 Mile Creek as marked in the 1918 Osage County Atlas. These barns were large structures, one running east to west, connecting to a middle section, south to north, and then to a third barn, east to west (Louis Hull, employee). They were of wood construction and depicted in an early photograph. The barns were destroyed, along with an extensive network of stone corrals, by Osage County when the section of land they were on was deeded to the United States in 1969 for the Pomona Dam Reservoir (Index to Deed Records, Recorder of Deeds, Lyndon Courthouse, Osage County, Kansas.)

The barns, both the limestone barn still standing and the feed sheds to the south, were large for their time.

These barns were all erected for large amounts of livestock as evidenced by their number, size and construction. 1935 Elmer Bailey raised over 200 cattle, 145 swine and 120 sheep. Numerous stalls in the stone barn housed working animals such as horses and mules. The two room poultry house below the retaining wall at one time housed 200 chickens.

The 110 Mile Creek runs to the south of the house and outbuildings. Up until the late 1870s an Indian trail was widely traveled alongside the creek. The 110 Mile Creek gained its name as it was 110 miles from Fort Osage, Missouri. When John Peterson and his descendants farmed the land, pasture and crop land comprised the acreage between the house and the creek. The creek was flanked on both sides with native trees. This remains the same today with the exception that the land directly north of the creek is within the Pomona Dam Reservoir flood plain and no longer part of the remaining property.

INVENTORY

1. Farm House (c.1872-1874 , 1948)

The two-story wood frame farmhouse is L shape in plan with an east main entrance. The house had no ornamentation except at the porches. The house is dated as 1872 by an interview with Duane Bailey, descendant, as told to him by his father, Dean Bailey; and reference to a 1874 mortgage of the property made by John Peterson. This was the only transaction made by John Peterson from his 1864 purchase of the land until he leased it to his son-in-law in April 1909. (He died in May, 1909).

The site before construction was sloped, to the south. The area for the site was leveled and a fieldstone and lime mortar foundation built above grade. The walls are 24" thick and 7' tall. To the south and west approximately 30 feet from the house is a quarried stone retaining wall that is about 9'0" high at the northwest corner. Fill consisting of rock and topsoil was brought in to level the site around the house constituting the foundation. This method provided a full basement without requiring excavation, unusual for a house built in this period. There are three rooms in the basement, the east room has a door that bolts from the inside. The floor is concrete, there is no date on the time the floor was poured.

The house is of balloon type framing. The sill is a 6"x6" timber and set on a 2"x8" embedded in top of the foundation. The studs are mortised into the sill and run up to the roof eave. The floor joist are also mortised into the 6"x6" timber. Every 4th joist has an iron tie attached to the side and runs through the 6"x6" sill and is bolted to the outside. This holds the house together similar to anchors on masonry buildings. After the joist were set stone fill was blazed between them to the bottom of the floor.

The lumber used for construction of the house is rough cut from a mill. Large, square nails were used in construction. The framing is very light, perhaps because timber was scarce. 1"x6" diagonal wind bracing

is located at each corner on each floor. The house has no exterior sheathing. The lap siding is nailed directly to the stud framing.

The farmhouse originally had porches at the North, East and South entrances. These are partly depicted in the 1906 and 1948 photographs. The 1906 photograph has some color, showing that the house was painted white with green shutters. The window trim is plain and without any decoration. The porches, what is visible, are of simple construction, without much ornamentation. The trim is all painted white. The house is painted similarly today. The east and north porches were removed about 1948 due to deterioration. The south porch which had a walkout above was removed in the 1980s when a room addition was added in its place.

The ceiling height is 8'4" throughout the first floor. The kitchen makes up the west end of the house. It is single story and appears to be constructed at the same time. The kitchen ceiling is bead board. A small hall connects this to the dining room. Off this hall was a pantry that was converted to a bathroom in 1967. The dining room connects to the original house. If the reported added on section was not actually original to the house, it was built not long after as they are of identical construction.

There were three brick flues that ran from the foundation to the roof at each gable end. These have since been removed due to severe deterioration. The house has 35 windows and four entrances. The main entrance faces East. The North and South entrances are into the dining room. On the south side is an entrance into the kitchen. Outside the kitchen, on the south side, is a large concrete slab with two cisterns. This was originally covered and served as a back porch. The house also had two smaller porches at the North and East entrances.

All of the 35 windows in the house are of the same size, 24"x62" with the exception of only one. This window is in the kitchen and is wider and shorter than the others. All set low to the floor, especially in the second story. New sashes were put into the old frames in 1945. The shutters are original. Storm windows were placed in the late 1980s.

The second floor ceilings are 6'9". The ceiling upstairs are all bead board, but not identical. The upstairs rooms are large, the smallest measuring 15'x11' and the largest measuring 16'x15'. All walls and ceilings were plaster with horse hair on lathe. There is an original closet in the southeast bedroom and closets in the northeast and west bedrooms that were added about 1948. The staircase of pine construction and open with a banister and rail. The stair opens at the top to a hall in which three bedrooms enter. The largest room was John Peterson's. It is situated directly above the dining room. This room has a door which opens to the south and west. A smaller, fourth bedroom is entered through this bedroom and a small attic storage is entered off the smaller room.

In 1943 Elmer Bailey died and shortly thereafter his son, Dean moved into the farmhouse. Dean and his wife, LuLu Lee renovated the farmhouse in 1948. He employed Louis and Robert Hull (brothers), among others to do the construction. During that time the original staircase was turned around. There are no known photographs depicting the stair before this change. In an interview with Louis Hull, he states that the original stairs and banister were salvaged and reused. This change made what was a parlor entering from the living room to the south into another bedroom. It also made the living room much larger by report, the desired effect. During the 1948 renovation, Dean Bailey laid oak floors across the original pine throughout the upstairs and in what was the parlor downstairs. The living room was not covered and shows its original pine. The dining room retains its 1948 inlaid linoleum floor covering.

The house is currently undergoing restoration with reproduction to the original appearance in areas where this has been diminished by renovation. The addition built on in the 1980s will be removed and the original porches reproduced from photographs and interviews. Trim that was removed from the downstairs has been replaced by salvaged trim from Chris Peterson's (a brother of John Peterson) deteriorating farmhouse to the north. All the trim upstairs is original. The old linoleum has been restored. The white picket fence shown in the 1906 photograph was replaced in the 1940s by a metal fence which remains today and will not be replaced.

2. Barn (c. 1863, 1910, 1990)

The barn is a two story, limestone and wood frame structure. Construction began in 1863 prior to John Peterson's purchase of the land. This dated through family recollection. During the construction W. H. Cole still owned but apparently did not reside on the land. The barn was built in 2 sections, the front which faces the east was totally constructed of limestone. It has on the first floor what was used as a buggy shed in one section and stables in another. A full story loft above was used as a haymow and granary. A limestone leanto lies alongside the west wall and has three more livestock stalls and an area of storage. The barn extends from the northwest corner into a wood frame with stone foundation; this runs at least 100 feet to the west (refer to photos). The upper part of this section served as a grain and hay storage with hatches in the floor leading to the lower story; thus allowing feed to be dropped to livestock. The lower story served as a livestock shelter, opening nearly its total length toward the south. The barn is in very good condition.

There is a tile silo to the south of the longest section of the barn. This is first mentioned in the 1918 tax assessment roll. It is in deteriorating condition with broken tiles at the base.

An addition was added to the barn in the early 1990s. Though this covers part of the facade to the east, it stands separate but is built against the original limestone structure. This has not changed the barn, but it has altered its east side appearance and will eventually be removed.

3. Chicken House (c. 1910)
This wood frame building lies to the south of the farmhouse, just below the retaining wall. It is covered in German lap siding. All descendants state that this two-room structure was always used as a poultry building. It has four windows and two doors. One door opens to the north and one to the east. The building sits upon a limestone foundation, has a concrete floor and is roofed with corrugated aluminum.

4. Windmill (c. 1910)
The metal windmill sits to the north of the barn. This was used to pump water to a stone holding tank at the top of the rise above the house. This tank fed water to the house and livestock watering tanks through gravity before rural water came in 1967.

5. Holding tank (c. 1910)
The round stone block holding tank is situated north of the house on a rise. This tank fed water to the house and livestock watering tanks through gravity before rural water came in 1967.

6. Garage (c. 1950)
A simple pole barn type with tin siding, that is large enough for two vehicles is located to the south of the retaining wall, just to the east of the chicken house.

7. Privy (n.d)
A frame, pent roof, single stall structure. Not original to location.

8. Shed (n.d.)
A board and batten, gable roof structure. Not original to location.

9. Stone retaining wall (c. 1910)
The nominated farm house sits upon a raised yard that is surrounded to the south and west by a limestone retaining wall. The wall is 10' at its highest. This wall effectively separates the residential aspect of the farm from the agricultural element.

10. Silo (c. 1910)
The clay tile silo stands to the south and west of the barn. It is abandoned and no longer has a roof.

11. Pump house (c. 1910)
A metal sheathed, frame structure with a gable roof.

The Peterson/Bailey Farm or Banner Hereford Farm is nominated to the National Register under criterion B for its historical association with John Peterson (1836-1909), an early settler and farmer stockman and his son-in-law Elmer E. Bailey (1874-1943), a farmer and recognized breeder of high quality registered Hereford cattle. Both men are associated with the farmer/stockman trade in Osage County, Kansas. The associational significance for this property spans the years from 1880 until 1943.

The nominated 33 acres is the nucleus of the original farm homesteaded in 1864 by John Peterson. John Peterson was born at Marielund, Sweden, November 27, 1836. At the age eighteen he immigrated with his parents, Peter and Mary Engrie Paulson and brothers, Chris, Paul, Peter and Andrew from Sweden in 1854. His mother, Mary died enroute, possibly at Ellis Island. (Helen Hubbard, great-niece). As the family came through Chicago John got lost from the balance of the family and after spending some time in Wisconsin, working as a stone mason, he again joined the family at Davenport, Iowa. In 1857 he came to Osage County, Kansas, settling on the 110 mile creek. In Osage County John Peterson again took up his trade as a stone mason; his chief work was contracting and building school houses, and many of the old schoolhouses were the results of his labor. Scranton Gazette, Obituary John Peterson, Friday, May 28, 1909. In 1878 Peter Paulson died and willed $500 to John, his eldest son. John married Hannah Sefgren March 1, 1870, six years after his farm purchase. They had six children, two, John A. 1/5/1875-4/3/1875 and Nellie A. 6/25/1876-6/15/1880 were buried in a small family cemetery on Peter Paulson's farm, approximately 3 miles northeast. The remaining children were Effie 4/12/1871-9/12/1897, Carrie 8/12/1872, Eugenie "May" 5/14/1878, and Nellie A. "Anna" 9/2/1880.

John Peterson is listed as one of the early stockmen and farmers in Osage County. He shipped the first load of cattle on the Santa Fe Railroad to Kansas City when it reached Carbondale The History of Scranton, Kansas, History of Kansas, Section 110A, Walter Butcher, 1967, pg. 31. A photograph shows John Peterson in 1906 standing beside two shorthorn bulls. This was believed to be near the 110 Mile Creek on Mr. Peterson's farm. In 1883 John Peterson owned a large stock-farm containing 980 acres, employed several men, and bought and sold stock of improved breeds. He had erected substantial buildings at a cost of over $3,000 and made other improvements History of Kansas, Atandreas, 1883.

The historic "110" was so named about 1840 from George C. Sibley's In 1825 Congress authorized George C. Sibley to conduct a survey of the road to Santa Fe. The historic "110" was no named about 1840 as it was exactly 110 miles from Fort Osage, the starting point of the expedition. This point was named Sibley Landing and was on the Missouri River. Settlers on the trail crossed at the "110 Crossing". Early Days in Kansas, Old Ridgeway, 1855-69, Vol. 3rd., Green's Historical Series, pg. 110. The valley along the creek was described by early historians as extremely beautiful. It was 25 miles long. The well-beaten path made by the Indians. The "110 Crossing" is in the SE quarter of Section 1, Township 15, Range 15. Part of the 110 creek lies to the south and west of the nucleus of John Peterson's farm, the surrounding trees visible from the house.

During early years of John Peterson's farm, an established Indian trail led along the 110 Mile Creek and therefor passed to the south of the farm. This was used for travel by the Mississippi Sac and Fox Tribe from their Reservation to the Patawatomi Reservation. (Ed Harmison, local historian, Early Days in Kansas, Old Ridgeway, 1855-69, Vol. 3rd., Green's Historical Series C. R. Green, pg 23.) The Sac and Fox Reservation was about 20 miles wide north and south and 30 miles east and west. The Indian reservations were divided by a hedge row and a fence, a portion of these being about a mile south of the Peterson home. The area between the two boundary markers was known as "no-mans-land" (Herbert Warren, local resident). Family of John Peterson describes how their grandmother, Carrie Peterson, related that from her upstairs window (the bedroom to the south) she could watch Indians on horseback passing through. The Indians would pass along the creek in early days, going to and from buffalo hunts. Early Days in Kansas, Old Ridgeway, 1855-69, Vol. 3rd., Green's Historical Series C. R. Green. To the north and west of the barn there are remains of buffalo wallows, large indentations in the field. These remain visible today. (Duane Bailey, descendent.)

The United States government patent the SW Quarter of Section 28, Township 15, Range 16 to William H. Cole June 15, 1860. (Recorder of Deeds, Lyndon Courthouse, Osage County, Kansas.) In 1860 Assessors Brown and Peril gave the names of the claim owners in Eastern Superior township. Cole is listed as a claim owner but not a personal tax payer. Mr. Brown valued an ordinary quarter section of upland prairie at from $320 to $480 at that time. Early Days in Kansas, Old Ridgeway, 1855-69, Vol. 3rd., Green's Historical Series, pgs. 6-10. July 1913. On March 15, 1864 John Peterson purchased this piece of land for $450 from Mr. Cole, completed the limestone barn and started making other improvements.

The barn is dated through its association with Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence in 1863. Descendants and native Osage county residents tell the story of John Peterson's trip to Lawrence the day before the raid. Mr. Peterson drove two teams of horses to Lawrence for supplies to build the barn. Duane Bailey reports his father Dean told him Peterson was hauling sand for the mortar. Other descendants believe it was lumbar. Though Peterson usually stayed the night in Lawrence before making the long trip back, he chose not to stay and traveled to a mound south of town. During the early morning hours of August 21, 1863 John Peterson watched helplessly as Lawrence burned. The guerrillas attacked at 5:00 a.m. and continued to plunder, kill and burn for four hours. Lawrence was without refuge for there had been no warning and had no single armed military organization for its defense. It is estimated Lawrence lost $1,500,000 in property. The inscription on the citizens' memorial monument, raised in 1895 in Oak Hill cemetery reads:

> Dedicated to the memory of the 150 citizens, who, defenseless, fell victims to the inhuman ferocity of border guerrillas, led by the infamous Quantrill in his raid upon Lawrence, August 21, 1863. A History of Kansas, Noble L. Prentis, 1909 pgs. 152-155.

John did not serve in the Civil War but was a member of Co. C, Osage County Battalion, under Captain D. B. Burdick (a neighbor and prominent resident). Darius B. Burdick had settled along the 110 in 1857.

John Peterson, whose farm was to the south of Burdick, joined and was sworn in as a private, December 21, 1863 at the 110. By the spring of 1864 the depredations and murders committed by Guerilla Anderson along the Santa Fe Trail made it necessary for the settlers to have some military organization at home. Mr. Burdick, who had received a captain's commission, raised a company of militia comprised by neighbors from Ridgeway and Superior, this included John Peterson. During the Summer of 1864 General Sterling Price and his army of Confederate veteran troops began a series of assaults across Missouri. On October 2 it was reported that Price was moving westward. On October 8, 1864 Governor Carney issued his proclamation calling out the "men of Kansas." Captain Burdick's militia was ordered into active service and rode to meet and assist Union forces who were gradually retreating from General Price's army. The response of the "men of Kansas" was immediate. The whole number exceeded 16,000 men. The Osage county Battalion helped to sustain the line and General Price's men were defeated. The affair occurred Saturday, October 21, 1864 three or four miles south of Westport, Missouri. The men "were out long enough and under organization long enough to draw a month's pay for their services from the government". Early Days in Kansas, Old Ridgeway, 1855-69, Vol. 3rd., Green's Historical Series, pgs. 27-29. July 1913. John Peterson was relieved October 28, 1864 by General Curtis after serving 20 days. He had one horse in his service during active service. Regiment, Kansas State Militia, Muster Roll of Captain D. B. Burdick.

In reviewing late nineteenth century Productions of Agriculture Reports, Tax Assessment Rolls and Personal Property Statements, it is easy to see the evolution of John Peterson's farm. In 1873 he owned around 350 acres, owned 52 cattle, 20 hogs, and 9 horses. He harvested 450 bushels of wheat and 2110 bushels of corn. 1874 showed an increase in field crops, he harvested 1500 bushels of wheat, 2000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, and 80 bushels of potatoes. In the 1875 showed an increase in assets, reporting that Peterson's farm was valued at $2000, personal property valued at $1005. He paid a total of $230 in wages to workers in 1874. He raised 145 acres of field crops including wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. 65 cattle made up his herd, and he had 36 swine and 9 horses.

By 1880 John Peterson doubled his land to 600 acres. In 1880 Peterson's farm was valued at $6000, personal property valued at $3101, and he'd paid $900 in workers wages in 1879. He sold $7500 in farm products in 1879 including sales of cattle, swine, butter, eggs and field crops. 130 acres of field crops were worked with a total of 3900 bushels of crop harvested. He had 101 head of cattle, 12 horses, and 40 swine. 60 tons of hay were put up in 1879. With his personal assets valued at $3101, he had the highest personal property value in Fairfax township. The second highest value was $1843, J.J. Nicolaz. This remained true in the 1885 reports.

The 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900 and 1905 Tax Assessment Rolls showed continued growth, especially in land holdings. In 1890 John Peterson owned 1200 acres. His cattle number continued to climb and plateau at about 160 head in 1905. He continued to raise hogs, numbering between 50-75 throughout this 20 year time period. Horses and a few mules were used for work. He owned 18 in 1895. By 1905 John Peterson had a personal property value of $3730.

John Peterson had a stroke on June 7, 1908 that left him stricken with paralysis and invalid. "John Peterson, who has been dangerously ill, is reported better and hopes are entertained for his recovery." Scranton Gazette, May 7, 1909. John died Saturday, May 22, 1909 at his home of a cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 72. Osage County, Register of Deaths, 1909-1918. Another announcement was in the May 24, 1909 issue of The People's Herald, Lyndon. He was buried at the Mount Zion Cemetery, about 3 miles southeast of the home. Local obituaries read:

> Kindness, perseverance and stability were his characteristics. The first was exemplified in his life by being a kind and loving husband, ever thoughtful of his children, depriving himself that they might have the pleasures of life. The hardships of his early life and the stability of his beautiful home are evidences of the other two. (Obituary, Scranton Gazette, May 28, 1909.)
>
> Mr. Peterson settling here in an early day was enabled by his industry, thrift, business ability and the hearty co-operation of his helpful wife to gain a creditable share of this world's goods. The deceased was the first to ship a load of grain to market over the Santa Fe and one among the first to ship stock, in which latter business, he was engaged for many years. The Bereaved

have the sympathy of the whole neighborhood. The People's Herald, Obituary, June 3, 1909.

At the time of his death in 1909 John had accumulated in excess of 1500 acres, valued at $46,800. Record of Legacies & Successions, Probate Court, August 2, 1909.

Elmer Bailey and Carrie Peterson, John's second to the oldest daughter, were married April 21, 1896. In 1898 Charles Green published a directory of residents who lived in and about Lyndon. This stated Elmer and his wife Carrie ran the Bailey farm on the Dragoon, settled by his father, C.A. Bailey and his grandfather in 1872. Early Days in Kansas, Annals of Lyndon, First Book, Dec. 1913, Vol. 4, Green's Historical Series, pg. 252. This farmstead was about two miles south of Peterson in section 9, township 15, range 16, west of the old settlement, Smartville. In 1905 Elmer Bailey, living on the Dragoon, owned 53 cattle, 110 hogs and 11 horses and mules. His personal property value was $2700.

Prior to John Peterson's stroke, Elmer Bailey had leased farmland from his father-in-law. Afterward, due to his father-in-law's poor health, it is likely that Elmer farmed most of the land and cared for the livestock. Carrie and Elmer Bailey moved into John Peterson's home prior to Peterson's death. In a will drawn up April 2, 1909, John Peterson divided the land between his three surviving children (Mary Glenn, Anna Borland, and Carrie Bailey) and two grandsons (John Flavius Glenn and Dean Almon Bailey.) John Peterson willed his daughter Carrie a total of 323 acres, including the home place, the heart of his farming operation, for she had married Elmer E. Bailey whom "was the son-in-law most interested in farming" (Helen Watson, descendent; Duane Bailey, Great grandson.)

After John Peterson's death, Hannah, his wife, moved to a neighboring town, Scranton. Elmer and Carrie who were living at the Peterson farmstead at the time, continued the farming operation. Combining his existing assets with those willed to his wife, Elmer Bailey had a personal property value of $12,355 in 1910. He owned 16 horses, 121 cattle and 120 hogs. Personal Property Statement, 1910, Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, KS.

Elmer Bailey listed in the 1918 Osage County Atlas as the owner of "Banner Hereford Farm" as written on the map and "Osage County Herefords" in an advertisement. This advertisement states the farm is the "owner of the largest herd of registered Herefords in Osage County". None of the descendants can remember the farm being called the Banner Hereford Farm though most remember his fondness for Hereford cattle. Speculation is that Elmer Bailey chose the name "Banner" to refer to his "high quality" "outstanding" or "exceptional" farm and cattle. The herd bulls listed as being in use on the farm were of highly regarded bloodlines tracing from some of the most highly prized bulls of the breed in their time (Bud Snidow, historian, American Hereford Association). The Banner Hereford Farm as a name was referred to only after Elmer Bailey ran the farm from 1909 until his death in 1943. Other names associated to the farm are simply Peterson Farm and Bailey Farm, named for the owners.

Elmer Bailey preferred Herefords and started breeding registered cattle in 1910 History of Herefords, Hazelton, pg. 204-205. In 1923 Elmer Bailey sold 30 yearling bulls to the Adams-Miller Cattle Company, Maple Hill, Kansas, for shipment to California. George N. Neill of Vassar, Kansas purchased one bull and two more bulls went to Lee Brothers, Harveyville, Kansas. Elmer Bailey said the prices he received were most satisfactory The American Hereford Journal, 1923, page 81. The sale made the local papers.

> Elmer Bailey shipped a car load of registered Hereford Bulls to W. S. Reading at Beggs, Oklahoma, last week which included every bull he had on the place old enough to wean. Mr. Reading also bought one registered Hereford heifer which went with the shipment. Elmer has some fine animals and it looks like his market extends all over the country as this is not the first load he has sold to foreign buyers.-- People's Herald, Lyndon. Scranton Gazette, May 19, 1921, Vol. XXXII, No. 15.

In the 1923 Agriculture Statistical Roll Elmer Bailey owned a total of 184 registered cattle at a value of $9,850. A photograph depicts Elmer Bailey and other family members on horses out among their cattle herd.

Elmer Bailey also raised Hampshire sheep and a herd of Ayershire dairy cattle. In February of 1923 Osage County organized a county livestock improvement association. Elmer Bailey was elected treasurer. The association was formed to "amalgamate the various breeders associations and livestock feeders into one organization."

> The purpose was to encourage children's club work, to assist in developing community fairs, to increase number of pure bred sires in the county, to conduct livestock sales and to act as an organization through which the Osage county livestock interests may speak in legislative matters that affect Kansas stockmen. The People's Herald, February 22, 1923.

The association sponsored a County Livestock Tour on April 26, 1923. It was to be a two day event, touring local livestock farms, with topics including herd improvement, feeding costs and cattle testing. Elmer Bailey selected three cows and two bulls from his herd of Herefords. He used these cattle to bring out the various fine points of cattle judging.

> The next stop was one of the most interesting of the trip, E. E. Bailey has one of the top liner breeding herds of Herefords. He has about 1500 acres of ranch with buildings and improvements to correspond. The People's Herald, April 26, 1923.

Like his father-in-law, Elmer Bailey continued to have hired men work his farm. The two small houses to the north of the farm buildings, housed workhands with families. Single men lived either in the west end of the farmhouse, or in another structure near the farmhouse. These single men had cots for beds and ate their meals in this room. (Glenn McKinley, descendent; Herbert Warren, son of Benjamin Warren, farmhand, employed by E. E. Bailey 1914-1916.)

Elmer Bailey primarily used mules for labor about the farm. He always had many mules, and of exceptional

quality. He had horses that were used for riding. These animals were watered by farmhands as they returned from the fields, at a trough northeast of the barn. This was fed by the water resevoir. (Herbert Warren, neighbor.)

Throughout 1930-1932 Kansas farmers were feeling the strain of the ever-increasing Great Depression. Effected were drops in grain, livestock prices and a decline in land value. Kansas was the largest wheat-growing state during this period. Although the Kansas farmer was producing himself out of a profitable market, he was so ingrained with a spirit of independence that he expanded his harvest during the first three years of the Depression. In 1930 and 1931 Kansas set new records for the greatest wheat crop gathered. Subsequently wheat prices slumped. Kansas in Turmoil, 1930-1936, Francis W. Schruben, pgs. 47-50. In 1920 Elmer Bailey had 10 acres sewn in wheat; in 1930 he had 20 acres and 1935 25 acres. But he did not rely chiefly on wheat, he also raised field crops of corn, oats, kafir and alfalfa. He retained his land and although the value had dropped, still owned around 1000 acres in 1935. In comparing the 1923, 1930 and 1935 Agricultural Statistical Rolls, Although Elmer Bailey surely felt the strain of the Depression, he continued to show growth and stability in his farm. His cattle herds went from around 194 in 1923, dropped to about 100 in 1930, and then climbed to over 200 in 1935. He owned 27 hogs in 1923 and 145 hogs in 1935. In 1935 Elmer Bailey was raising a flock of 120 sheep. He did not have sheep in 1930.

In 1935 Osage county farmers are stated to rely chiefly upon livestock for their income, as much as 58%. Though cattle made up most of the livestock, in the preceding 20 years there was a distinct increase in the number of cattle other than milk cows. Hog production was fairly constant. There was a slight increase in the production of sheep. The land value had recently dropped from a post-World War high of $71 per acre to $35 per acre in 1935. 59% of the population of nearly 18,000 people lived on a farm. 45% of these farmers owned the farm they operated. The average farm size in 1935 was 162 acres, this remained unchanged from the years proceeding. Agricultural Resources of Kansas, Kansas State College Bulletin, Volume XXI, Number 10, Osage County, October 15, 1937, pages 154-156. Elmer Bailey lived in the nominated farmhouse from about 1909 until 1943, during this time he owned in excess of 1100 acres in the Fairfax township alone. 1918 Atlas. In 1935 horses and mules were relied on for motive power. Elmer Bailey owned 5 horses and mules in 1935, their pasture lay to the northwest of the barn and farmhouse. (Dale Bartz, farmhand's son who lived in the tenant house 1933-1935.) In 1935 water was piped into the dwellings on 396 of the 2,605 farms in the county, Elmer Bailey had water piped from the limestone reservoir that was filled by a windmill. This fed water to stock tanks as well as the farmhouse below. These structures are still standing and part of the nominated farm.

Elmer and Carrie Bailey had four children, the eldest, a son died in infancy. His other children were, Effie Bailey, Helen Peters and Dean A. Bailey. Elmer Elsworth Bailey died at his home June 4, 1943 at the age of 68. His son Dean continued to run his farm after his death. He was buried in the Lyndon Cemetery. His obituary was in local papers.

> Mr. Bailey had been a leader in his community and prominent in county and state affairs for many years. As a dealer in livestock he was widely known and noted for the fact that his herds were always of the best. He was a member of Ridgeway Lodge No. 62, A.F. & A.M. of Overbrook for about twenty-five years. The Gazette-Record, Obituary, Vol. 55, No. 22, June 10, 1943.

Dean Bailey (12/5/1904-10/21/1989) lived nearly all his life on the farm, started by his Grandfather John Peterson in the 1860's. Dean Bailey raised Hereford Cattle, Hereford hogs, and Hampshire sheep. He was also known for his champion Cocker Spaniels. Duane Bailey (Dean's son) raised Suffolk sheep and after he left home Dean continued this flock. Dean died October 21, 1989, at the age of 84, and is buried in the Lyndon Cemetery.

The 33 acre piece of land is the nucleus of the original farm established by John Peterson. Mr. Peterson is listed in collections of Kansas History as one of the early stockmen and farmers in Osage County. On March 15, 1864 John Peterson purchased the land on which he was to build his home from W. H. Cole. He had already started construction on the stone barn in 1863. After his purchase of the land he began to expand by building a farm house and the other buildings. After Mr. Peterson's death, his son-in-law, Elmer E. Bailey, continued and expanded the farming business.

The nominated farm house sits upon a raised yard that is surrounded to the south and west by a limestone retaining wall. The wall is 10' at its highest. This wall effectively separates the residential aspect of the farm from the agricultural element. From every point on the wall the farm buildings and much of the pasture and crop land could be viewed. Three generations of the Peterson/Bailey family resided in the nominated farmhouse, raised livestock and farmed the surrounding land.

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Scranton Gazette, May 19, 1921, Vol. XXXII, No. 15.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Peterson/Bailey Farm or Banner Hereford Farm is located in Fairfax Township, Osage County, Kansas on thirty-three acres in the N½, SW1/4, S28, T15, R 16 less that deeded to the United State Government December 30, 1960. The nomination includes the farmhouse, the barn, chicken house, retaining wall, holding tank, pump house, windmill and silo as contributing features and the garage, privy and shed as noncontributing features. The nominated district is located in a triangle that is represented on the Lyndon NW Quadrangle by points A-B-C. The buildings and structures are situated upon a rise that overlooks an agricultural field containing the majority of the thirty-three acres to the southwest. Just across the field, to the south, flows the historic 110 Mile Creek.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated thirty-three acres is the nucleus of the original farm homesteaded in 1864 by John Peterson. The boundary was chosen as it contains the central section that has been historically part of the Peterson/Bailey Farm. The boundary includes the farmhouse, the barn, chicken house, retaining wall, holding tank, pump house, windmill, silo, garage, privy and shed. The acreage is that which directly surrounds the buildings and structures and is in direct view from the farmhouse and barn. The remainder of the surrounding land has been excluded because none of the buildings are contained therein, and the land has been sold off to separate landowners. The buildings and structures are situated upon a rise that overlooks an agricultural field containing the majority of the thirty-three acres to the southwest. Just across the field, to the south, flows the historic 110 Mile Creek.