

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

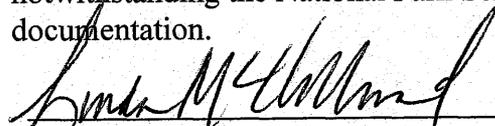
NRIS Reference Number: 07000255

Property Name: Raymond, J.E., House

County: Crawford State: Kansas

Multiple Name: N/A

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
Signature of the Keeper

April 3, 2007  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

#### Section 1: Property Name

The name, "J. E. Raymond House," is hereby entered as the property's Historic name. The name, "Raymond Community House," is hereby moved to the entry for Other name/Site number.

#### Section 8: Significance

"Community Planning and Development" is, hereby, added to the list of Areas of Significance to correspond with the property's eligibility under Criterion B.

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The Kansas State Historic Preservation Office agreed with this amendment.

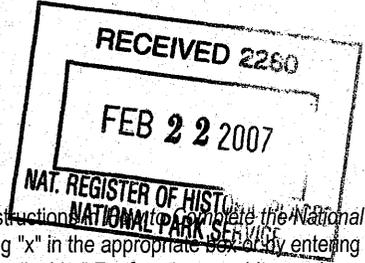
#### **DISTRIBUTION:**

**National Register property file**  
**Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

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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 to complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Raymond Community Home  
Other name/site number 037-2050-0026

2. Location

Street & number 301 Osage St.  not for publication  
City or town Girard  vicinity  
State Kansas Code KS County Crawford Code 037 Zip code 66743-1627

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.)

Patricia Zolner DSHPO 2/20/07

Signature of certifying official/Title  
Kansas State Historical Society

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official /Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is

- 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Jenna McClelland

4/3/07

Raymond Community Home  
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**5. Classification**

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		total

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

N/A

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

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter Categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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

SOCIAL/clubhouse

SOCIAL/meeting hall

**7. Description**

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

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: WOOD  
Walls: STONE: Limestone

WOOD

Roof: ASPHALT

Other:

**Narrative Description**

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

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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)

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

#### Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from 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

#### Narrative Statement of Significance

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

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

#### Period of Significance

1893 - 1930

#### Significant Dates

1893

#### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

John E. Raymond

#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

#### Architect/Builder

C. W. Terry, Architect

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

#### Bibliography

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

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

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

#### Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1 acre

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	5	3	3	6	9	1	0	4	1	5	2	6	1	5
Zone		Easting					Northing							

2

Zone		Easting					Northing							

3

Zone		Easting					Northing							

4

Zone		Easting					Northing							

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 Christy Davis

Organization Treanor Architects

Date 4/3/2006

Street & number 1715 SW Topeka Blvd

Telephone 785-235-0012

City or town Topeka

State KS

Zip code 66612-1410

#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

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

#### Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

#### Property Owner

Name City of Girard

Street & number 128 W. Prairie

Telephone 620-724-4317

City or town Girard

State KS

Zip code 66743

**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

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Raymond Community Home  
Girard, Crawford County, Kansas

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**Architectural Description**

The Raymond Community Home, is located at 301 S. Osage St., on the southwest corner of West Buffalo and South Osage in Girard, Kansas (pop. 2800). It is located southwest of downtown, among nineteenth century residences in Block 25 of the Original Town Plat.

**Exterior**

*Overall*

The Raymond Community Home is a two-story wood frame home. Like many Queen Anne homes, it has a compound plan - a steep hipped roof with lower cross gables from its cubed form, with overall dimensions of 47' X 54'. The principal exterior features include polygonal bays and a three-story tower with understated onion dome. The foundation and porch supports are cut rusticated coursed limestone. The home is clad with various types of shingles and clapboard. A band of clapboard is applied to the home's first story, followed by a narrower band of unevenly set rectangular shingles between the first and second floors, then another band of clapboard on the second floor. Fish-scale shingles decorate a strip between the first and second floor of the tower and gables. Unevenly set rectangular shingles don the sleeping porches. The roof is covered in composition asphalt tab shingles.

*East (Front) Elevation*

The front elevation faces Osage Street to the east. A porte cochere projects from the south side of the porch. The two-story front porch wraps around the homes southeast corner and stretches across the east side of the home. Like the porte cochere it has rusticated limestone porch supports on the lower level, with wood supports on the upper level. Although this porch does not date to the home's original construction, it was added during the occupancy of the original owners. This is evidenced in a historic photo of John E. Raymond in his electric car with the porch in the background and by the vintage of the construction materials, including tongue and groove wainscoting, historic lighting, and cornice molding that matches that on the home's front gable. Because the materials on the second floor of the front porch match those on the inside of the upper story of the porte cochere, it is assumed that these changes were made simultaneously in the early twentieth century before Raymond took the photo in his electric car. The main gable is visible beyond the front porch. The front double door is located on the north end of the main elevation. Each door features four horizontal panels of increasing width, the widest panel being at the bottom. Each door has a square beveled glass light. To the west is a three-window bay with a stained glass transom gracing the center window.

*North (Side) Elevation*

From left to right, the north elevation includes the north elevation of the two-story front porch with enclosed sleeping porch, the three-story tower with three windows on the first two stories and four

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windows on the third floor and an understated onion dome, two large stained glass windows delineating the main stair, a projecting bay with pedimented gable, and the rear-projecting bay with covered rear-entry porch featuring spindlework. The bay's pedimented gable includes a half-round window. The bay's second-story is flanked by two large decorative brackets. The peak of the steep gable is punctuated with a ridge cap with finials.

*West (Rear) Elevation*

The west elevation features the west side of the north-projecting bay with a historic enclosed entry porch, rear-projecting bay with pedimented gable, and small non-historic porch addition on the southwest corner. This non-historic porch, with a concrete block foundation, replaced an original 8' X 16' porch. There are two double-hung windows on each of the first two stories of the bay – and a single double-hung window in the gable.

*South (Side) Elevation*

The south elevation is punctuated with a central south-projecting gable, from which projects a two-story canted window bay. On the west side of the bay is the south elevation of the west-projecting bay and non-historic southwest porch. On the east side of the bay is the south-projecting porte corchere, with its ribbon of transomed casement windows on the second floor. To its east is the south elevation of the two-story front porch.

**Interior**

*Overall*

The interior of the Raymond Home was finished to impress visitors. Public spaces on the main floor generally feature parqueted wood floors with contrasting species of wood, mostly oak. The doors in the public spaces are either paneled pocket doors or five-panel light wood doors. The doors have two vertical panels on top, a horizontal panel in the middle, and two vertical panels on the bottom. A swinging door between the dining room and pantry has its original metal push plate. The finished wood on the doors and windows is a pale species with no grain, finished with a clear finish. Original accounts say that all the woodwork was oiled and "polished until it shines like a mirror." The door surrounds are decorative with carved corner blocks and six circular medallions along the top. These circular medallions repeat a similar pattern on the exterior cornices. The woodwork in public spaces on the main floor has a clear finish. The woodwork on the second floor is stained darker. The doors are four-panel doors. The surrounds have transoms, fluted trim, and bullseye corner blocks. These match the doors in the private spaces, such as the kitchen, on the main floor, which are painted. Baseboards match the adjacent woodwork.

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*First Floor*

When one enters the Raymond Home through historic double doors on the north end of the front (east) elevation, he or she enters a large (16' X 22') entry/reception hall with a detailed parquet wood floor. There is a bay window on the room's east wall. On the north is a polished oak fireplace with brown majolica tile surround and decorative metal grille. Although the overall look of this fireplace is like many found in Queen Anne homes in the late nineteenth century, it features unique geometric forms reminiscent of Mackintosh designs made popular in the English Arts and Crafts movement. On the room's northwest corner is the large formal stair, which rises from south to north, turns at a landing, then proceeds from north to south. The stair, with its prominent square newel post and spindlework balustrade, possesses both Queen Anne and Colonial Revival motifs. The entry's south wall houses a large pocket door that provides access to the home's front parlor. There is a dining room door on the north wall. North of the stair is an access door to a closet under the stair.

The spacious (15' X 20') front parlor, south of the entry, is lit with a 3-window projecting bay on its east wall. Although this room also features decorative parquet floors, they have been covered with carpeting. This front parlor was once separated from the back parlor, or library, with a wall and pocket doors like those separating the entry from the parlor. At some point in the building's history, these pocket doors were removed and stored in the attic. The opening between the rooms was enlarged to ease circulation between the front and rear parlor. The rear parlor (15' X 20'), called the "library" in the 1893 newspaper account, has a transomed door on its east wall, which provides access to the home's porch. The south wall has a stained-glass window with a border of Mackintosh roses and realistic image of a seated woman reading a book. There is a fireplace on the room's west wall. Like the fireplace in the entry, this fireplace features a majolica tile surround, in red. This fireplace exceeds that of the entry in the level of detail. Whereas the entry fireplace is of oak, this one features a darker wood – such as mahogany or cherry. To the south of the fireplace on the west wall is a door that provides entry to a 5' X 9' powder room between the back parlor and kitchen. This powder room was an original feature, noted in the 1893 newspaper account of the home's construction. To the north of the fireplace on the west wall is a built-in china cabinet. The north wall has a door to the dining room.

The dining room (15' X 22') is lit with double-hung windows and an original light fixture with a large globe and four pendants. On the north is a projecting bay with three windows. On the west is a door leading to the rear porch. There is a built-in china cabinet on the south wall.

Although the kitchen (14' X 15'), on the home's southwest corner, has seen some modifications over time, it still maintains its historic character – with few counters or cabinets. The home was built at a time when kitchens were equipped with moveable furniture such as tables. The numerous doors and windows are painted and features fluted trim with bullseye corner blocks. On its south wall is a door leading to the newer porch on the southwest corner. Doors on the north wall provide access to home's

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basement and to the maid's stair. A door on the east wall leads to the butler's pantry (7 ½' X 8'). The pantry features original painted wood cabinets on all sides.

*Second Floor*

One can access the second floor via the large formal stair (8 ½ feet wide) off the entry at the front of the house, or via the winding maid's stair at the back off the kitchen. The main stair leads to a large open hall (8' X 24') with seven doors. The first door on the left leads to a sitting room (15' X 17'), called the living room in historic accounts. There is a bay window and a door leading to the second story of the front porch on the east wall. Originally, this door led to a small inset balcony. The level of the porch floor is approximately 3 feet below that of the second floor. It features a painted wood floor, tongue and groove wainscoting, and a tongue and groove ceiling. From this porch, you can see the historic front of the house.

The front porch is connected to the porch above the porte cochere. This room appears to date to the same period as the closed-in second-floor front porch. In addition to tongue and groove wainscoting and wood floors, the porch is lined on all sides with a ribbon of wood casement windows with transoms.

The south wall of the master sitting room/living room opens to the master bedroom via a pocket door. A four-window bay on the south wall lights the room. There is a transomed door leading to the second-floor of the porte cochere and another door to a closet.

The third room, accessed by the third door off the main hall, is now a kitchen. There is evidence that this room was historically part of the master bedroom, as it contains a fireplace described in the historic newspaper account. Based upon the vintage of some of the cabinets, this room was likely converted to a kitchen when first donated to the city for use by local clubs. On its south wall, there is a stained glass window with painted wood trim and a 3-window bay. A kitchen sink is situated inside a former closet. A fireplace on this room's west wall features a wood surround and mantel with Delft Blue square tiles on the apron and surround.

The fourth room, accessed by the fourth door from the main hall, is, and was originally, a bathroom. Historic white subway tile graces the walls. A historic pedestal sink is located on the east wall. There is also a historic tub and newer toilet on the west wall. The window has historic Florentine glass to provide privacy. According to the newspaper account of the home's completion, this bathroom was "furnished with hot and cold water."

The fifth door off the main hall leads to a secluded small hall to utilitarian spaces. There are three doors in this secondary hall – one leading to a stair to the attic; another opening to the maid's stair down to the kitchen; and another opening to a small maid's quarters (10' X 10'), conveniently placed close to the

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kitchen stair. According to the newspaper account, the maid's quarters featured "speaking tubes connecting it with family room and kitchen."

The sixth door off the north side of the main hall opens to a large linen closet. The seventh door opens to a third bedroom. This bedroom has a large closet opening off its west wall, and a three-window bay on its north wall. The east wall of this room is the west wall of the main stair. According to the 1893 newspaper account, this was a sewing room. The account also noted that this room originally featured a fireplace.

*Attic*

The attic, accessed by a stair in the secondary hall on the second floor, is unfinished.

*Basement*

The basement, accessed by a stair in the kitchen, is unfinished. The foundation is limestone and brick parged with concrete. According to a 1893 description of the house in the *Girard Press*, this "roomy cellar provided [for a] coal bin, furnace room and provisions room."

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**Statement of Significance**

The Raymond Community Home, built 1893, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with town founder J. E. Raymond, and under Criterion C as an architect-designed example of Queen Anne architecture.

**Early Girard**

Girard, Kansas (pop. 2800), the county seat of Crawford County, was named by Dr. Charles Strong, a native of Girard, Pennsylvania. According to local lore, Strong marked as the town site the place where a deer he shot fell. Girard became the county seat in December 1868, although founders (including J. E. Raymond) did not file for incorporation until November 10, 1869. According to one source, the town was bustling by February 1870, with 5 hotels, 4 eating houses, 8 restaurants and saloons, 5 grocery stores, 1 wholesale grocery, 1 clothing store, 5 dry goods, 2 shoemakers, 1 saddleshop, 1 drug store, 1 printing office, 1 watch shop, 2 bakeries, 1 billiard saloon, 1 book store, 7 law and land offices, 2 lumber offices and yards. In all, there were 72 homes and 140 buildings. Many of the town's early residents hailed from Fort Scott.

Girard continued to grow after the Missouri River, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railroad brought passenger service on March 3, 1870. Railroads stimulated unprecedented growth throughout the state. Along with fair weather, they ushered in an unparalleled economic boom. By 1880, Girard boasted a population of 1500. Brick buildings gradually replaced the temporary wood structures – and in 1886, the last wooden building was moved from the town square. Civic improvements included a waterworks in 1893 and interurban lines to Dunkirk and Arma.

Like other communities in southeast Kansas, Girard became an industrial center, spurred by boosters who raised funds to lure investors. In 1884, Girard Foundry opened for business. A zinc smelting plant opened in 1888. More smelters came to town after the Girard Board of Trade raised \$11,000 to lure St. Louis investors. Mining and other industries attracted European immigrants, who were credited for giving the town a “radical” air and the region the nickname Kansas “Balkans.”

J. E. Raymond likely profited greatly from the influx of new families, who required goods and services from his hardware store – and required credit from the banks with which he was associated. By the time of the construction of the Raymond Home, however, drought, debt and the ensuing economic depression gripped the entire state, resulting in a population decline by more than 10% between the late 1880s and early 1890s. However, it seems that J. E. Raymond had already amassed a small fortune in the hardware and banking business – enough to hire an architect to design his Queen Anne home.

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Faced with an economic downturn after the boom of the mid 1880s, Kansans began to call for reform. A progressive community, Girard was at the center of various reform movements. During the 1890s, the *Girard Press* featured a regular front-page column calling for women's suffrage. In farm communities throughout Kansas, reform took the shape of populism. Industrial communities, like Girard, were seedbeds for an organized labor movement. While many Populist farmers were crying for the "free and unlimited coinage of silver," many industrial workers were crying for state ownership of industry in the form of Socialism.

Soon after the construction of the Raymond Home in 1893, Girard became a center for socialist activity. The Girard Socialists were chartered 1897, the same year that publisher J. A. Wayland moved his socialist newspaper, *The Appeal to Reason*, to Girard. For the remainder of J. E. Raymond's life, the city's identity was tied to its industrial roots and socialist disposition.

The many accounts of the Raymond Home over the years call it the city's grandest house. Raymond continued to live in the house – and tinker with it - until his death in 1930. The home interprets a bygone heyday of the community – when a dedicated merchant class invested in the community's permanence by constructing stately homes.

**John E. Raymond (1845-1930), Lottie Cadwell Raymond (ca. 1854-1894), Mary E. Raymond (ca. 1862-1949)**

J. E. Raymond was born in Raymond, Union County, Ohio on August 4, 1845. He attended prep school at Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio, two years of college at Lombard University in Galesburg, Illinois, and 2 years lecture in law at the University of Michigan. Although it seems unlikely for a highly educated man, local lore claims that Raymond came to Kansas in 1866 to drive cattle. No matter his profession, he was based in Olathe until 1868, when he moved to Girard. Raymond came to Crawford County on horseback from Fort Scott to collect taxes with his uncle, R. B. Raymond, who had been named county treasurer in 1867.

In November 1869, at the age of 24, Raymond was one of 97 citizens who petitioned for the incorporation of Girard. That same year, he joined J. W. Officer in the hardware business. (According to oral history, Raymond, whose parents had not given him a middle name, took on the middle initial "E" when he entered business.) Officer and Raymond constructed the 2<sup>nd</sup> brick building on Girard's square, where they conducted business for the next 20 years. In 1871, at the age of 26, Raymond was named to the City Council. He rose to the position of mayor in 1873. In 1875, he was a charter member of Olive Encampment, a local fraternal organization.

Raymond's varied business, political and social pursuits left little time for family life. He did not marry until 1889, at the approximate age of 44. His wife Lottie Cadwell Raymond, age 35, had also postponed marriage for a career in teaching. Lottie was the daughter of Cushman Cadwell, a Girard

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town founder who died in 1890. It is said that Raymond built the home at 301 Osage for his bride. It is ironic, then, that although Lottie lived to see the house completed, fate prevented her from enjoying her new home. In March 1894, less than a year after the home's completion, Lottie died in California where she was seeking treatment for consumption. The irony of her death was not lost with one local source, who stated "alas, how vain are human hopes ... It was destined that she should never again enter in life that beautiful structure."

Shortly after Lottie's death, Raymond retired from the hardware business. In 1898, he re-married. Like his first wife, his second wife Mary Winston was an accomplished independent woman. At the time of their marriage, Mary was approximately 36 years old. (J. E. was 53.) She had taught for years – for fifteen years in Springfield, Illinois, then in both Washington State and Indian Territory. With no children of their own, J. E. and Mary focused their attention and resources on their community. In 1905, they offered to donate a \$500 lot for the Carnegie Library. In 1931, Mary donated 160 acres for Raymond Park, one mile east of Girard. The Raymonds also donated Winston Park, on the city's southwest end. According to oral history, the Raymonds' servants (a driver and his wife, a maid) lived in a house on this land. The Raymonds were so dedicated to education, they hosted 40 girls over the years so they could attend high school. The girls called Mary "Aunt Nell." One later noted, "The Raymond home was such a grand house, to me, when I lived there for three years. I always loved those stained glass windows."

During the early twentieth century, J. E. and Mary changed the front by removing the original front porch and adding a two-story porch and porte corchere with massive limestone piers and an enclosed upper story. They also gave the home a "modern" look by painting it white.

J. E. Raymond died in the home on October 25, 1930. At the age of 85, Raymond had been the last of Girard's pioneers. A year later, at the age of approximately 69, Mary married former Kansas Governor Jonathan Davis. Just seven years before their marriage, Davis had been a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States. The two lived on his 1600-acre ranch near Bronson in Bourbon County. Davis was approximately 9 years younger than Mary and 26 years younger than J. E. Raymond. Mary donated the Raymond Home to the City of Girard in 1932. Mary Raymond Davis died in Pittsburg in 1949.

The Raymond home is locally significant under Criterion B for its association with J. E. Raymond, a successful businessman, town booster, and benefactor, and founder of Girard, Kansas. The City of Girard has owned the home since Mrs. Raymond Davis donated it in 1932. It is used for meetings of federated clubs and other groups, and as a reception, banquet, and party hall. The home is overseen by a board of three city-appointed trustees.

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Raymond Community Home  
Girard, Crawford County, Kansas

**C. W. Terry (1847-1931), Architect**

J. E. Raymond commissioned C. W. Terry to design his home in 1892. By that time, Terry had his architectural mark on Kansas. He learned his trade in Cortland, New York, where he was born November 23, 1847. In 1875, he entered business as an architect. Four years later, he moved to Marysville, Kansas, where he designed and built a number of buildings, including the Koester Block (NRHP).

In 1885, Terry moved to Wichita where he, with his first partner Elbert Dumont, designed some of the most prominent buildings of the real estate boom that punctuated the decade. Among the firm's Wichita designs were the Carey (Eaton) Hotel (NRHP), a number of brick business blocks, and a number of "imposing" residences for the city's growing merchant class. For unknown reasons, the firm disbanded in late 1886. In January 1887, Terry announced that he was partnering with Alfred Gould. The new firm was short-lived, however, dissolving in February 1887. (Gould went on to design the Campbell Castle (NRHP) in 1888.) Terry set out on his own in early 1887 – but had partnered with G. K. Thompson by May 1887. Terry and Thompson designed two Kansas Midland depots, an administration building for John Bright University, commercial buildings and a series of brick homes. In 1887, Terry's firm designed the L. W. Clapp House (NRHP).

By the late 1880s, Terry was working on his own in Wichita, where he continued to design both commercial buildings, such as the \$150,000 Boston Store, apartment buildings, such as the \$22,000 Victoria Apartments, as well as fine residences, such as the C. O Funk Residence. He continued to work alone until, nearing retirement, he partnered with Edward Forsblom (1875-1961) in 1906. He passed the firm on to Forsblom when he moved to California in 1916.

The commission for the Raymond Home in 1892 came at a time when architectural commissions were scarce. Whereas the depression of the 1890s plagued the majority of the nation in 1893, railroad over-expansion and drought caused an early onset in Kansas. The *Girard Press* reported in June 1893 that Terry was "of Carthage, Mo." It is known that Terry was in Carthage in the early 1880s. It is possible that he returned to greener pastures to seek work when Wichita's real estate boom busted. The Raymond Home was relatively modest compared to some of his opulent 1880s designs, it bears a resemblance to the L. W. Clapp House, which he designed in 1887. The only other reported work Terry had during the lean years of the 1890s bust as the design of the fated Wichita auditorium in 1894. Terry continued to practice architecture on his own in Wichita until 1916, when he moved to Alhambra, California. Terry died there in 1931.

**Queen Anne Architecture**

The home is also significant as an example of balloon-frame Queen Anne architecture. The Queen Anne style became the dominant residential style in America from 1880 until 1910. Known for its asymmetry and rich surface textures, the style provided an opportunity for both high-style designers and

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vernacular builders to incorporate some or all elements of the Queen Anne in residential architecture. Defined by large turrets, front porches and large decorated gables, the Queen Anne became the first uniquely American style.

Introduced to this country at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, the Queen Anne had its roots in the designs of English architect Norman Shaw. Shaw blended Classical and medieval ideas, using tile, half-timbering, stucco and brick to create manor houses and urban dwellings. Shaw was a leader in the search for a new architectural expression that would capture picturesque qualities of Gothic style and compete with the Italianate style.

Eminent American architect Henry Hobson Richardson translated Shaw's interpretation, substituting shingles for tiles as facing on the upper walls and stone for brick on the ground story. Richardson designed the Watts-Sherman House (c. 1874- 1876) at Newport, Rhode Island in 1874, regarded as the first American Queen Anne house. As the style evolved in America, only a small percentage of English style masonry and half-timbered designs were built.

The vast majority of Queen Anne houses were constructed of wood. Balloon frame examples, like the Raymond Home, relied upon inexpensive applied ornament to create architectural interest. Fishscale shingles, sunburst panels, spindlework, window frames, porches, and stairs from architectural supply companies or ordered from catalogues.

The style lent itself to an eclectic mix of highly decorated surfaces and asymmetrical proportions. Plain wall surfaces were avoided through such devices as towers, turrets, tall ribbed and molded chimneys, projecting pavilions, porches, balconies, jettied second floors, and chamfered or canted bays. Clapboarding integrated with fishscale shingling, pebble dash, spindlework and sunburst panels were widely used to break up the horizontal wall plane. Steeply pitched hipped roofs with cross gables and bracketed eaves defined most house types. Like most Queen Anne Houses, the Raymond Home features a steep hipped roof. Like many wood-frame examples, the Raymond Home has a tower with steep conical/onion dome roof.

Fenestration added an important element to the Queen Anne style's vocabulary. In addition to frequent bay windows that might contain curved glass, swinging casement windows with small, diamond-shaped panes; stained, leaded and etched glass windows; colored glass panels; and sash windows decorated with small colored glass panes provided typical fenestration options for house designers. Like many features associated with the Queen Anne style, the latter window treatment was introduced to the American public through a popular building catalogue of the day, the 1876 edition of Palliser's. Like most Queen Anne Houses, the Raymond Home features a series of variety of window sizes and designs, including stained glass windows on the front elevation, portal windows in gables, and narrow windows in the various bays.

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Pattern book and builder's catalogues provided an opportunity for the Queen Anne style to be disseminated. These were inexpensive publications that reached thousands of people. George Barber's first pattern book, *Cottage Souvenir*, was published in 1887. The publication included twenty-five designs and cost \$.85. Intended for the public at large, these publications encouraged the mixing and integration of various stylistic elements. Because of the easy access to pattern book designs, it was unusual that a Queen Anne Style house be designed by a local architect. Thus, the Raymond home offers a rare example.

Because of its association with architect C. W. Terry, and as an example of Queen Anne architecture, the Raymond Home is eligible for national register listing for local significance under Criterion C.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

Lots 1 and 2 of Block 25, less west 70', Girard Original Town.

**Boundary Justification**

This is the property on which the Raymond Home sits. It is the property now owned by the City of Girard.

**Photographic Information**

Photographer: Christy Davis

Date: April 3, 2006

Digital Images filed at KSHS

1. East (front) elevation, facing W
2. South (side) and West (rear) elevations, facing NE
3. Northwest corner, facing SE
4. North (side) elevation
5. Interior, double-door entrance
6. Interior, fireplace with brick and wood surround
7. Interior, single-door entrance
8. Interior, fireplace with tile surround
9. Interior, dining room
10. Interior, newel post and staircase
11. Interior, second story hallway
12. Interior, second story fireplace with tile surround and mantel