



Lloyd, Ira E., Stock Farm  
Name of Property

Ellsworth County, Kansas  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	1	buildings
		sites
3		structures
		objects
7	1	<b>Total</b>

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: single dwelling

Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding; animal facility

Agriculture/Subsistence: agricultural outbuilding

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Eclectic

foundation: Stone: Sandstone; Concrete

Other: Turn-of-the-20<sup>th</sup>-century transitional

walls: Stone: Sandstone; Wood: weatherboard

roof: Asphalt

other: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Narrative Description

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

### Summary

The Ira E. Lloyd Stock Farm is located on the eastern outskirts of Ellsworth (population 3,120 in 2010), just one-fourth mile east of Kansas Highway 156 on JJ Avenue. (Figures 1 and 2) Lloyd's property originally included 60 acres and grew to nearly 200 acres in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century during Lloyd's ownership. Today, the remaining land associated with the farm is approximately 15 acres and includes an impressive single-family residence, a shed/barn, a bunkhouse, a garage, a well house, and a water tower. A barn, chickenhouse, and second smaller water tower known to have existed are no longer extant. (See Figure 3 for a site plan.)

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### Elaboration

The farmstead is situated a short distance north of JJ Avenue and is accessed by a long gravel driveway. The land fronting JJ Avenue was sold, parceled, and developed later in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The gravel driveway cuts in between the parcels extending north. It passes along the east side of the residence, circling to the north, west, south and east, reconnecting to the driveway. This circular path around the residence and yard is partially enclosed by a short concrete and native brown sandstone wall along the south, east, and north of the front yard. Concrete steps and a sidewalk lead from the gravel drive west to the house. There is concrete curbing that defines an inner driveway that passes along the north side of the house.

A stone bunkhouse is directly north of the residence. Beyond the bunkhouse to the north is a wood-frame shed/barn with a metal exterior that is about 60 yards to the north of the residence. The animal grazing area is along the west side of the barn. There is a concrete structure built in to the ground immediately northeast of the shed/barn that once functioned as a hog-feeding area. Northwest of the shed/barn is a tall, cylindrical concrete silo. At the opposite end of the property, southwest of the residence is a wood-frame garage, a stone well-house, and a tall, cylindrical water tank silo.

Known missing features include a wood-frame barn that was situated east of the residence and shed/barn, a chicken house that was behind the residence to the west, and a water tower second, smaller water tower. (See Figures 4 through 8 for historic images of the residence and farmstead.)

#### **1. Residence (ca. 1900, contributing building)**

The residence appears to have several older changes that occurred both within Lloyd's lifetime (1850 – 1929) and shortly thereafter. Documentation on these changes is limited and what is known has been pieced together from oral recollections, photographs, and studying the building. There is one newspaper reference documenting Lloyd making changes to his house in 1922, which may explain some of the 1920s-era changes to the building. These changes are noted in the following narrative.

The single-family residence on the Ira E. Lloyd Stock Farm is two-and-a-half stories, with a single-story kitchen wing at the rear northwest corner. The building faces east and has a full-width, one-story porch along the east façade. It has a complex roof: the main section is hipped with slightly flared eaves and gabled dormers on the east, north, and west facades. There is a full-height gabled section projecting from the building's south façade. The roof has older asphalt shingles and the eaves have decorative brackets. There are three interior brick chimneys – one is centered on the south-facing gabled bay, one is on the west end of the single-story kitchen addition, and one is centered on the north-facing flat roof at the northwest corner of the building. The kitchen wing has a hipped roof. The building is situated on a slope, causing the foundation to be more exposed on the west and south sides. The foundation is

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native brown sandstone that has been covered in a skim coat of concrete that has been scored. This change to the foundation appears to be an historic change, perhaps dating back to at least the 1940s.

The house has wood weatherboard siding that until recently was covered in vinyl siding. The current owner removed the vinyl siding in 2013 and 2014 and is restoring the wood siding at the time of nomination. Interestingly, this wood siding does not appear to be the original wood siding, which historic photographs document as having a slightly narrower reveal. The extant wood siding, however, does appear to be older.

Early in the history of the residence a one-story entry vestibule was built on the front of the house. This may have taken place in 1922 when the *Ellsworth Messenger* reported that "Ira E. Lloyd is planning to add a porch and make other improvements to his country home place just east of town."<sup>1</sup> No historic images of the residence after the construction of this entryway have been found. It is possible the other improvements could have included changes to first-story windows at the southwest corner of the house.

The building retains most of its historic wood windows, with the exception of the two north dining room windows and the east master bedroom window, which have been replaced with like wood sashes. A window on the west wall of the master bedroom has been completely removed and below the library windows have been shortened. These changes appear to be historic as the shortened library windows are older, multi-light wood units reflective of the Craftsman style and consistent with 1920s-era changes.

Regarding architectural style, this house is best defined as turn-of-the-century transitional, though not necessarily Free Classic. Whereas a Free Classic-style residence tends to feature classical columns on an otherwise Queen Anne-style residence, this house is the opposite. It reflects the earlier Italianate style in the rounded dormer windows and eave brackets and the Queen Anne style in the porch and in the use of decorative shingles, while its form reflects the later Classical and Colonial Revival movements. Its style is truly eclectic.

#### *East (Front) Façade*

The full-width, one-story porch has largely been reconstructed. The porch is accessed by a central wood staircase that leads directly to the entrance. The building's primary entrance is through an extended vestibule centered on the first story. On either side of the vestibule is a pair of 1-over-1 wood windows. The vestibule has a small, fixed window on its south-facing wall. The front door is non-historic, but the original door is in storage awaiting rehabilitation. The second-story fenestration mimics that of the first story, with two pairs of 1-over-1 wood windows. A third-story dormer is centered above the entrance and has a pair of round-arch wood windows surrounded by a decorative pattern of fish-scale and diamond-shaped wood shingles. The sides of the dormer have square wood shingles.

#### *North (Side) Façade*

The north façade features four pairs of 1-over-1 wood windows – two pairs on each story. Much like the east façade, there is a centered third-story dormer with a pair of round-arch wood windows surrounded by a decorative pattern of fish-scale and diamond-shaped wood shingles. The sides of the dormer have square wood shingles. Attached to the west side is a back entrance vestibule with a shed roof overhang. It includes a non-historic pedestrian door and a short fixed window. This vestibule is attached to the north side of a one-story enclosed rear porch that also includes a fixed window.

#### *West (Rear) Façade*

The west (rear) façade includes the building's main two-and-a-half-story block with a one-story kitchen wing and enclosed porch. Like the main block, the kitchen wing features bracketed eaves and a hipped roof. There is a 1-over-1 wood window on the west-facing wall. The south-facing wall of the kitchen wing includes a ground-level pedestrian door, two taller 1-over-1 windows, one smaller fixed wood window above the door, and a basement level wood window. The main block includes four windows on the second story above the kitchen wing and a band of multi-light fixed windows on the first story at the southwest corner. The building extends south and projects beyond the main block in the form of a full-height gabled bay. The gable faces south. There are two third-story dormers

<sup>1</sup> *The Ellsworth Messenger*, 26 October 1922.

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identical to the others: each dormer has a pair of round-arch wood windows surrounded by a decorative pattern of fish-scale and diamond-shaped wood shingles. The sides of the dormers have square wood shingles. The west side of the house has the lowest elevation, leaving exposed much of the foundation.

### *South (side) Façade*

The south façade is comprised of a full-height gabled bay, the hipped roof main block section, and a one-story enclosed porch section. The pedimented gable includes bracketed eaves and decorative fishscale and diamond-shaped wood shingles similar the pattern found on the dormers. There are four windows on this gabled section: two shortened multi-light wood windows on the first story and two tall wood windows on the second story. The hipped roof main block includes just one south-facing window on the second story. The enclosed porch section includes a band of six 1-over-1 windows facing south.

### *Interior*

The interior of the residence has excellent integrity, retaining much of the original floor plan and building materials. The historic wood floors, trim, and doors, radiators, plaster walls and ceilings, and two fireplaces remain throughout the majority of the residence. One enters the house through the entry vestibule and into a large central sitting room. A grand wood staircase is situated in the southeast corner and wraps along the south wall up to the second floor.

The first floor has a large entry room, a parlor at the northeast corner, a dining room at the northwest corner, a kitchen wing attached to the west side of the house, a library at the southwest corner with a fireplace centered on the south wall, a sleeping porch at the southeast corner. Off of the kitchen is a second staircase to the second floor, stairs to the basement, a laundry area, a pantry. Historic pocket doors – all in working order – divide several first-floor rooms.

The second floor consists of four bedrooms and a bathroom accessed by an L-shaped hallway. All of the doors and hardware and many fixtures are original. The second-floor doors have operable transom windows. The bathroom includes the original sink and clawfoot bathtub and a second door with access to the master bedroom at the southwest corner of the house. The master bedroom includes a fireplace centered along the south wall. The northwest bedroom has a three-quarter bathroom that was likely added later.

The back enclosed staircase is accessed from the west end of the “L” shaped hall. There is also a door accessing an enclosed staircase up to the third floor. The third floor is a mix of finished living space and unfinished storage space. To the north, the rooms are referred to as the “maid’s rooms” consisting of two rooms believed to originally have been one.

The full basement consists of four rooms and a coal room, all with nine-foot-tall ceilings. One of the rooms is referred to as the maid’s bathroom with what is believed to be the original claw foot bathtub. The foundation walls are of sandstone. The building’s original hot water heating system for the home was a large American Radiator Company of Chicago heating plant, Ideal model W-25-5, which is still in the basement. It was later replaced by a previous owner, and the current owners installed a new unit in 1996. All of the heat registers throughout the residence are original and remain functional.

## **2. Bunkhouse (ca. 1900, contributing building)**

The bunkhouse is located north of the residence. The one-story rectangular building measures 16 feet by 30 feet, is constructed of native, dark-brown sandstone, and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles. The roof projects beyond the building on the south side, creating an overhang that is supported by two Queen-Anne-style turned wood columns. There are three pedestrian door openings on the east façade, though the center opening has been infilled with wood. These openings represented the divisions of interior space for this multi-functional building that was believed to house a bunk room at the north end, a smoke room in the middle, and a cream separator on the south end.

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There is a deteriorating 4-over-4 wood window on the east side near the north end, and two similar windows on the west façade. The interior is very roughly finished. The interior walls have a skim coat of plaster or stucco. The floor is concrete. The roof rafters are exposed and there is no finished ceiling. Part of the east wall is collapsing inside the building. There are hooks on the ceiling, which may indicate that the laborers processing meat for their use.<sup>2</sup>

### **3. Shed/Barn (ca. 1900, non-contributing building)**

The shed/barn is located north of the bunkhouse and it originally functioned as a larger shed that housed farm machinery, scales, granary, and a corn crib. It has a rectangular form, measuring 40 feet by 60 feet, a gable roof, and a concrete foundation. It is constructed of drop wood siding that is 1-inch-thick by 5-inches wide, but it is covered with a newer corrugated metal siding. Large, interior sliding doors allow access on the east and west façades along a central aisle. Attached to the south side on the west is a lean-to. The floor is two-thirds dirt and one-third concrete. The building is non-contributing because it has a newer corrugated metal siding.

### **4. Hog-feeding Structure (ca. 1900, contributing structure)**

Northeast of the shed/barn is an open-air concrete structure built into the slope where hogs were kept and fed. There are concrete troughs along the sides and down the center of the structure. There were at least two of these open-air structures on the farm, this being the only one that is intact. One of these is documented in an historic image of the farmstead. (See Figure 7.)

### **5. Silo (ca. 1900-1915, contributing structure)**

Northwest of the shed/barn is a tall, cylindrical silo constructed of concrete. It measures approximately 56 feet tall and has a diameter of 14 feet. The silo is documented in historic images of the farmstead. (See Figure 6.)

### **6. Garage (ca. 1900-1915, contributing building)**

A one-story, single-car garage is located southwest of the house. The wood-frame building measures 16 feet by 18 feet, faces east, has outward-swinging hinged double doors, and a front-facing gable roof. The drop siding is quite similar to that of the shed/barn. It has a concrete foundation and floor. There is a workspace along the inside north wall, with a pair of windows on the north wall. The gable roof has asphalt shingles and the gable ends have cornice returns.

### **7. Well House (ca. 1900, contributing building)**

Immediately adjacent to the garage is a well house measuring 12 by 16 feet constructed of native, dark-brown sandstone. It has a front-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The single-door entrance is on the building's north façade. The building has three wood windows – one is next to the entrance and the other two are centered on the east and west elevations. The foundation is concrete and the interior floor is a mix of concrete and wood plank flooring. A well is beneath the floor. Parts of the pumping mechanism remain affixed to the ceiling rafters and walls.

Water was mechanically pumped from the well beneath the building to the adjacent water tower structure. The farm had an extensive network of underground piping that led from the water tower to various parts of the farm. The present property owner reported finding old piping whenever he digs a hole on the property. Spigots, which were part of this network of piping, can be found near the various outbuildings.

### **8. Water Tank Silo (ca. 1900, contributing structure)**

The tall, cylindrical structure is constructed of poured concrete and is approximately 56 feet tall and 15 feet in diameter. It is located southwest of the well house on a hill. It has a dirt floor and the majority of the cylinder is open,

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<sup>2</sup> There is documentation of one farm laborer residing at the farm in the 1905 and 1910 state and federal censuses. William Nicholson is recorded as living at the farm in 1905. Oscar Buffington was noted in the 1910 U. S. Census. A 75-year-old James Nourse was listed in the 1915 state census as living at the farm, but this is likely a relative of Minnie's and not a laborer.

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except for the water tank at the top. The tank is metal and reportedly has Ira E. Lloyd's name stamped on it. The floor is dirt. The water tank silo is documented in historic images of the farmstead. (See Figures 6 and 8.)

Water was mechanically pumped from the well beneath the building to the adjacent water tower structure. The farm had an extensive network of underground piping that led from the water tower to various parts of the farm. The present property owner reported finding old piping whenever he digs a hole on the property. Spigots, which were part of this network of piping, can be found near the various outbuildings.

### ***Integrity***

The Ira E. Lloyd Stock Farm retains several, but not all, of its historic buildings and structures. The known resources that have been lost include a barn, chicken house, and a small water tower. The garage and shed/barn, which are constructed of similar wood siding, may have been built slightly later than other features on the farmstead (circa 1915-1920), but they were both constructed well within the period of significance. As with most farmsteads, this one likely developed over time, with the majority of the development and changes taking place in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Though on a much smaller scale, the stock farm continues to function as a working farm. The property retains a good degree of integrity in its design, workmanship, materials, location, feeling, and association. Its setting is still very much rural in character, but has changed with the loss of the barn and the development of the adjunct parcels of land.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

Agriculture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1898 - 1928  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins with Ira E. Lloyd's purchase of this land in 1898 and extends through 1964, the fifty-year cut-off date. These years encompass the period during which Lloyd developed the farm, the years he and his wife lived and worked on the farm, and the years it functioned as a working farm.

**Criteria Considerations (justification)**

N/A

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

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

### Summary

The Lloyd Stock Farm is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its local significance in the area of agriculture. It is nominated as part of the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* multiple property nomination as an example of the farmstead property type. Ellsworth attorney Ira E. Lloyd developed this property east of town as his stock farm during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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### Elaboration

#### *The Establishment and Development of Ellsworth*

Located on Highway 156 in north-central part of Kansas, Ellsworth is approximately 45 miles southwest of Salina and 100 miles northwest of Wichita. Ellsworth is the county seat for Ellsworth County, which also includes the municipalities of Holyrood, Kanopolis, Lorraine, and Wilson. As of 2010, the county's population was 6,483.

Ellsworth traces its roots back to the establishment of Fort Ellsworth in 1864 on the military road between Fort Riley and Fort Larned. Fort Ellsworth was renamed Fort Harker in 1866 and relocated approximately one mile to the northeast in 1867, where it remained in operation until 1873.<sup>3</sup> The town of Ellsworth was surveyed in 1867 along the bank of the Smoky Hill River, but summer flood destroyed what had been developed. The town was relocated to higher ground, as the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division (later Kansas Pacific) completed its line to Fort Harker.<sup>4</sup> It would reach Denver by 1870.

The following summary of Ellsworth's early history comes from a previous approved National Register nomination.<sup>5</sup> Incorporated as a third class city in 1871, Ellsworth became the northern terminus of the Texas cattle trail by 1873. Between 1871 and 1874 more than three million head of cattle were trailed through Ellsworth to be shipped east, representing 30 percent of the market shipped by the Kansas Pacific Rail Road. The boom and expectation that followed an excellent shipping season in 1872 positioned Ellsworth as a major cattle distribution center. In May 1873 D. W. Powers & Company opened Ellsworth's first bank to fund the merchants, stock dealers, and cattle trade. By June 1873 over 140,000 head of cattle had trailed through the community, although only 30,000 head were shipped out along the Kansas Pacific Rail Road that year.

The financial crash of September 1873 handed heavy losses to most of the drovers, traders, and shippers in Ellsworth. With a weakened market, Wichita worked to attract the larger share of the cattle trade from Ellsworth. In 1874, only 18,500 head of cattle were shipped from the Ellsworth terminus. Despite the vigorous efforts of several larger stockmen to keep the shipping terminus in Ellsworth, Wichita claimed the larger share of the market and by 1875 Ellsworth ceased to be an important cattle-shipping center.

Although many lost their investments, the newly established D. W. Powers & Co. bank did not close and over the next decade assisted in the commitment to build the city of Ellsworth. The community transitioned during the mid-1870s, enduring several fires, rebuilding each time. By the 1880s Ellsworth had established itself as a commercial center and the county seat.

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<sup>3</sup> Leo Oliva, *Fort Harker: Defending the Journey West* (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 2000), ix-xi.

<sup>4</sup> Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History*, vol. 1 (Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912), 580-581, 660-661. For additional information on the development of Ellsworth, see Robert Dykstra, "Ellsworth, 1869-1875: The Rise & Fall of a Kansas Cowtown," in *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 27: 2 (Summer 1961): 161-192. Available online [[http://www.kshs.org/publicat/khq/1961/1961summer\\_dykstra.pdf](http://www.kshs.org/publicat/khq/1961/1961summer_dykstra.pdf)].

<sup>5</sup> Martha Hagedorn-Krass, "Insurance Building" National Register of Historic Places registration form (Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 2006), Section 8, 1-2.

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The decade of the eighties saw the establishment of flour mills in 1880, the Ellsworth Sugar Works Co. in 1881, the discovery of coal in 1882, the establishment of roller mills in 1885, and the establishment of the salt mining industry in 1887. These industries, in conjunction with the growing farming population in the country, helped to secure Ellsworth's economic stability and laid the foundation for its commercial growth. During this decade the population grew steadily, exceeding 2,000 in 1885 and reaching its zenith of 2,775 in 1889.

The city's two newspapers, *The Ellsworth Democrat* and *The Ellsworth Reporter*, chronicled the community's growth during these years. In the summer of 1886 *The Ellsworth Democrat* noted that the city's new waterworks system was finished, that the sewers were almost completed and that gas and electric lights would be installed soon.<sup>6</sup> Immigrants and entrepreneurs crowded the city's hotels by mid-decade, investing money and settling in and around the community.

In 1888, the year that the Insurance Building was completed, Ellsworth's citizens reinforced their commitment to the city and its county seat status by pledging to build a new courthouse within three years. Strong efforts by the newly established town of Kanopolis to usurp Ellsworth's county seat status did not come to fruition. Ellsworth invested \$25,000 and completed the new county courthouse in 1892, retaining and solidifying its status as the county seat.

The county's early association with the cattle industry attracted businessmen associated with the ranching and stock-raising industries. Historian Robert Dykstra, in his 1961 article "Ellsworth, 1869-1875: The Rise and Fall of a Kansas Cowtown," identified several of these early-day businessmen in Ellsworth County, including Levi Sternberg, David B. Long, D.W. J.W., and D.B. Powers, and Jacob C. Howard. Both Sternberg, a part-time minister and part-time farmer, and Long had been stationed at nearby Fort Harker. All men arrived in Ellsworth county by 1868 and worked with cattle in one way or another, with the Powers men of Leavenworth operating a ranch of over 2,500 acres by 1875.<sup>7</sup>

Attorney Ira E. Lloyd (1850 – 1929) was similar to Sternberg in that he had another professional position in addition to his farming and stock-raising interests. Lloyd was born in Sycamore, DeKalb County, Illinois on May 25, 1850.<sup>8</sup> He was self-educated and began studying law in 1868, and he was admitted into the bar at Emmetsburg, Iowa in 1872.<sup>9</sup> He traveled for a time before settling in Ellsworth on June 27, 1873 upon the advice of a lawyer friend.<sup>10</sup> Lloyd arrived in Ellsworth as the local cattle-shipping industry and economy fluctuated. There also was considerable anti-cattle agitation, particularly from those wishing to fence and farm the county. These anti-cattle and pro-cattle factions defined local politics during the mid-1870s.<sup>11</sup>

In June 1874, Lloyd served as the city attorney.<sup>12</sup> From 1875 to 1878 he served as the attorney for Ellsworth County. In the spring of 1879 he partnered with C. J. Evans in the practice of law, real estate, insurance, and collections business.<sup>13</sup> He later partnered with Norris Nourse, his brother-in-law with whom he would work until his death in 1929. In 1890, Lloyd moved to a new law office at the corner of First Street and Lincoln (Block 29) in Ellsworth. The building was constructed of brick from the Kanopolis Brick Plant in nearby Kanopolis. In May 1902 a second story was added. The firm remained in the building until after Lloyd's death. On July 13, 1931 Mrs. Lloyd and Nourse sold the firm, furniture, fixtures and law library to Paul Alyward.<sup>14</sup>

After his successful run as county attorney, Lloyd was noted in the local paper as constructing a new house in 1878. *The Ellsworth Reporter* noted, "Ira E. Lloyd is building a new house. This is good, for if a single man builds a new

<sup>6</sup> *The Ellsworth Democrat*, 24 June 1886, 12 August 1886.

<sup>7</sup> Robert Dykstra, "Ellsworth, 1869-1875: The Rise and Fall of a Kansas Cowtown," In *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 27 (Summer 1961): 162-164. Accessed online at: [http://www.kshs.org/publicat/khq/1961/1961summer\\_dykstra.pdf](http://www.kshs.org/publicat/khq/1961/1961summer_dykstra.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Ira E. Lloyd obituary, *The Ellsworth Reporter*, 3 May 1928.

<sup>9</sup> William G. Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883), 1279.

<sup>10</sup> *Exciting Early Day History of Ellsworth, Diary of Late Ira E. Lloyd Relates In Detail Early Day Lawless Cowtown.*

<sup>11</sup> Dykstra, 179.

<sup>12</sup> *The Ellsworth Reporter*, 18 June 1874.

<sup>13</sup> Cutler, 1279.

<sup>14</sup> *Ellsworth Reporter*, March 13, 1969. See also: Sherman, Hoffman & Hipp Attorneys at Law website: <http://www.shhlawyers.com/history.htm>

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house it is natural to infer that he intends it for a home – and what is a home without a wife.”<sup>15</sup> This house was located in Ellsworth, and is believed to have been at 416 East 3<sup>rd</sup> Street in Ellsworth. And, a short time later on September 21, 1878, he married Etta Huntington, a native of Pennsylvania and the daughter of John and Elizabeth Huntington<sup>16</sup> in Jackson, Missouri.<sup>17</sup>

Lloyd had a brief political career in state-level politics, but remained active in Republican Party politics much of his life. Republican voters in Kansas Senate district 30 in Ellsworth, Lincoln, and Russell counties nominated Lloyd as their candidate to run in the 1884 election.<sup>18</sup> He ran against Ellsworth Democrat J. A. Wiggins and received a majority of votes cast. Lloyd served in the Kansas Senate from 1885 to 1887.<sup>19</sup> There was even talk, by at least some Republicans, of convincing Lloyd to run for Kansas Governor in 1898, an idea that was lampooned in several Kansas newspapers, including *The Barber County Index*, which said: “A number of local Republicans met at Beloit recently and decided that they would make Ira E. Lloyd, of Ellsworth, governor in 98. After their own party fixers get through making fun of them we shall hope that they will regain sufficient consciousness to realize that that [sic] is a subject on which the people are yet to be consulted.”<sup>20</sup>

He remained active in public life long after his duties as state senator ended, but he seemed to put more attention to his other interests including real estate and horse and cattle breeding. During his more than 50 years living in Ellsworth County, Lloyd owned three separate rural tracts near Ellsworth. He amassed a 400-acre farm in **Sections 8, 9, and 17 in Township 15, Range 8** that came to be known as the Ellsworth Horse Farm.<sup>21</sup> (Figures 3 and 4) This property reportedly included a horse racing track where he trained horses. It is not known if Lloyd developed this property or if he purchased an established farm, but it is known to have had a residence, horse barn, a few outbuildings, and a pasture.<sup>22</sup> Also, it is not known if Lloyd occupied the house full-time, but it could have been the residence of W.H. Huntington with whom he partnered to manage the Ellsworth Horse Farm. Huntington was likely a relative of Lloyd’s wife Etta; he supervised the farm until it was sold in November 1902.<sup>23</sup> After the sale of the horse farm, Huntington and his family moved to Denver.<sup>24</sup> Much of this property (in Sections 8 and 17) is now occupied by the Ellsworth Municipal Airport.

In 1889, Lloyd purchased 60 acres of land in **Section 21, Township 15, Range 8** just east of town. He acquired additional land in this section – where the farmstead would be developed – at a tax sale on September 8, 1897, paying 84.09. This farm eventually grew to include 172 acres.<sup>25</sup> (See Figures 9 and 10.) At this location, Lloyd managed a rather diverse small farm raising shorthorn cattle, chickens, and turkeys, and growing crops such as wheat and corn. Although the timeline of development and land acquisition is not fully known, it is speculated that after Etta’s death in 1899, Lloyd transitioned away from the horse farm north of town and focused on his new stock farm east of town. While he built the residence on his property east of town around 1900, he boarded with George Sparr in Ellsworth.<sup>26</sup> Lloyd married Minnie M. Nourse in July of 1902. The couple lived at the farm until their deaths – Ira in 1928 and Minnie in 1953.

<sup>15</sup> *The Ellsworth Reporter*, 22 August 1878.

<sup>16</sup> 1860 U.S. Federal Census.

<sup>17</sup> Ira E. Lloyd and Etta Huntington Marriage Record, September 21, 1878, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. LDS Family Search, GS Film # 1019758 & Missouri Marriage Records, 1805-2002, Ancestry.com.

<sup>18</sup> *Saline County Journal*, 11 September 1884; *The Daily Commonwealth* (Topeka), 29 October 1884.

<sup>19</sup> Kansas State Library, *Kansas Legislators: Past and Present* [online database] <https://kslib.info/BusinessDirectoryii.aspx>.

<sup>20</sup> “Nothing to Do With It,” *The Barber County Index*, 27 October 1897.

<sup>21</sup> On September 30, 1891 Mr. Lloyd purchased a quarter Section (160 acres, 17-15-8) of crop land adjacent to the horse farm. (Ellsworth County Register of Deeds Numerical Index, page 353, 17-15-8.) He continued to expand this property and on April 19, 1893 he purchased another quarter (160 acres, 8-15-8) across the road to the west of the horse farm. This too was crop land. (Ellsworth County Register of Deeds Numerical Index, page 319, 8-15-8.) See also: *The Ellsworth Reporter*, March 13, 1969.

<sup>22</sup> Ellsworth County Register of Deeds Numerical Index, page 324, 9-15-8

<sup>23</sup> “Ellsworth Horse Farm,” *Topeka Daily Capital*, 28 September 1902; “Dispersal Sale of Trotting-Bred Stock,” *Ellsworth Messenger*, 23 October 1902; “Sale of Trotting Stock,” *Ellsworth Messenger*, 13 November 1902; Sale Catalog, November 11, 1902, copy in private collection of property owner.

<sup>24</sup> *Ellsworth Messenger*, 20 November 1902.

<sup>25</sup> Ellsworth County Register of Deeds Numerical Index, page 369, 21-15-8

<sup>26</sup> U.S. 1900 Federal Census. Ancestry.com.

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The 1905 Kansas Census and subsequent state and federal censuses list two house and farm laborers living at the Lloyd residence east of Ellsworth. Farm laborers included William Nicholson, who is recorded as living at the farm in 1905, and Oscar Buffington, who was noted in the 1910 U. S. Census. Those same censuses record 17-year-old Lillie Vladder and 22-year-old Millie Kearny living at the farm in 1905 and 1910, respectively. The current property owner recently learned of another house servant, Mary Ann Jezek, who lived at the Lloyd farm for three-and-a-half years while in her early 20s, though it is not known when exactly.

The farm reflects some interesting trends of the first part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century including a widespread use of concrete in the construction of the farm buildings and structures and the underground water system throughout the farmstead. His use of reinforced concrete can be found in the foundations of most of the outbuildings, in the two silos, in the hog-feeding structure, and in sidewalks and curbing found primarily around the house. By the 1910s, the use of reinforced concrete was commonly used in the construction of agriculture buildings in Kansas, particularly with such publications as Roy A. Seaton's 1916 publication *Concrete Construction for Rural Communities*. Seaton, who served as Dean of the Division of Engineering and Architecture at Kansas State University from 1920 to 1949, recognized the practicality and popularity of such a durable material for use on farmsteads, and included chapters on materials, reinforced concrete, and typical applications of concrete.<sup>27</sup> According to Brenda Spencer, "by the 1930s, nearly every Kansas community had its own reinforced concrete grain elevator – and nearly every farm had a reinforced concrete silo."<sup>28</sup> Lloyd's farmstead certainly illustrated this trend of the early 1900s.

Much less has been studied about water systems on early 20<sup>th</sup> century farmsteads in Kansas. Isolation often influenced farmers to develop and maintain their own water and utility systems. While on-site wells pumped by windmills and mechanized equipment were common on farmsteads, the systems of moving water are less documented. Lloyd's farmhouse was built with plumbing that may have been serviced by the smaller water tower that once stood near the bunkhouse. What is impressive and somewhat unusual is the second water tower silo and well house southwest of the house that provided water to the greater farmstead. Water was mechanically pumped from the well beneath the building to the adjacent water tower structure. The farm had an extensive network of underground piping that led from the water tower to various parts of the farm. The present property owner has reported finding old piping wherever he digs a hole on the property. Spigots, which were part of this network of piping, can be found near the various outbuildings. The system no longer functions, though much of it is extant.

Many years later in 1919, Lloyd expanded his landholdings yet again, purchasing 160 acres in the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 16, Range 8. This was range land south of Ellsworth.<sup>29</sup>

Later in life, Lloyd penned his personal account entitled "Exciting Early Day History of Ellsworth," in which he recalled his formative years, arriving in Ellsworth County as a young 22-year-old, and his run-ins with a corrupt police force and Texas cowboys that walked the streets of Ellsworth during the 1870s.<sup>30</sup> The account largely focused on this colorful period in local history, and, unfortunately, did not provide much biographical information or details about his farm.

Lloyd died after a month-long illness on April 29, 1928, at age 78. He had spent his last days in the sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan. His remains were returned to Ellsworth and interred at the Ellsworth Cemetery.<sup>31</sup>

The 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of Ellsworth and the organization of Ellsworth County was observed with a three-day celebration, July 10-12, 1947. A 34-page "Pioneer Day" edition issued by the *Ellsworth Reporter*, July 10, contained a chronological history of the community for the period of 1867 to 1930. Among the many biographical sketches of such well-known men as James B. (Wild Bill) Hickok and William F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody was early-day attorney Ira E. Lloyd alongside a roster of past mayors, postmasters, and elected officials.

<sup>27</sup> Roy A. Seaton, *Concrete Construction for Rural Communities* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1916).

<sup>28</sup> Brenda Spencer, "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas" National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 2007), E-41.

<sup>29</sup> Ellsworth County Register of Deeds Numerical Index, page 308, 5-15-8.

<sup>30</sup> Ira E. Lloyd, *Exciting Early Day History of Ellsworth: Diary of Late Ira E. Lloyd Relates in Detail to Early Day Lawless Cowntown*. N.p.: n.d. (Kansas Historical Society collections: K/978.1/-EL6/no. 8).

<sup>31</sup> "Death of Ira E. Lloyd," *The Ellsworth Reporter*, 3 May 1928.

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## Summary

The Lloyd Stock Farm is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its local significance in the area of agriculture. To date, it is the only Ellsworth County farmstead nominated to the National Register. It is nominated as part of the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* multiple property nomination as an example of the farmstead property type. Ellsworth attorney Ira E. Lloyd developed this property east of town as his stock farm during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Ira E. Lloyd Stock Farm  
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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Cutler, William G. *History of the State of Kansas*. Chicago: A. T. Andreas Publishing Co., 1883.

Dykstra, Robert. "Ellsworth, 1869-1875: The Rise and Fall of a Kansas Cowtown," In *Kansas Historical Quarterly* 27 (Summer 1961): 161-192. Accessed online at: [http://www.kshs.org/publicat/khq/1961/1961summer\\_dykstra.pdf](http://www.kshs.org/publicat/khq/1961/1961summer_dykstra.pdf)

*Ellsworth Messenger*, 23 October 1902, 13 November 1902, 20 November 1902, and 26 October 1922.

Ellsworth County Register of Deeds.

Ellsworth Horse Farm. *Sale Catalog*. November 11, 1902. Copy in private collection of property owner.

*The Ellsworth Reporter*, 18 June 1874, 22 August 1878, 3 May, 1928, and 13 March 1969.

*Kansas Legislators: Past and Present [online database]*. Kansas State Library. [https://kslib.info/BusinessDirectoryii.aspx]

Lloyd, Ira E. *Exciting Early Day History of Ellsworth: Diary of Late Ira E. Lloyd Relates in Detail to Early Day Lawless Cowtown*. N.p.: n.d. (K/978.1/-EL6/no. 8).

Seaton, Roy A. *Concrete Construction for Rural Communities*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1916.

Spencer, Brenda. "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas" National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form. Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 2007.

U.S. Federal Censuses. 1860-1920.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: Kansas Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_ N/A \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** Approx. 5 acres

**Provide latitude/longitude coordinates. (See Figure**  
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

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

1	<u>38.736240</u>	<u>-98.212061</u>	3	<u>38.736239</u>	<u>-98.211049</u>
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:

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2 38.735391 -98.210583  
Latitude: Longitude:

4 38.734357 -98.210749  
Latitude: Longitude:

5 38.734409 -98.212195  
Latitude: Longitude:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated property is includes approximately five acres within the parcels described as follows in Section 21, Township 15, Range 8: Beginning 1314.68' & 30' N SW COR NE 4, then N 313.07', W 671.26', N 317.08', E 458.55', W 671.26', N 317.08', E 458.55', N 625.35', E 274', SELY 312.68', S 454.58', W 126.85'. And, Beginning 650' E & 375.4' S Intersection U.S. 156 & Kunkle Drive, TH E 363.7' & S 625.5', W 363.0', & N 625.5' to POB.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated area includes the built farmstead features historically associated with the Lloyd Stock Farm.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Nanc Scholl and Dennis Katzenmeier  
organization N/A date 18 August 2014  
street & number 813 N. Olive Street telephone (785) 263-7012  
city or town Abilene state Kansas zip code 67410  
e-mail abileneresearcher@yahoo.com

---

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

---

name Dennis & Clovia Katzenmeier  
street & number 1575 Avenue JJ telephone (785) 472-5100  
city or town Ellsworth state Kansas zip code 67439

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Photographs**

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

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**Photograph Log**

Name of Property: Lloyd Stock Farm

City or Vicinity: 1575 Avenue JJ

County: Ellsworth State: Kansas

Photographer: Sarah J. Martin

Date  
Photographed: 7 October 2014

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

- 1 of 15 Driveway into farmstead, camera facing N
- 2 of 15 Residence, east (front) façade, camera facing WSW
- 3 of 15 Residence, north (side) façade, camera facing SE
- 4 of 15 Residence, west (rear) façade, camera facing E
- 5 of 15 Residence, south (side) façade with mortared rock wall in foreground, camera facing N
- 6 of 15 Residence, close-up of shingle detail in gable on south façade, camera facing N
- 7 of 15 Bunkhouse, east façade, camera facing WNW
- 8 of 15 Silo at left and shed/barn at right, camera facing NW
- 9 of 15 Hog-feeding area, with silo at upper right, camera facing W
- 10 of 15 (L to R) Water tank silo, well house, and garage, camera facing W
- 11 of 15 South (rear) façade of well house with residence in background, camera facing NE
- 12 of 15 North (front) façade of well house, camera facing SE
- 13 of 14 Water tank silo, camera facing W
- 14 of 14 Interior of water tank silo, showing the bottom of the tank near top of structure
- 15 of 15 Garage, camera facing W

**Figures**

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

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Figure 1: Contextual Aerial Map, Google Earth 2014



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Figure 2: Close-in Aerial Map, Google Earth 2014



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Figure 3: Site Plan, Google Earth imagery, 2014



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Figure 4: Historic Image of Lloyd residence. Undated, early 20<sup>th</sup> century.



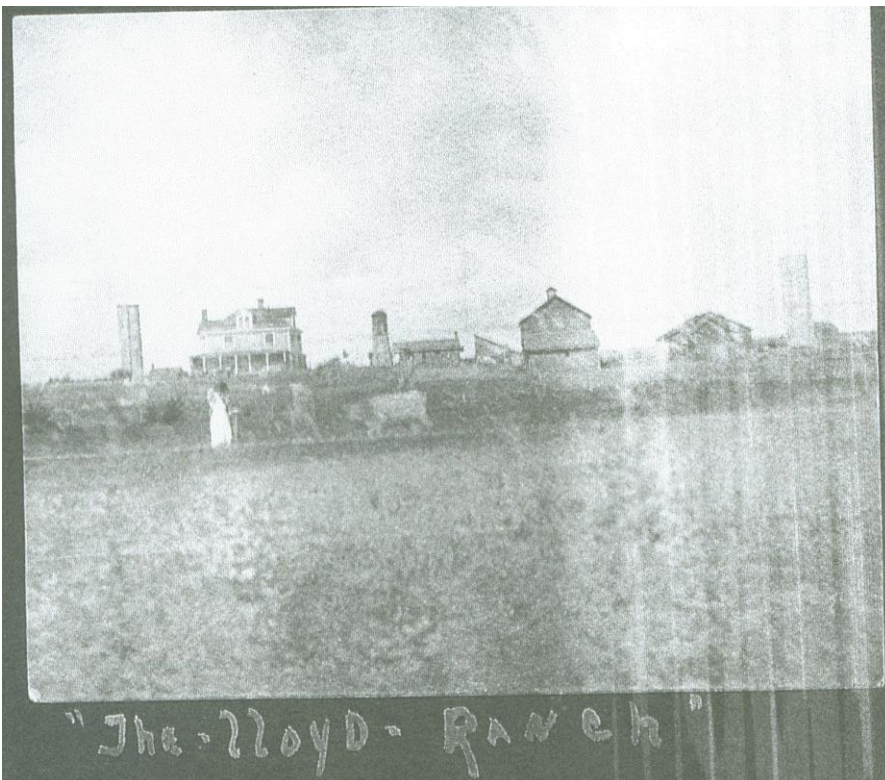
Figure 5: Historic Image of rear (west) side of the Lloyd residence. Undated, early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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Figure 6: Undated historic image of Lloyd farm, camera facing west. The structures in the photo (left to right) include the water tank silo, well house, residence, water tower (demolished), bunkhouse, chicken house (demolished), barn (demolished), machine shed, and silo.



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Figure 7: Undated historic image, with hog feeding structure in foreground and the east side of the shed/barn in background.



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Figure 8: Undated historic photograph, water tank silo in background. Camera facing west.



Ira E. Lloyd Stock Farm

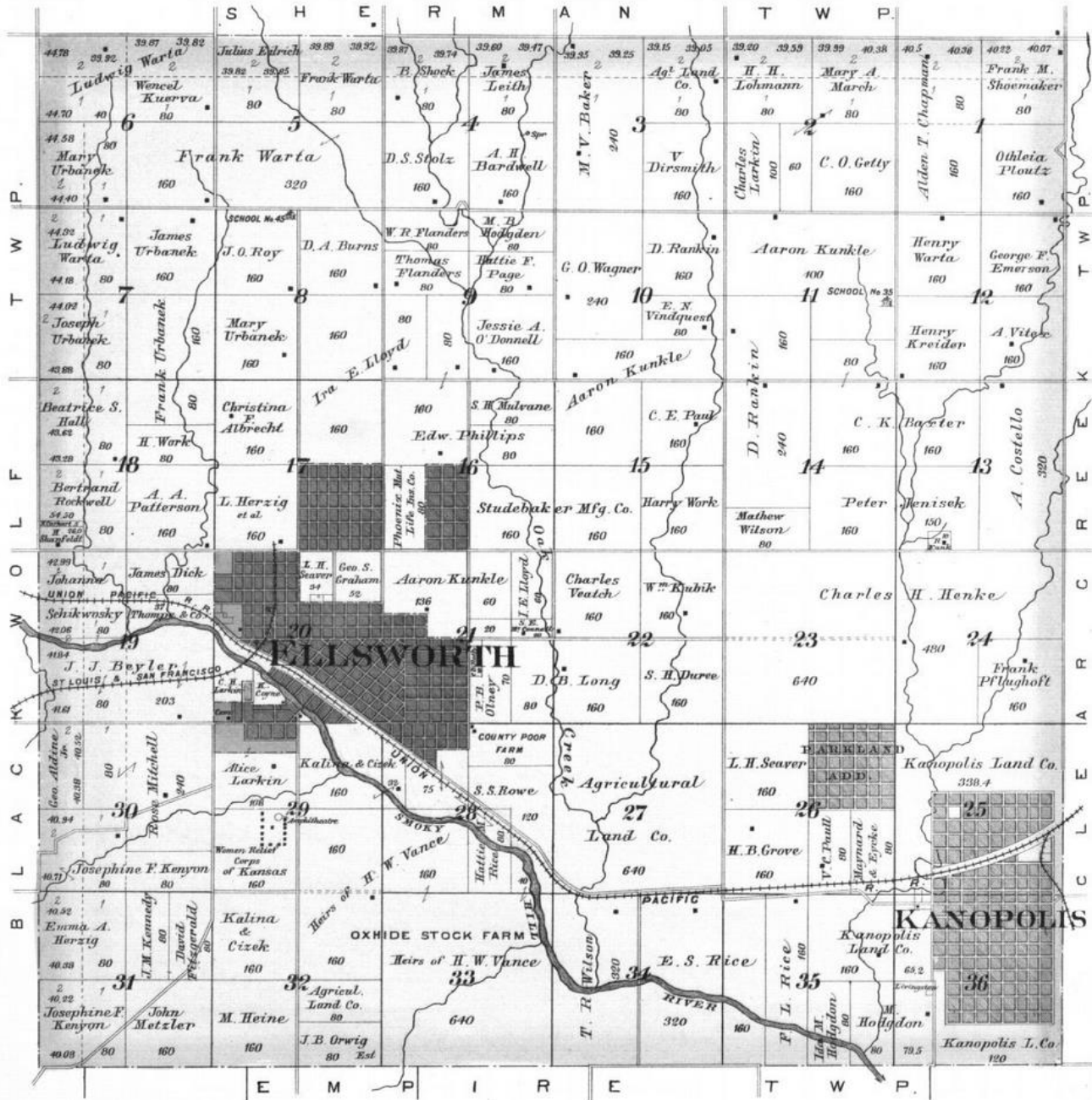
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Figure 9: This 1901 map of Ellsworth Township lists Ira E. Lloyd as owning land in Sections 8, 9, 17, and 21.

Source: *Plat Book of Ellsworth County, Kansas* (Minneapolis: Northwest Publishing Co., 1901), 18. Accessed online at: <http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/209378/page/13>



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Figure 10: This 1918 map of Ellsworth Township lists Ira E. Lloyd as owning land in Sections 8, 9, 17, and 21. In March 1919, Lloyd purchased a quarter in Section 15 in Ash Creek Township (to the south).

Source: *Standard Atlas of Ellsworth County, Kansas* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1918), 24. Accessed online at: <http://www.kansasmemory.org/item/223985/page/21>

