

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

PORTER FARM

AND/OR COMMON

Porter Farm

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Located approximately two miles northwest of Terrell, Texas on farm
route 986.

CITY, TOWN

Terrell

VICINITY OF

STATE

Texas

CODE

48

COUNTY

Kaufman

CODE

257

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☒ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mr. William A. Porter

STREET & NUMBER

Route 4, Box 26

CITY, TOWN

Terrell

VICINITY OF

STATE

Texas 75160

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Registry of Deeds, Kaufman County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Terrell

STATE

Texas, 75160

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

None

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Porter Farm sits on Texas Farm Road 986 in Kaufman County approximately two miles north of Terrell, Texas. Though the total acreage of the Porter farm exceeds 500, the extent of the agricultural demonstration occurred on seventy acres of the Porter property. These seventy acres are located on the west side of farm road 986 which severs a small portion of the northeast corner of the plat. (See aerial photographic map).

The seventy acres set aside for the demonstration are moderately rolling. The soil was a light sandy loam with clay base, which had been planted to cotton and corn for 28 years without commercial fertilizers. The general character and condition of the soil has not changed.

Under instructions from Dr. Knapp, Porter divided 37 acres into equal plats. Before planting, the land was disked, cross-disked and harrowed. Cotton seed was planted an inch deep in rows three and one half feet apart. The planter drill was followed by a roller which firmed the soil around the seed.

From May 1 to May 3 the plats were harrowed. Twelve days later they were cross-harrowed and cultivated. From May 15 to May 18 the cotton was chopped to an 18-inch spacing in the row and plowed every 12 days thereafter until August 1.

The results of Dr. Knapp's experiment were phenomenal. On the first plat, there had been 200 pounds per acre of fertilizer containing phosphorus, potash and cottonseed applied at planting. The yield on that field was 326.6 pounds of lint per acre. On an adjoining field, new to cultivation but handled just as Porter had always grown cotton, the yield was just 166.6 pounds of lint per acre. The second plat in the demonstration farm had been in cowpeas and corn the year before. Fertilized just as plat I, this plat showed the effect of the legumes by producing 414.4 pounds of lint per acre. The experiment was a success and the development of other cooperative demonstrations was rapid.

The son of Walter C. Porter, Mr. William Porter, still operates the original demonstration farm, though they plant little cotton. Instead they concentrate on vetch seed production with an interplanting of rye and oats.

Just across the highway stands the original Porter homestead. A one-story clapboard house with gabled roof, the house is still occupied by the Porter family. On this same side of the road, facing the original demonstration fields are three markers, the National Historic Landmark Plaque, a state marker, and a local marker which reads:

(see continuation sheet)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

HERE THE FIRST
FARM DEMONSTRATION
WAS ESTABLISHED JOINTLY BY
Seaman A. Knapp
Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Porter
The People of Terrell
THIS DEMONSTRATION OF SCIENTIFIC
AGRICULTURE ON THE LAND WAS
THE BEGINNING OF THE
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE,
NOW KNOWN AROUND THE WORLD

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1903

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Founder; Dr. Seaman A. Knapp

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, concerned for the plight of poor farmers, organized the first agricultural cooperative on February 26, 1903. It was in Texas on the Walter C. Porter farm near Terrell that the first demonstration took place. From this one demonstration the entire nation-wide Agricultural Extension Service has developed--for 60 years influencing agriculture and better rural living in Texas, the nation, and throughout the world.

Farm demonstration work spread rapidly across the country, becoming one of the great educational institutions of America. As the idea spread geographically becoming nation-wide with the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, the scope of the work also increased, extending beyond farming methods, to home economics and the betterment of rural life and culture. Boy's Corn Clubs, Ladies' Canning Societies, 4-H Clubs and intensified country fair activities all stem from the extension work begun on the Porter Farm.

The son of Walter C. Porter still operates the original demonstration farm two miles north of the city of Terrell on Farm Road 986. The original demonstration fields sit adjacent to this newly constructed road. The original farm house remains and is used by the Porter family.

HISTORY

In 1903, farmers and businessmen in Kaufman County, like others over the state, were searching for methods to stop the spread of the cotton boll weevil, which was threatening to ruin their one-crop farming economy. They heard about a man, Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture and former President of Iowa Agricultural College, who had been successful in helping rice farmers in Southwest Louisiana to overcome problems in rice growing. When the people of Terrell invited Dr. Knapp to visit their county early in 1903, he came and talked with them about farming methods that might stop the boll weevil. His idea was for one farmer to conduct a demonstration for the entire community, planting and growing the crop according to methods Knapp would recommend. Selected by his fellow citizens, Porter agreed to use his farm for this demonstration and businessmen of the county placed \$1,000 in the bank to cover losses which Porter might suffer. Not a dollar of this fund was needed. When final accounting took place, Porter found the new methods netted him more cotton per acre than ever before.

Because the boll weevil was rapidly becoming a national concern, the Department of Agriculture adopted the methods used on the Porter farm and the

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bailey, Joseph C., Seaman A. Knapp, Schoolmaster of American Agriculture, (New York, 1945).
"Golden Anniversary of the Farm Demonstration," Texas A & M College, 1953.
Knapp, Seaman A., "The Work of the Community Demonstration Farm at Terrell, Texas,"
Bulletin No. 51, Bureau of Plant Industry, (Washington, D.C. 1905).
Martin, O.B. The Demonstration Work, Dr. Seaman A. Knapp's Contribution to Civilization,
(San Antonio, 1941).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 70

UTM REFERENCES

A 114 755240 3630280
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C 114 755360 3629360

B 14 755640 3629840
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D 14 754920 3629960

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Joseph Scott Mendinghall, Historian

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Historic Sites Survey

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

1100 L Street, N.W.

(202) 523-5464

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Washington

D.C. 20240

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: Wm Labovich

DATE 1/23/79

DATE 1/15/78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

(NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Secretary of Agriculture authorized Dr. Knapp immediately to establish other demonstrations on Texas farms. By 1904 Dr. Knapp found it necessary to open an office for the "Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work" in Houston and employed 35 agents.

Farm demonstration work spread rapidly across the country, becoming one of the great educational institutions in America. As the idea spread, becoming national in scope with the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, the program took on various alternate forms leading to the total improvement of farm life. Boy's Corn Clubs, Ladies' Canning Societies, 4-H Clubs, and intensified county fair activities all stem from the extension work begun on the Porter farm.

In the seventy years since the first farm demonstration work began, the Agricultural Extension Service has touched the lives of millions of farm families, helping them to make the best of their land and crops, animals and labor, capital and climate. It teams up the farmer and scientist, meets the farmer and his family in their own situation, and helps them to apply the findings of research within the pattern of their own resources.

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ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

From a point approximately 2800 feet south of the intersection of Poetry Road (Route 986) and Route 537, proceed in a northeasterly direction along the north curb of Route 986, continuing in a straight line along the former route, to its intersection with Route 537 if extended, thence proceed in a northwesterly direction approximately 2000 feet, thence proceed in a southerly direction 1500 feet, thence southeasterly 1675 feet, thence southeasterly to the point of origin. This area contains the seventy original acres on which Dr. Knapp and Walter Porter conducted their demonstration experiment. The farm house is within this historic boundary. There is a tomato warehouse which sits within the boundary. This building does not add to the national significance of the historic landmark. Also, a portion of the property has been severed by the recent construction of Poetry Road. This does not, however, greatly impair the landmark, as the demonstration farm remains active.

Property

Porter Farm

454

BOUNDARY DEFINITION
RECEIVED 4/12/76

State

Texas

Working Number

NNN

TECHNICAL

Photos _____

Maps _____

UTM incorrect -
point C

CONTROL

JC

8/31/76

HISTORIAN

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

OK

MJ Lutz

1.4.77

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

Boundary OK

CHAMM

6-12-78

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Boundary OK

LEBOVICH

1/15/78

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____

Send-back _____

Entered _____

Federal Register Entry _____

Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74



PORTER FARMS
BIRTHPLACE OF AGRICULTURAL
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION, UNDER
LEAD OF DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP, U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ON FEB. 26, 1903, FROM PLACES
OFFERED, A SPECIAL COMMITTEE
OF CITIZENS SELECTED FARM OF
MR. AND MRS. WALTER C. PORTER FOR
FIRST FARM DEMONSTRATION. THE
PROJECT WAS HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
IN DEMONSTRATING METHODS OF
FARMING.
EXTENSION IS NOW PART OF EACH
STATE LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITY AND
ADOPTED IN MANY FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
PORTER SONS STILL OPERATE THIS
FARMER FARM, WHERE SCIENCE AND
FARMERS FIRST JOINED HANDS.
1903

PORTER FARMS
BIRTHPLACE OF AGRICULTURAL
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION, UNDER
LEAD OF DR. SEAMAN A. KNAPP, U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ON FEB. 26, 1903, FROM PLACES
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ADOPTED IN MANY FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
PORTER SONS STILL OPERATE THIS
FARMER FARM, WHERE SCIENCE AND
FARMERS FIRST JOINED HANDS.
1903

Porter Farm
Terrell, Tx

Landmark Plaque, State Plaque & Local marker
looking Southeast.

9310

1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC

PORTER FARM

AND/OR COMMON

Porter Farm

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Terrell

— VICINITY OF

Texas

STATE

COUNTY

Kaufman

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Joseph Scott Mendinghall

DATE OF PHOTO July 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Historic Sites Survey, Washington, D.C

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO.

1

Landmark plaque, State plaque and local marker at the Porter farm, looking southeast.



Peterham
Terrell T. 4

The demonstration plot, looking north.

2

9310

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1 NAME

HISTORIC

PORTER FARM

AND/OR COMMON

Porter Farm

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Terrell

____ VICINITY OF

Texas STATE

Kaufman COUNTY

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Joseph Scott Mendinghall

DATE OF PHOTO

July 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Historic Sites Survey, Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

The demonstration plat, looking north.

PHOTO NO.

2



Porter farm
Terrell, Tx
Tomato barn, looking west

3

9310

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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1 NAME

HISTORIC

PORTER FARM

AND/OR COMMON

Porter Farm

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Terrell

____ VICINITY OF

Texas

STATE

COUNTY

Kaufman

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Joseph Scott Mendinghall

DATE OF PHOTO

July 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Historic Sites Survey, 1100 L Street, Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Tomato barn, which sits on the south side of the demonstration plat, looking west.

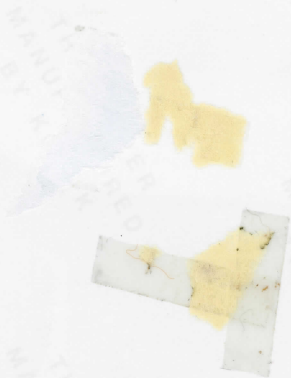
PHOTO NO. **3**



Parter Farm
Terrell, Tx.

The old Farm House, looking northeast.

4



931D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC

PORTER FARM

AND/OR COMMON

Porter Farm

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Terrell

____ VICINITY OF

Texas

STATE

COUNTY

Kaufman

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

Joseph Scott Mendinghall

DATE OF PHOTO

July 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT

Historic Sites Survey, Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

The old Farm House, looking northeast.

PHOTO NO.

4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- **ENCLOSE WITH MAP**

1 NAME

HISTORIC

PORTER FARM

AND/OR COMMON

Porter Farm

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Terrell

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY
Kaufman

STATE
Texas

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE

USGS 7.5 ' series map, Terrell North, Texas Quadrangle

SCALE

1:24,000

DATE

1962

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

Agriculture

In the study of "Agriculture," 14 sites were listed by the Advisory Board. They are as follows:

1. Luther Burbank House and Garden, California. Often called the "Plant Wizard," Luther Burbank for half a century experimented with thousands of plants and was the originator of many important cultivated varieties of fruits, flowers, vegetables, grains, and grasses. He established the Burbank Experimental Farm of some 18 acres in 1885. Located in Santa Rosa, it now consists of three acres of land containing the 1883-1926 experimental garden and his 1883-1906 house, the original greenhouse, and a stable. The garden is now a park. The house, occupied by Mrs. Burbank, will revert to the city upon her death.
2. Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Connecticut. In 1875 the State of Connecticut created the first state agricultural experiment station. Ever since, it has remained a leader of its kind and has made notable contributions to American agricultural development. The station's oldest building is Osborne Library, erected in 1882-83. It is now only one of numerous buildings at the station.
3. John Deere House, Grand Detour, Illinois. John Deere's famous plow, introduced on a wide scale in the 1850's, transformed farming in the rich lands of the Middle West. Unlike other plows, it scoured the sticky prairie soil cleanly and for the first time permitted intensive cultivation of vast areas of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Deere's home, erected shortly after he settled in Grand Detour in 1836, has been slightly altered from its original appearance.
4. Knapp-Wilson House, Ames, Iowa. Completed in 1861, this building on the campus of Iowa State University was the home of Seaman A. Knapp, noted agriculturist and teacher, and of James Wilson, agriculturist and U. S. Secretary of Agriculture from 1897 to 1913. It also commemorates Iowa State College as the first formally-authorized land-grant institution. The house presently serves as the residence of the Dean of Agriculture.
5. Oliver H. Kelley House, Minnesota. Built in the 1860's, the home of Oliver H. Kelley, founder of the National Grange movement, served as the headquarters for the Grange during its formative years from 1868 to 1870. Now the shrine of organized agriculture in the United States, it is located two miles south of Elk River on U.S. 10 and is equipped with typical farm furnishings of the late 19th century.

6. Sanborn Field and Soil Erosion Plots, Columbia, Missouri. Established in 1888 and located on the campus of the University of Missouri, Sanborn Field has for nearly 75 years made significant investigations of soil treatments and cropping systems. It is the oldest completely organized soil and crop experimental field in the United States.
7. Carlsbad Reclamation Project, New Mexico. This series of dams and ditches was constructed along the Pecos River in the late 1880's by private enterprise and, now expanded and integrated with a Federal system of larger scope, graphically illustrates the evolution from private to public reclamation projects in the arid West.
8. Elkanah Watson Home, Port Kent, New York. In the early 1880's Watson conceived and inaugurated the agricultural fair as a means of stimulating competition among farmers and thereby encouraging better livestock and crops. He thus laid the foundation for the development of this institution to the important place it has long occupied in American agriculture. He built his Port Kent home in 1828.
9. Jethro Wood Home, Poplar Ridge, New York. Jethro Wood invented the first iron plow in 1819. It proved of such superior design to its predecessors that it became to 19th-century farmers what the tractor is to modern farmers. Wood's innovations formed a major contribution to the development of the modern plow. His home at Poplar Ridge, a two-story clapboard, has been slightly altered from its appearance in Wood's day.
10. Coker Experimental Farms, Hartsville, South Carolina. James Coker and his son David were among the pioneers in transforming the Southern cotton-seed industry into the modern scientific industry of today. Their experimental farms, still in operation in the Hartsville area, have contributed importantly to improved varieties of corn and cotton through the years following the Civil War.
11. Porter Farm, near Terrell, Texas. The first cooperative farm demonstration took place on the Walter C. Porter Farm and thus gave birth to the present nationwide Agricultural Extension Service program. The original demonstration fields are still operated by Porter's sons.
12. Espada Mission Acequia and Aqueduct, Texas. Impressive remnants of a five-mile water system serving San Antonio, the Espada dam, acequia (canal), and aqueduct were built by Spanish missionaries between 1731 and 1745. Spanish-American farmers still water their fields from the stone distribution system.

13. Cyrus McCormick Farm and Workshop, Walnut Grove, Virginia. Here in 1831 Cyrus McCormick developed the mechanical reaper, which in two decades produced revolutionary advances in agricultural techniques. The workshop is a small log building on high stone foundations. Nearby is the two-story brick family home of the McCormicks. The buildings are located about 18 miles south of Staunton.

14. Edmund Ruffin Plantation, Marlbourne, Virginia. Scene of soil conservation experiments in the middle 19th century that dramatized the need and the techniques for reviving exhausted farmlands, Ruffin's Marlbourne Plantation is located three miles west of the Pamunkey River on U.S. 360. His home and grave are preserved here.

NSHSE:RMU
5-13-64

JUL 17 1964

Porter Farm, Texas

Dear Senator Yarborough:

It is a pleasure to inform you that in your State the historic sites listed on the enclosures have been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

These sites have been evaluated in the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, and by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, and approved by us pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosures, these historic properties are eligible to receive, from the Department of the Interior, certificates and bronze plaques designating them as Registered National Historic Landmarks. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owners and provide them with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites, we wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Ralph W. Yarborough
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Littleton

Reg. Dir., Southwest

JUL 17 1964

Porter Farm, Texas

Dear Senator Tower:

It is a pleasure to inform you that in your State the historic sites listed on the enclosures have been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

These sites have been evaluated in the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, and by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, and approved by me pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosures, these historic properties are eligible to receive, from the Department of the Interior, certificates and bronze plaques designating them as Registered National Historic Landmarks. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owners and provide them with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites, we wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. John G. Tower
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Littleton

Reg. Dir., Southwest

JUL 17 1964

Porter Farm, Texas

Dear Mr. Roberts:

It is a pleasure to inform you that in your Congressional District the historic site listed on the enclosure has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

This site has been evaluated in the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, and by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, and approved by me pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosures this historic property is eligible to receive, from the Department of the Interior, a certificate and bronze plaque designating it as a Registered National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owner and provide him with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of this site, we wish to commend the owner for the care and preservation of this property.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Ray Roberts
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Littleton
Reg. Dir, Southwest

JUL 17 1964

Porter Farm, Texas

Dear Mr. Pool:

It is a pleasure to inform you that in your State the historic sites listed on the enclosures have been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

These sites have been evaluated in the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, and by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, and approved by me pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosures, these historic properties are eligible to receive, from the Department of the Interior, certificates and bronze plaques designating them as Registered National Historic Landmarks. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owners and provide them with the proper application forms.

In recognizing the historical importance of these sites, we wish to commend the owners for the care and preservation of these properties.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Joe R. Pool
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Littleton

Reg Dir, Southwest

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PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S BIRTHPLACE HEADS LATEST NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK LIST

Most of the 96 new landmarks illustrate important facets of the life of aboriginal peoples. They were presented to the Advisory Board in two major studies:

1. "Early Indian Farmers and Village Communities," which deals with the transition of Indian groups from hunters to farmers in the centuries before the coming of the white man.

2. "Contact with the Indians," which focuses on the changes in Indian life produced by association with Europeans over the past four centuries.

A theme study on agriculture traces the story of American agriculture through its various stages of development and identifies the historic sites that today best illustrate this vital area of our Nation's history. Included under this theme are the homes of Luther Burbank (California), John Deere (Illinois), Jethro Wood (New York), and Edmund Ruffin (Virginia); and the farm and workshop of Cyrus McCormick in Virginia.

Secretary Udall pointed out that three additional landmarks were added to the previously announced list commemorating the cattlemen's empire of the West: the San Bernardino and Sierra Bonita ranches in Arizona, and the headquarters of the Swan Land and Cattle Company in Wyoming.

Brief descriptions of the 96 sites are attached:

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From special studies and investigation of certain sites, the Advisory Board listed the following sites and buildings for Landmark designation:

1. John F. Kennedy Home, Brookline, Massachusetts. The home in which John F. Kennedy, thirty-fifth President of the United States, was born, May 29, 1917, is located at 83 Beals Street in Brookline. The town of Brookline has erected a bronze commemorative plaque, bearing a relief portrait of the late President Kennedy, in the yard of the home.
2. Woodrow Wilson Birthplace at Staunton, Virginia. This manse in which the twenty-eighth President of the United States, Thomas Woodrow Wilson, was born, is owned and administered by the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation. Wilson's parents came to live at the manse in 1855; his father, the Reverend Joseph Ruggles Wilson, having accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Staunton.

The Birthplace House, which is open to the public, has many treasured items associated with Wilson and his family.
3. The Woodrow Wilson House, Washington, D. C. This red brick Georgian style house at 2340 S Street, N. W. was presented to the American people under guardianship of the National Trust for Historic Preservation by Edith Bolling (Galt) Wilson, widow of President Wilson. Mr. Wilson retired to this home in 1921, and lived there until his death, February 3, 1924. Mrs. Wilson continued to live at the house until her death in 1961. The house contains furnishings, books, photographs and many items associated with the lives of the Wilsons. It is open to the public.
4. Fort Scott, at Fort Scott, Kansas. Buildings of this military post remain to remind us of the frontier of the West. Established in 1842, Fort Scott had three distinct periods of activity. The last period dated from 1869-1873, when it was reactivated to aid in quelling the Indian troubles. The 1st Kansas Regiment, Colored Infantry, the first Negro unit to be under fire, was stationed at Fort Scott during the Civil War.
5. Sycamore Shoals, near Elizabethtown, Tennessee. Sycamore Shoals, site of the administrative center of the Watauga settlements in the 1770s, was the scene of the treaty of 1775 that led to the settlement of Kentucky. Five years later the frontiersmen of Kentucky gathered here en route to the decisive Revolutionary battle at King's Mountain. The shoals are located on the Watauga River in Happy Valley just west of Elizabethtown in a setting slightly altered by modern intrusions.
6. The City of Rocks, Cassia Co., Idaho. This site, one of the great natural Landmarks of the California Trail, received its name from the fantastic formations of soft granite rock scattered over the valley of Circle Creek. In this valley, thousands of emigrants camped and many inscribed their names on the rocks. The area formed a narrow pass which the wagon trains followed over the summit of the mountains.

7. San Gabriel de Yungue-ouinge, across the Rio Grande River from San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico. This site, much of which has been recently excavated, marks the place of Don Juan de Onate's settlement, and the first Spanish-built capital of New Mexico (1598 or 1599). The structures at this site are the earliest European Church and house remains yet found in the present continental United States.

8. Marmes Rockshelter, about one mile above Lyons Ferry on the west side of the Palouse River, Washington. This rockshelter is considered to be the most outstanding archeological site yet discovered in the Northwest. Excavations of the site have produced the earliest burials in the Pacific Northwest and possibly the earliest burials encountered in the Western Hemisphere. Eight geological strata have been excavated and all of these contain cultural materials; some dating from 7550 years ago.

Early Indian Farmers and Village Communities

In the study of "Early Indian Farmers and Village Communities," 55 sites were listed by the Advisory Board. They are as follows:

1. Moundville, 1 mile west of Moundville, Alabama. Moundville is a well preserved Mississippian ceremonial site consisting of some 20 temple mounds. It is one of three major centers of the Southern Cult and has produced a great quantity of very elaborate ceremonial material dating approximately A.D. 1000-1500. Much of this material is displayed in an excellent museum which includes two burial areas with the burials remaining as they were uncovered.

2. Snaketown, Pinal Co., about 12 miles southwest of Chandler in the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona. Snaketown was one of the large Hohokam Indian "city states" of prehistoric Arizona. Excavations there not only proved the Hohokam to be one of the main culture groups of the Southwest, but also showed their chronological development.

3. Winona, Coconino Co., in Coconino National Forest near Winona, Arizona. Winona Ruin was one of the major Indian towns which developed just after the eruption of Sunset Crater in 1065. Excavations there showed great changes in the cultures of three Indian groups who joined together to form one tribe.

4. Point of Pines, near the village of Point of Pines, San Carlos Indian Reservation, Arizona. The region of the Apache settlement of Point of Pines, Arizona, contains many Indian ruins from early pit houses to huge pueblos up to about 800 rooms in size. Excavations here by the University of Arizona have defined new concepts about the Indians involved.

5. Pueblo Grande Ruin, Phoenix, Arizona. Pueblo Grande City Park in Phoenix preserves the ruins of one of the few remaining large Hohokam village sites in the area. The major features are a large platform mound standing some 20 feet above the desert floor and the remains of four prehistoric canals.
6. Kinishba, Gila Co., in the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Arizona. Kinishba is a large pueblo consisting of two large and seven small masonry structures. The culture of the inhabitants is that of the climax period of the White Mountain area and is a blend of the cultures of two Indian groups. Maximum occupation of the site was in the late 1200's or early 1300's.
7. Gatlin, Maricopa Co., about 3 miles north of Gila Bend, Arizona. The platform mound at the Gatlin site is a unique ceremonial feature in southern Arizona seemingly influenced by the pyramid idea of Mexico. It and the associated ball court and cremation area seem to have been used by the Indians approximately from A.D. 900 to 1150.
8. Casa Malpais, Apache Co., 2 miles north of Springerville, Arizona. Casa Malpais is an unexcavated pueblo ruin about 10 acres in size showing considerable community effort to build it in an easily defended spot. It is one of three sites in the area which were occupied after A.D. 1300.
9. Nodena, Mississippi Co., near Wilson, Arkansas. This is the type of site of the Nodena phase, an important part of the Late Mississippian, or temple mound, culture in Arkansas. The site produced over 1,500 burials and great quantities of pottery vessels and other artifacts characteristic of the period. It was occupied in the last few centuries prior to the time of Columbus.
10. Parkin, Cross Co., near Parkin, Arkansas. This is the type site of Parkin phase, a late Mississippian culture component in northeast Arkansas. It is an extremely rich site, characterized by concentrated midden area of considerable depth and a well preserved temple mound.
11. Gunther Island Site 67 (Tolowot), on Gunther Island, Eureka, California. The Tolowot site on Gunther Island, California, is a tremendous Indian shell mound 14 feet deep on which was located a Wiyot Indian village. This site typifies the late prehistoric period for this coastal region.
12. Big and Little Petroglyph Canyons, Inyo Co., near China Lake, California. Big and Little Petroglyph Canyons in the Coso Range probably contain the most spectacular petroglyphs in the entire western United States. More than 20,000 petroglyphs, showing many designs--geometric, animal, and human--were placed in the rock over a great period of time.

13. Lowry Pueblo, 45 miles northwest of Cortez, Colorado. Lowry Pueblo was a small pueblo typical of the area except in having a ceremonial great kiva that seems to have become a ceremonial center, increasing in size to about 50 rooms. The great kiva and other features show definite influences from the south.
14. Fort Walton Mound, Fort Walton Beach, Florida. The Fort Walton mound site is the type site of a late prehistoric and early historic culture period represented along the northwest Florida coast. The large temple mound on the site has produced numerous burials.
15. Safety Harbor, Pinellas Co., in Phillipi Park, Florida. The Safety Harbor site is the type site of the Safety Harbor culture, a late prehistoric and early historic period which represents the culture of the Gulf Coast Timucua Indians at the time of European contact and somewhat before.
16. Etowah, near Cartersville, Georgia. This site is one of the three prehistoric major Southern Cult centers in the East, and has produced a vast quantity of elaborate ceremonial material. The site is excellently preserved as a park by the Georgia Historical Commission, and its small museum tells the story of the site very well.
17. Kolomoki, Early Co., near Blakely, Georgia. Preserved in Kolomoki Mounds State Park, this impressive site contains the largest mound group in the Gulf Coast area, and has yielded much elaborate pottery, some of which is displayed in a small on-site museum.
18. Cahokia Mounds, east of St. Louis in portions of Madison and Clair Counties, Illinois. One of the major Mississippian, or temple mound, sites, Cahokia is one of the largest prehistoric sites in the United States. It is dominated by the great Monks Mound, nearly 100 feet high. At one time the site had nearly 100 mounds and covered about three square miles.
19. Kincaid Site, Massac and Pope Counties, near Brookport, Illinois. This site, one of the major temple mound sites in southern Illinois, was occupied in late prehistoric times. Archeological materials uncovered at the site show connections with the Cahokia Mounds site, with the Angel Mounds site in Indiana, and with Mississippian sites in southeast Missouri.
20. Wittrock Site, O'Brien Co., near Sutherland, Iowa. The Wittrock Site is a small Mill Creek Culture Indian village which is unique among Mill Creek Sites, and possibly among village sites in Iowa, it being essentially undisturbed. Archeological materials recovered from the site indicate a culture which was in transition from eastern forest agriculture to Plains horticultural practices.

21. Phipps Site, Cherokee Co., north of Cherokee, Iowa. This is the type site of the Mill Creek Indian culture, which represents Late Woodland-Mississippian peoples who were developing (or acquiring) Plains agricultural patterns, late in the first millennium or early in the second millennium A.D.
22. Whiteford Site, Saline Co., 4 miles east of Salina, Kansas. The Whiteford Site is a prehistoric cemetery in which some 146 skeletons of the Smoky Hill Culture have been uncovered and left in situ, protected by a building, for commercial purposes.
23. Marksville, near Marksville, Louisiana. This is the type site for Marksville culture, an early southern variant of the Ohio Hopewell, which dates about the time of Christ. The burial mounds and the earthwork at the site are similar to those found in Ohio. Artifacts, also showing Hopewell connections, are displayed in an on-site museum administered by the Louisiana Parks and Recreation Commission.
24. Accokeek Creek Site, Prince Georges Co., west of Piscataway on the Potomac River, Maryland. This site has been intermittently occupied for at least 5,000 to 6,000 years with the major habitation taking place around A.D. 1400 and extending into historic times.
25. Holly Bluff, Yazoo Co., near Holly Bluff, Mississippi. This impressive prehistoric mound site with encircling wall and ditch still intact is the type site for the Lake George phase of the Mississippian, or temple mound, culture.
26. Research Cave, Callaway Co., near Portland, Missouri. Research Cave contains significant prehistoric Indian remains which were deposited, off and on, over a time span exceeding 8,000 years. Four major cultural periods are represented. Perishable materials found in the cave indicate that agriculture was practiced by the peoples of the two most recent cultures, Woodland and Mississippian.
27. Pictograph Cave, Yellowstone Co., near Billings, Montana. Pictograph Cave is a large rock shelter with striking pictographs, which contained stratified deposits reflecting occupation beginning with early Indian hunters and gatherers and coming up to the historic Indian period.
28. Hagen Site, Dawson Co., southeast of Glendive, Montana. The Hagen Site is a late prehistoric Indian village dating about 1600 A.D. It represents the Crow at about the time they split from the sedentary Hidatsa.
29. Ash Hollow Cave, Garden Co., 2 miles southeast of Lewellen, Nebraska. Ash Hollow Cave, a rockshelter which was occupied sporadically by prehistoric hunting parties for over 3500 years, was first occupied perhaps as early as 2000 B.C. The most recent occupation occurred in proto-historic times. Because of this long archeological sequence the cave was one of the key sites in establishing the sequence of events in Central Plains prehistory.

30. Coufal Site, Howard Co., on Davis Creek, Nebraska. The Coufal site is a major village of the Central Plains prehistoric cultural tradition and the one which has been most comprehensively studied. It was occupied about A.D. 1138 and gives information improving our knowledge of nearby Plains cultures.

31. Leary Site, Richardson Co., 4 miles southeast of Rulo, Nebraska. The Leary site is a large prehistoric village and burial area of the Oneota culture, a late precontact complex which in Nebraska represents incursions of Siouan peoples across the Missouri River into the Plains. Dating from about A.D. 1500 to A.D. 1600, it contains a wealth of information about life in this area shortly before the coming of the white man.

32. W. H. Schultz Site, Valley Co., 6 miles northwest of North Loup, Nebraska. The W. H. Schultz site is one of the earliest villages in the entire Plains. A small semisedentary village which dates from the middle part of the first millennium A.D., it was occupied by people who apparently lived by hunting animals and gathering wild plant foods. It is the type site of the Valley Focus, an early Plains Woodland complex.

33. Walker Gilmore Site, Cass Co., near Murray, Nebraska. The Walker Gilmore site is recognized as one of the most important and interesting sites in the entire Great Plains as it was there that evidence of Plains Woodland culture was first recognized. It is one of three key stratified sites which permitted outlining cultural sequences in the Central Plains.

34. Holmes Site, San Juan Co., across river from La Plata, New Mexico. The Holmes site is an important area with many differing Indian features including a variety of pueblos, ceremonial kivas, and towers on the points of the mesa. Although unexcavated, the site is still rated of great scientific value.

35. Manuelito Complex, McKinley Co., New Mexico. A great number of sites are located up and down the Manuelito Wash representing inhabitation from before A.D. 700 to 1400. One major late site includes about 1,500 rooms with indications of derivation out of earlier occupation in the immediate area.

36. San Lazaro, Santa Fe Co., near Cerrillos, New Mexico. San Lazaro contains two pueblos, one historic, one prehistoric, which together contain 1,950 rooms and form the largest ruin in the Galisteo Basin. These pueblos, abandoned soon after the 1680's, were the ancestral home of the present inhabitants of Hano in the Hopi villages.

37. Town Creek Indian Mound, Montgomery Co., about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Mount Gilead, North Carolina. This site, which was the ceremonial center for a group of peoples with a Mississippian-influenced culture who moved northward into the area in late prehistoric times, contains the northernmost temple mound on the East Coast. Parts of the aboriginal construction have been reconstructed, and an on-site museum interprets the story of the Indians who lived there.

38. Newark Works, Licking Co., within Newark, Ohio. One of the few remaining Hopewellian earthworks dating from about the time of Christ, the Newark Works are being preserved by the State of Ohio as Mound Builders State Memorial. These earthworks are outstanding for the precision of layout and the magnitude of the plan.

39. Serpent Mound, Adams Co., near Locust Grove, Ohio. This magnificent effigy mound in the form of a serpent measures 1,300 feet long. Although built during Hopewellian times some 2000 years ago, it is still well preserved. The site is administered by the State of Ohio as Serpent Mound State Memorial.

40. Hopeton Earthworks, Ross Co., across the Scioto River from Mound City Group National Monument, Ohio. The Hopeton Earthworks is the site of a large Hopewell ceremonial center dating from about the time of Christ. It is composed of large conjoined circular and square earthen enclosures with attached small circular enclosures, four small mounds, and parallel earthen walls.

41. Fort Ancient, Warren Co., near Fort Ancient, Ohio. Although the earthwork at Fort Ancient was built some 2000 years ago by Hopewellian peoples, the name Fort Ancient is applied to the culture of a different people who reoccupied the site in late prehistoric times. The site is preserved by the State of Ohio as the Fort Ancient State Memorial.

42. McLemore Site, Washita Co., 4 miles west of Eakly, Oklahoma. The McLemore site is a key site to the study of Southern Plains prehistory because the archeological evidence uncovered there shows relationships both locally and with more distant Caddoan and Plains village cultures. It was a small agricultural village and burial ground dating from around A.D. 1300.

43. Stamper Site, Texas Co., about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Optima, Oklahoma. A small village site on which are the remains of 18 single-room structures, the Stamper site was occupied between about A.D. 1300 and 1450. It is rather typical of the southern Plains, because at the time of occupation village culture extended from the Caddoan area in the eastern forests to the Pueblo area of New Mexico.

44. Arzberger Site, Hughes Co., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-southeast of Pierre, South Dakota. A huge fortified village site on top of a low mesa $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the Missouri River, the Arzberger site contained 44 circular house rings surrounded by a ditched fortification with 24 bastions. The site is the northernmost outpost of the Central Plains tradition and is thought possibly to represent the ancestral Arikara Indians about A.D. 1500, when they were differentiating from the parent Pawnee. Although partially destroyed, much of this important site remains in a good state of preservation.
45. Bloom Site, Hanson Co., near Ethan, South Dakota. The Bloom Site is a classic example of a fortified village site. It was occupied about A.D. 1000 by Indians who were probably the ancestors of the Mandans. The village consists of some 25 lodge sites, and nearby is a series of about 50 burial mounds which may be related.
46. Fort Thompson Mounds, Buffalo Co., in vicinity of Fort Thompson, South Dakota. The Fort Thompson Mounds are a large group of low burial mounds dating from Plains Woodland times, about A.D. 800. They are of great importance as they contain the only evidence so far found for the first pottery-making peoples in the area.
47. Crow Creek Site, Buffalo Co., east bank of Ft. Randall Reservoir between Crow Creek and Wolf Creek, South Dakota. Crow Creek is a large fortified prehistoric Indian village site at which evidence has been uncovered for two separate occupations. One of these is related to the Over Focus of the Middle Missouri tradition; the other, to the Campbell Focus, affiliated with the Central Plains. Work at the site has been important in gaining an understanding of the relations between cultures of the Middle Missouri and the Central Plains during the time of Plains village life.
48. Langdeau Site, east bank of the Missouri River, just north of the neck of the Big Bend, South Dakota. The Langdeau site is a village site which is the type site for an as-yet-unnamed complex within the Middle Missouri tradition.
49. Mitchell Site, Davidson Co., Mitchell, South Dakota. Archeological materials excavated at the Mitchell site present evidence of the movement of a culture from the east into the Missouri River Valley with some combination with cultures already present in the area. It seems likely that this occurred about A.D. 1000 and that the people involved were ancestral to the Mandan.

50. Molstad Village, Dewey Co., on the west bank of the Missouri River about 18 miles below Mobridge, South Dakota. Molstad Village is a small fortified village site containing five circular house rings enclosed by a ditch with a bastion. It represents the important period of transition when Central Plains culture elements, such as circular houses, were moving up the Missouri and combining with Middle Missouri culture traits, such as bastioned fortifications, to form the Coalescent tradition which was the basis for the way of life practiced by the Mandan, Arikara, and Hidatsa when the white man arrived.
51. Harrell Site, Young Co., 1 mile north of South Bend, Texas. The Harrell site is the type site of the Henrietta Focus, the southernmost of the Plains Village agricultural complexes. This focus resembles in many ways the village cultures of central and western Oklahoma, and is currently felt to represent one of the groups ancestral to the historic Wichita tribes. There are evidences showing contacts with the Caddoan peoples to the east and the Pueblo peoples to the west. It is a key site in the study of the development of Southern Plains village life.
52. Landergin Mesa, Oldham Co., east side of East Alamosa Creek, Texas. The Landergin Mesa site is one of the finest ruins of the unique Panhandle Culture, being one of the largest, best stratified, least damaged, and most spectacularly located. The culture is a combination of a Plains agricultural village people showing many Southwest Pueblo influences.
53. Alkali Ridge, San Juan Co., Utah. Excavations along Alkali Mesa closed the gap in the known development of the now famous Pueblo Indian Culture by defining the A.D. 900 to 1100 period. Also evident was the continual growth of the culture from the late 700's to the 1200's, and this seems to be the area out of which the ceremonial kiva developed.
54. Grave Creek Mound, Marshall Co., Moundsville, West Virginia. One of the largest prehistoric mounds in the Eastern United States. It is representative of the burial mound tradition of the Adena culture about the time of Christ.
55. Aztalan, Jefferson Co., Sections 17, 20, 21, T 7N, R 14E, Wisconsin. A large temple mound site of the period of 1200- 1300 A.D., this is the northernmost of the large Mississippian sites.

Contact with the Indians

In the study of "Contact with the Indians," 16 sites were listed by the Advisory Board. They are as follows:

1. Apalachicola Fort, Russell Co., near Holy Trinity, Alabama. Fort Apalachicola, the northernmost Spanish outpost on the Chattahoochee River, was built by the Spanish in 1690 to prevent the English from gaining a foothold among the Lower Creek Indians in Alabama and Georgia.
2. Awatovi, Navaho Co., on the Hopi Indian Reservation, Arizona. In July, 1540 one week after the capture of the Zuni village of Hawikuh, Coronado dispatched Pedro de Tovar to explore Tusayan, which like Cibola, was thought by the Spanish to be a kingdom of seven cities. Tovar's expedition reached Tusayan later that month and thus became the first Europeans to visit the Hopi pueblos. A Franciscan Mission, San Bernardino, was begun in 1629 at Awatovi, the first of the Hopi villages visited by Tovar in 1540.
3. Old Oraibi, Navaho Co., Hopi Indian Reservation, Arizona. Oraibi, located on top of Third Mesa in the Hopi Reservation, is probably the oldest continuously inhabited pueblo in the Southwest. The site was first occupied in the middle 1100's and has survived, primarily due to dependable springs, from prehistoric into the historic.
4. Old Kaskaskia Village, La Salle Co., near Starved Rock State Park, Illinois. The Old Kaskaskia Village site is the best documented historic Indian site in the Illinois River Valley. It was first recorded by Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette in the summer of 1673.
5. El Cuartelejo (Scott County Pueblo Site), Kansas. El Cuartelejo is a ruin left by a group of Picuris Indians who left the Southwest in 1691 because of friction with the Spanish. Other Pueblo people had fled to join the Cuartelejo Apache as early as the 1660's.
6. Tobias-Thompson Complex, Rice Co., near Geneseo, Kansas. The Tobias-Thompson complex are parts of a single village which shows contact with the Europeans of about Coronado's time and the Southwest. Excavations here have partially been responsible for the definition of the local cultural development. It contains one of five known features known as "council-circles" the use of which is not known.
7. Kathio Site, Mille Lacs Co., Vineland, Minnesota. The Kathio Site is the ancestral home of a part of the present-day Dakota Indians and was an important contact site between the French and the Indians. The Dakota lost it to the Chippewa in the Battle of Kathio in about 1740.

8. Fatherland Plantation Site, Natchez, Mississippi. The Grand Village of the Natchez (Fatherland Plantation Site) is probably the most thoroughly documented Indian site in the southeastern United States. First described in 1700 by Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, mention of the town occurs many times in early 18th-century sources.

9. Carrington Osage Village Site, Saline Co., north of Malta Bend, Missouri. The Carrington Osage Village Site was the site of a Great Osage settlement during the latter part of the 18th and the early part of the 19th centuries. In 1806, the village was visited by Captain Zebulon M. Pike who recorded enough information concerning its locale to make positive identification of the site possible. It was then the village of Pawhuska, or White Hair, the noted chief of the Great Osage. Archeological excavation at the site has uncovered large quantities of artifacts of aboriginal and European workmanship.

10. Utz Site (23SA2), Saline Co., 12 miles north of Marshall, Missouri. The Utz Site is believed to have been the principal settlement of the Missouri Indians from before 1673 until 1728. Marquette's map of 1673-1674, the best surviving record of the pioneering voyage which he and Jolliet made down the Mississippi in 1673, placed the "Messourit" on the Pekittanoui (Missouri) River in the approximate location of the Utz site.

11. Hill Site, Webster Co., 7 miles south of Red Cloud, Nebraska. The Hill (or Superior 1) site is generally accepted as being the Kitkehahki, or Republican Pawnee, village where Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, in September 1806, caused the Spanish flag to be lowered and the American flag raised.

12. Palmer Site (25HW1), Howard Co., near Palmer, Nebraska. First reported by Lewis and Clark in 1804, the Palmer Site, a Skidi Pawnee village site, is known to have been occupied for the first 40 years of the 19th century.

13. Big Bead Mesa, Sandoval Co., north of Marquez, New Mexico. Big Bead Mesa is a mute monument to the Navajo retreat from their homeland on the upper San Juan River because of conflicts with the Ute-Comanche alliance, and opening wedge that allowed them to become an aggressive power in central New Mexico. Big Bead Mesa was a base for them during this change.

14. Boughton Hill (Gannagaro) Site, Ontario Co., in the vicinity of Victor, New York. Boughton Hill is the site of Gannagaro, "the great town" of the Seneca who were the westernmost of the five nation League of the Iroquois. It best represents them during the period of contact with the Europeans.

15. Big Hidatsa Village Site, Mercer Co., north of Stanton, North Dakota. The Big Hidatsa Village site was the largest of three Hidatsa villages located near the mouth of the Knife River in the period from about 1740 to 1845. About 1770 the Mandan Indians moved up the Missouri and established two villages near those of the Hidatsa. These five villages formed an extremely important center for the northern Plains fur trade. The Big Hidatsa Village site is an excellent example of the effects of 100 years of fur trade contact and of the Indian acculturation resulting from it.

16. Menoken Indian Village Site, Burleigh Co., near Menoken, North Dakota. The Menoken Indian Village Site is generally accepted as being the site of the first Mandan Indian Village reached by Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la Verendrye's expedition of 1738.

Agriculture

In the study of "Agriculture," 14 sites were listed by the Advisory Board. They are as follows:

1. Luther Burbank House and Garden, California. Often called the "Plant Wizard," Luther Burbank for half a century experimented with thousands of plants and was the originator of many important cultivated varieties of fruits, flowers, vegetables, grains, and grasses. He established the Burbank Experimental Farm of some 18 acres in 1885. Located in Santa Rosa, it now consists of three acres of land containing the 1883-1926 experimental garden and his 1883-1906 house, the original greenhouse, and a stable. The garden is now a park. The house, occupied by Mrs. Burbank, will revert to the city upon her death.

2. Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Connecticut. In 1875, the State of Connecticut created the first state agricultural experiment station. Ever since, it has remained a leader of its kind and has made notable contributions to American agricultural development. The station's oldest building is Osborne Library, erected in 1882-83. It is now only one of numerous buildings at the station.

3. John Deere House, Grand Detour, Illinois. John Deere's famous plow, introduced on a wide scale in the 1850's, transformed farming in the rich lands of the Middle West. Unlike other plows, it scoured the sticky prairie soil cleanly and for the first time permitted intensive cultivation of vast areas of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Deere's home, erected shortly after he settled in Grand Detour in 1836, has been slightly altered from its original appearance.

4. Knapp-Wilson House, Ames, Iowa. Completed in 1861, this building on the campus of Iowa State University was the home of Seaman A. Knapp, noted agriculturist and teacher, and of James Wilson, agriculturist and U. S. Secretary of Agriculture from 1897 to 1913. It also commemorates Iowa State College as the first formally-authorized land-grant institution. The house presently serves as the residence of the Dean of Agriculture.
5. Oliver H. Kelley House, Minnesota. Built in the 1860's, the home of Oliver H. Kelley, founder of the National Grange movement, served as the headquarters for the Grange during its formative years from 1868 to 1870. Now a shrine of organized agriculture in the United States, it is located two miles south of Elk River on U.S. 10 and is equipped with typical farm furnishings of the late 19th century.
6. Sanborn Field and Soil Erosion Plots, Columbia, Missouri. Established in 1888 and located on the campus of the University of Missouri, Sanborn Field has been the scene of significant investigations of soil treatments and cropping systems. It is the oldest completely organized soil and crop experimental field in the United States.
7. Carlsbad Reclamation Project, New Mexico. This series of dams and ditches was constructed along the Pecos River in the late 1880's by private enterprise and, now expanded and integrated with a Federal system of larger scope, graphically illustrates the evolution from private to public reclamation projects in the arid West.
8. Elkanah Watson Home, Port Kent, New York. In the early 1800's Watson conceived and inaugurated the agricultural fair as a means of stimulating competition among farmers and thereby encouraging better livestock and crops. He thus laid the foundation for the development of this institution to the important place it has long occupied in American agriculture. He built his Port Kent home in 1828.
9. Jethro Wood Home, Poplar Ridge, New York. Jethro Wood invented the first iron plow in 1819. It proved of such superior design to its predecessors that it became to 19th-century farmers what the tractor is to modern farmers. Wood's innovations formed a major contribution to the development of the modern plow. His home at Poplar Ridge, a two-story clapboard, has been slightly altered from its appearance in Wood's day.
10. Coker Experimental Farms, Hartsville, South Carolina. James Coker and his son David were among the pioneers in transforming the Southern cotton-seed industry into the modern scientific industry of today. Their experimental farms, still in operation in the Hartsville area, have contributed importantly to improved varieties of corn and cotton through the years following the Civil War.

11. Porter Farm, near Terrell, Texas. The first cooperative farm demonstration took place on the Walter C. Porter Farm and thus gave birth to the present nationwide Agricultural Extension Service program. The original demonstration fields are still operated by Porter's sons.

12. Espada Mission Acequia and Aqueduct, Texas. Impressive remnants of a five-mile water system serving San Antonio, the Espada dam, acequia (canal), and aqueduct were built by Spanish missionaries between 1731 and 1745. Spanish-American farmers still water their fields from the stone distribution system.

13. Cyrus McCormick Farm and Workshop, Walnut Grove, Virginia. Here in 1831, Cyrus McCormick developed the mechanical reaper, which in two decades produced revolutionary advances in agricultural techniques. The workshop is a small log building on high stone foundations. Nearby is the two-story brick family home of the McCormicks. The buildings are located about 18 miles south of Staunton.

14. Edmund Ruffin Plantation, Marlbourne, Virginia. Scene of soil conservation experiments in the middle 19th century that dramatized the need and the techniques for reviving exhausted farmlands, Ruffin's Marlbourne Plantation is located three miles west of the Pamunkey River on U.S. 360. His home and grave are preserved here.

The Cattlemen's Empire

In the supplemental study of "The Cattlemen's Empire," the Advisory Board listed 3 sites, as follows:

1. San Bernardino Ranch, about 17 miles east of Douglas, Arizona. This ranch provides the finest illustration of the continuity of Spanish-Mexican and American cattle ranching in the Southwest. One of the country's great ranches, abundant springs of water caused this site also to become a crossroads of travel from Spanish colonial times to the California gold-rush period. The headquarters complex of buildings, dating from the time of American ownership, are still in use. The ranch is privately owned.

2. Sierra Bonita Ranch, Graham Co., southwest of Bonita, Arizona. The Sierra Bonita Ranch was the first permanent American cattle ranch in Arizona to challenge and survive the Apache terror. Col. Henry C. Hooker, founder of the ranch, controlled a range of some 30 miles long and 30 miles wide. His ranch house, built on a site once occupied by a Spanish hacienda, was an almost impregnable fortress with thick adobe walls and gun ports. The Sierra Bonita is an operating ranch, still in the Hooker family.

3. Swan Land and Cattle Company Headquarters, Chugwater, Wyoming.
The Swan Land and Cattle Company was one of the most famous of the foreign stock concerns that flourished in the American West during the heyday of the range cattle industry. Organized in Scotland in 1883, it boasted a capital of three million dollars and within three years grazed more than 113,000 cattle on a million acres of Wyoming grassland. Many of the original structures still survive to recall a colorful and important episode of the cattlemen's empire.

AUG 7 - 1984

Porter Farm, Texas

L58-RHAH

Mr. William A. Porter
Porter Farm
Terrell, Texas

Dear Mr. Porter:

It is a pleasure to inform you that the property described in the enclosure has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

It has been studied by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; and approved by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosed folder, this site is eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status. A certificate and bronze plaque attesting to this status may be obtained upon your application and your agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices. Should you wish to apply for the certificate and plaque, copies of the application form are enclosed. These should be completed in triplicate for each site to be certified. Two copies for each site should be returned to the National Park Service. You may retain the third copy of each application as part of your own records.

At the present time, the work of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings is incomplete. From time to time, announcements will be made of additional sites eligible for Landmark certification.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is designed to encourage the preservation of the Nation's historical and archeological heritage. We will be happy to have you participate in the Program.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR.
Director

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Littleton

Reg. Dir., Southwest

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE

AUG 17 10 31 AM '64

August 11, 1964
(Date)

AUG 17 1964
M. J. Allen

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Hartzog:

As the (~~owner~~, owners) of PORTER FARMS located in near
(Name of site)
Terrell Kaufman Texas
(City) (County) (State)

(~~I~~, we) hereby make formal application for a certificate (L) and bronze plaque, 17" x 18", (L) designating this historic property as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as desired).

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic Landmark status (~~I~~, we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (~~my~~, our) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (~~I~~, we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (~~I~~, We) also agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing landmark status.

4. If, for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate nor the Plaque will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Porter
Harry A. Porter WHP
James O. Porter WHP

August 26, 1964

L58-RHAB

Messrs. William A., Harry A., and
James W. Porter
Porter Farms
Route 4
Terrell, Texas

Dear Messrs. Porter:

We were pleased to receive your application for the certificate and bronze plaque designating the Porter Farms near Terrell, Texas, a Registered National Historic Landmark.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is administered largely by the Regional Offices of the National Park Service. Since the Porter Farms are located in our Southwest Region, any inquiries you may wish to make concerning the Registry may be addressed to Regional Director Daniel B. Beard, Southwest Region, National Park Service, P. O. Box 728, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501.

When the certificate and plaque have been prepared, they will be presented to you by Mr. Beard or by a representative of his Office. Should you wish the Service's help in arranging ceremonies for the presentation, Mr. Beard will be glad to assist you.

We are happy to have the Porter Farms included in the Registry.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

Charles W. Porter III
Chief Historian

cc:

Regional Director, Southwest w/cy application form
Mr. Littleton

JWWalker:gb

October 1, 1964

L58-RH

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region
From: Chief, Division of History Studies
Subject: Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate
for Porter Farms, Texas

We are enclosing the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate for the Porter Farms, Texas in your Region.

We would like to re-emphasize the importance of notifying us well in advance when all certificates are presented to the respective owners.

SIGNED

Robert M. Utley

Enclosure

cc:

Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg

Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico

DEC 10 1964

Mr. Lutton

H34

DEC 7 1964

RH

Mr. William A. Porter
Porter Farms
Route 4
Terrell, Texas

Dear Mr. Porter:

Historian Bill Brown has relayed to me the substance of his conversation with you on the phone today regarding presentation of the certificate and plaque designating Porter Farms a Registered National Historic Landmark. Your idea to hold off the presentation until early May so that it coincides with the Terrell Livestock Show is a good one. We are especially pleased with your thought that the Dallas representative of the Extension Service would be able, at that time, to participate in the program. Certainly this is highly appropriate, given the fact that Porter Farms has been designated a Landmark because it was the site of the Department of Agriculture's first farm demonstration project.

Be assured that we will accommodate to whatever plans you people come up with, and the representative from the National Park Service will fit into the presentation program in the way most likely to contribute to its success. As a suggestion, we offer this: Our representative could make a short 5-minute talk on the significance of Landmark designation, then present the certificate and plaque to the Extension Agent, who could discuss the meaning of the farm demonstration program and the part the Porter Farms played in getting that program going. Then he could make the formal presentation to you. If this meets with your approval, we will plan our part accordingly.

When you have a firm date in mind, let us know and we will give you the name of the Park Service representative who will be present.

SWR

Mr. Brown will be in your neighborhood on other business on January 7, and will try to get down to see you. Please don't let this informal visit disturb any plans that you might have for that day, since he will just be passing through.

We are very happy indeed that you are participating in the Landmark program.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED)

Daniel B. Beard
Regional Director

cc:

Director (Attention: John Littleton, Historic Sites Survey)
Dr. Wayne D. Rasmussen, Chief, Agricultural History Branch,
Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Washington 25, D.C.

May 4, 1965

H34-RH

Memorandum

To: Acting Assistant Director, Resource Studies
Through: Chief, Division of History Studies

From: Chief, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Subject: Porter Farm, Texas, to be designated a Registered
National Historic Landmark, May 5

Porter Farm, near Terrell, Texas, important in the history of agriculture (Agriculture Extension work was born there), will receive its certificate and plaque, May 5, at 12:00 noon. Superintendent Spalding, Platt H.P., will represent the Service. The State Extension Director, John Hutchinson and County Agent Wylie Roberts will participate in the program.

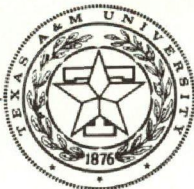
I have notified Senators Yarborough (Mr. Dickie); and Tower (Miss Linkous); and Congressman Roberts (Mrs. Glover).

John O. Littleton

John O. Littleton

cc:
Mr. Richard Rodgers, Room 5119
Regional Director, Southwest
Mr. Harrison
Mr. Everhart

JOLittleton:gb



TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Kaufman, Texas
May 5, 1965

RECEIVED	
MAY 7 1965	
PLATT NAT'L PARK	
Supt.	_____
Chief, I & P	_____
Adm. Assist.	_____
Clerk-Steno.	_____
Ranger	_____
Naturalist	_____
Foreman	_____

Mr. Donald Spalding
Supt. Platt National Park
Sulphur, Oklahoma

Dear Mr. Spalding:

I am sorry I was so busy and tied up with the livestock show that I did not get to express our sincere appreciation for your part in yesterday's program at the Porter Farm. I meant to visit with you after the ceremony but did not get a chance.

From all indications the program was very significant and impressive.

Thanking you again, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wyllie Roberts

Wyllie Roberts,
County Agri. Agent

WR:mb

cc. Mr. Ted Martin
District Agent

Platt National Park
P. O. Box 539
Sulphur, Oklahoma 73086

H34

May 10, 1965

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region
From: Superintendent, Platt
Subject: Historic Landmark Presentation - Porter Farms

Enclosed are the various materials furnished by Regional Historian Bill Brown, so that I could make the presentation of the plaque and certificate at the Porter Farms, Terrell, Texas.

A copy of the news article appearing in the Dallas Morning News is also enclosed.

The program went off without a hitch, and approximately 300 people witnessed the colorful ceremonies held at the Porter Farms. From all indications, the plaque and certificate were extremely well received. Mr. John Porter, son of the original farm owner, accepted the plaque and was most grateful to the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior, for recognizing the fine work that his father accomplished with Dr. Seaman Knapp in setting up the first farm demonstration area.

It was a pleasure for me to make this presentation in your behalf. Any time we can be of service to your office we are pleased to do so.

Donald M. Spalding

Enclosures

Porter Farm Named Historical Site

By TOM MILLIGAN
Farm Editor of The News

TERRELL, Texas — The 800-acre Porter Farm north of here took its place Wednesday among a select 500 spots in America when it was designated as a registered national historic landmark.

About 300 witnessed the ceremonies.

It was on the Porter Farm in 1903 that agricultural extension work was born.

During that year, Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, then a high official of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, established an on-the-farm demonstration to inaugurate the in-

formal education system for agriculture.

Wednesday, Donald Spalding of the Platt National Park in Sulphur, Okla., representing the Department of Interior's National Park Service, presented a plaque and certificate to John Hutchison of College Station, director of the Texas Agricultural Extension Service.

Hutchison in turn presented the plaque to the senior member of the Porter clan present, John Porter of Dallas. Three other sons of the original farm demonstrator were present—the present operators of the farm, Harry and Bill and a silent partner, Walter, also of Dallas.

Spalding said for the past eight years, the Interior Department has been surveying sites of historical interest which fill a gap in United States history.

Other Texas sites previously designated include the Alamo at San Antonio and the San Jacinto Battleground near Houston.

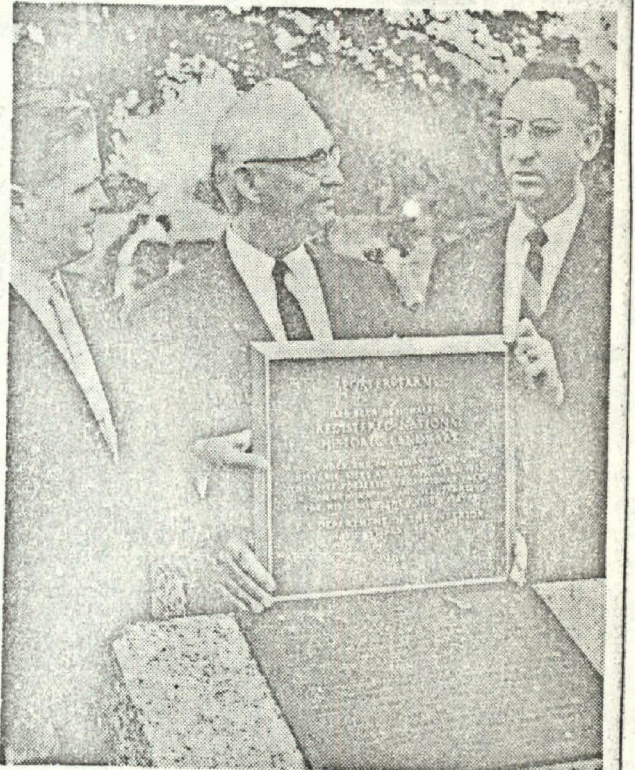
Hutchison said the first year's demonstration on the Porter Farm included farming techniques proven profitable by research.

A 25-acre patch of cotton, 24 acres of corn and smaller acreages of peas and sorghum were grown under the watchful eye of Porter and Dr. Knapp. The use of fertilizer was demonstrated with significant yield improvement achieved on the cotton.

The annual Kaufman County junior livestock show was held here Wednesday in conjunction with the ceremonies.

For several years, the Porters have allowed the 4-H Club members and Future Farmers of the county to show their livestock on the farm.

Kaufman County businessmen support the show with prize money and ribbons.



—Dallas News Staff Photo.

This national historical site marker will be placed on the marble monument already erected on Porter Farm designating it as the place where agricultural extension work began. Left to right are Donald Spalding, John Porter and John Hutchison, principals in the ceremonies at the farm Wednesday.

May 12, 1965

H34

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Regional Director

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
Porter Farms Landmark Presentation

Attached is Superintendent Spalding's report on this presentation. The ceremony was obviously a success, and we very much appreciate Mr. Spalding's help and cooperation in representing the Service and Department.

/s/ Daniel B. Beard

Enclosure

cc:

Supt., Platt

C O P Y



TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Kaufman, Texas
April 5, 1965

PC please

Mr. Daniel B. Beard
Regional Director
U. S. Dept. of The Interior
National Park Service
Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico

RECEIVED		
NPS SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE		
APR 8-1965		
	Surname	Date
1-Regional Director		
Operations		
Administration		
Coop. Activities		
Development		
2-Resource Studies		
Files		

Dear Mr. Beard:

We need to firm up the program for the presentation ceremonies at the Porter Farms in Terrell on May 5 during the noon hour at the Junior Livestock Show.

As I wrote you, State Extension Director, John Hutchison and you will participate in the presentation. Your suggestion of a program in your letter to Mr. Porter of December 7 sounds fine to us. You can make a short talk on the significance of Landmark designation, then present the certificate and plaque to Director Hutchison. He could then discuss the meaning of the farm demonstration program and the part the Porter Farms played. Then he could make the formal presentation to the Porter family.

If this meets with your approval and all others concerned we will plan such a program.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I am

Yours truly,

Wylie Roberts

Wylie Roberts,
County Agent

WR:mb

CC Mr. John Hutchison
Mr. Ted Martin
Mr. Bill Porter

APR 15 8 31 AM '65

Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

APR 12 1965

APR 15 1965

M. Littleton

1134
L58

RH

Mr. Wylie Roberts, County Agent
Agricultural Extension Service
Kaufman, Texas

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Regional Director Beard has asked me to reply to your letter of April 5 regarding the Porter Farms Landmark presentation at Terrell. Mr. Beard has been called away to Washington and will not be able to attend the ceremony. To act in his stead, he has appointed Superintendent Donald Spalding of Platt National Park in Sulphur, Oklahoma. Mr. Spalding will arrive in Terrell at 11 a.m., May 5, and will be happy to meet with you at that time to arrange final details as to his part in the program. You might drop him a line to tell him the precise place to meet you; his mailing address is P.O. Box 539, Sulphur, Oklahoma. The program format that you have outlined is fine.

Mr. Spalding will bring with him the plaque and certificate. In the event that you need to discuss matters with him, he can be reached at the Platt National Park phone number: Sulphur, 49.

We are very happy to be able to join with the Porter family and the Agricultural Extension Service in recognizing this important chapter in the history of agriculture in America.

Sincerely yours,
(SIGNED)

William E. Brown
Regional Historian

cc:
Supt., Platt
Mr. William A. Porter, Porter Farms, Route 4, Terrell, Texas
Director (Attn: Littleton) w/copy of incoming

C
O
P
Y

TEXAS A & M UNIVERSITY

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Kaufman, Texas
Feb. 19, 1965

Mr. Daniel B. Beard
Regional Director
National Park Service
Santa Fe, N. Mexico

Dear Mr. Beard:

Mr. W. A. Porter, of the Porter Farms, has asked me to write you concerning the presentation of the certificate and plaque. I have arranged for State Extension Director, John E. Hutchison, to be present and participate in the suggested ceremony you sent Mr. Porter. The date for the Terrell Jr. Livestock Show, at which the presentation will be made during the noon hour, has been set now for May 5.

Looking forward to seeing you then, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wyllie Roberts,
County Agent

WR:Mb

CC Mr. Hutchison

MAR 12 1965

Mr. Littleton

Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico

MAR 9 1965

H34

L58

RH

Mr. Wylie Roberts
County Agent
Agricultural Extension Service
Kaufman, Texas

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Thank you for your letter of February 19. It is indeed good to know that State Extension Director John E. Hutchison will be present at the Porter Farms Landmark presentation at the Terrell Livestock Show on May 5. It appears that this will be a fine demonstration of Federal, State, and private cooperation. 28

I assume that the program suggested in my letter to Mr. Porter of December 7, 1964, will fit in to your plans, insofar as our participation is concerned. In view of the interest in the Porter Farms Landmark designation, as represented by Mr. Hutchison's participation, I will do my best to be there. If I can't be, I will send my representative. By no later than April 15 I will confirm with you on this matter. I or my representative will bring the Landmark plaque and certificate at that time, unless prior shipment would be more convenient for you.

Sincerely yours,

(SIGNED)

Daniel B. Beard
Regional Director

cc:

Director w/copy of incoming (Attn: Littleton)
Regional Director w/copy of incoming
Mr. William A. Porter, Porter Farms, Route 4, Terrell, Texas
Mr. Wayne D. Rasmussen, Chief, Agricultural History Branch,
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
WEBrown w/copy of incoming

1801 Rio Grande #104A
Austin, Texas

December 29, 1965

National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Please send me information about the Porter Farm near Terrell, Texas, which was designated last May 5 as a national historic landmark. Why was this farm selected for this recognition? What are the requirements involved? How did it come to your attention? Please include a list of the other 500 landmarks.

Sincerely,

/s/ (Miss) Barbara Jaska

C O P Y

January 12, 1966

H34-RH

Miss Barbara Jaska
1801 Rio Grande #104A
Austin, Texas

Dear Miss Jaska:

We are enclosing a brief description of the historical importance of the Porter Farm, Texas, and a folder on the Registered National Historic Landmark Program. mg

Porter Farm was selected for Landmark status in the history of agriculture, and came to the attention of our Survey field staff as part of that theme of study.

Enclosed also is a booklet listing the Landmark sites selected through January 31, 1965, and two press releases giving the names of additional sites selected since that date.

Sincerely yours,

SIGNED

Rogers W. Young
Acting Chief, Division of
History Studies

Enclosures

cc:
Regional Director, SW w/c inc.

Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg

REGISTRY OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

BIENNIAL INSPECTION REPORT

1. Name and Location: Porter Farm
Terrell, Texas Date: October 1970
Inspected by: _____
2. Type of Landmark: Historic M. J. Becker
Theme: 7cl _____
America at Work _____
Science and Invention _____
Agriculture _____
3. Owner: William A. Porter
a. When designated: Person Contacted:
b. Present: (X) Same William Porter
() New _____

4. Use: Seed grain farm
a. When designated: _____
b. Present: (X) Same
() Changed as follows:

5. Plaque and Certificate: Location and condition -

a. Plaque stored in building adjacent to office.

b. Certificate in office safe

6. Physical condition:

a. When designated: Excellent

b. Present: (X) Excellent; () Good; () Fair;
() Poor

Comments: Several markers adjacent to office building. Owner intends to build a turn out to accommodate State and Extension Service markers and will add historic landmark plaque at that time.

Present farm comprised of approximately 850 acres.

7. Special Problems: None

8. Suggestions offered to the owner: None

Michael J. Becker

Michael J. Becker

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
NATIONAL REGISTER

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

SITE Porter Farm

LOCATION Terrell, Texas

DAY(S) VISITED 8/12/77
Month Day(s) Year

VISITED BY Robert S. Miller
(Name)

Chief Park Ranger

(Title)

Chickasaw National Recreation Area

(Address)

405-622-3162

(Phone Number)

PERSON(S) CONTACTED, WITH TITLE(S)

Mr. William Porter

REPORT SUBMITTED BY:

Name Robert S. Miller

Title Chief Park Ranger

Signature Robert S. Miller

Date 8-16-77

REPORT

- I. Did you have any difficulty making contact with the owner or administrator in advance of your visit? Yes _____ No X If yes, please describe:
- II. Did you feel that your visit was welcome? X not welcome? _____
If not, please describe circumstances:
- III. Was the material provided by SWRO ample and helpful? Yes X No _____
If not, please explain:
- IV. Approximately how long did you spend at the site? 1 hour
- V. Please describe the condition of the site (structure(s), grounds, furnishings, etc.).
Mature trees, tall grass, major portion of original 70 acres under cultivation of rye. Farm to Market Road 286 runs from center of east boundary through site to SW corner.
- VI. Based on the reasons for the original designation, is it your opinion that the integrity of the site is being adequately maintained? Yes X No _____
If no, please explain:
- VII. Please describe in detail the management of the site (owner-managed, employee-managed, government-managed, etc.):
Owner managed - operated as commercial farming operation as originally used.
- VIII. In your opinion, is the site management adequate? Yes X No _____ If you have any reservations, please describe:
Estate will continue management in future - present heirs have written agreement to maintain integrity of site.

IX. Is the site used for commercial purposes? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, does this present any problems related to maintaining the integrity of the site? Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, please describe:

No problems

X. Please describe any financial problems related to the site:

None

XI. What other problems did you encounter, if any?

None

XII. What specific suggestions, if any, did you make to the owner or administrator?

Apply for Historic Easement for tax purposes.

XIII. What follow-up action do you suggest for the SWRO and/or others?

See attached sheet

XIV. Is there any urgency regarding the suggested action? Yes ☐ No ☒ If yes, please clarify:

XV. If this site is being managed under the terms of a signed agreement, has the plaque been mounted? Yes ☒ No ☐ If yes, describe exact location. If no, please explain why it has not been accepted or not been mounted. Also, describe location of the Certificate.

See attached sheet

Questions?

(PLEASE ENCLOSE PHOTOS, CLIPPINGS, COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE, OR ANY OTHER MATERIALS WHICH WILL SUPPLEMENT THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE REPORT)

XIII. Write to Institute of Texas Culture
San Antonio, Texas

with copies to: Director, Texas Agriculture
Extension Service
College Station, Texas

and Dr. H. O. Kunkel
Dean, School of Agriculture
Texas A&M
College Station, Texas

suggesting further research into extension service, especially in reference to Porter Farm and include exhibit to such at the Institute of Texas Culture.

This apparently was started some time ago and was never followed up on. The extension service has a copy of the enclosed document. Also, NPS should enter into agreement with the Texas Agricultural Extension Service at Texas A&M to reprint the enclosed brochure. The brochure should include Dr. Knapps now famous saying:

What a man hears, he may doubt
What he sees, he may possibly doubt
What he does himself, he cannot doubt
-- Dr. Seaman A. Knapp

XV. The NPS plaque is mounted together with the Texas State Historical Commission Roadside Historical Marker and the Agricultural Extension Service monument which bears Dr. Knapps philosophy as stated in Item 13.

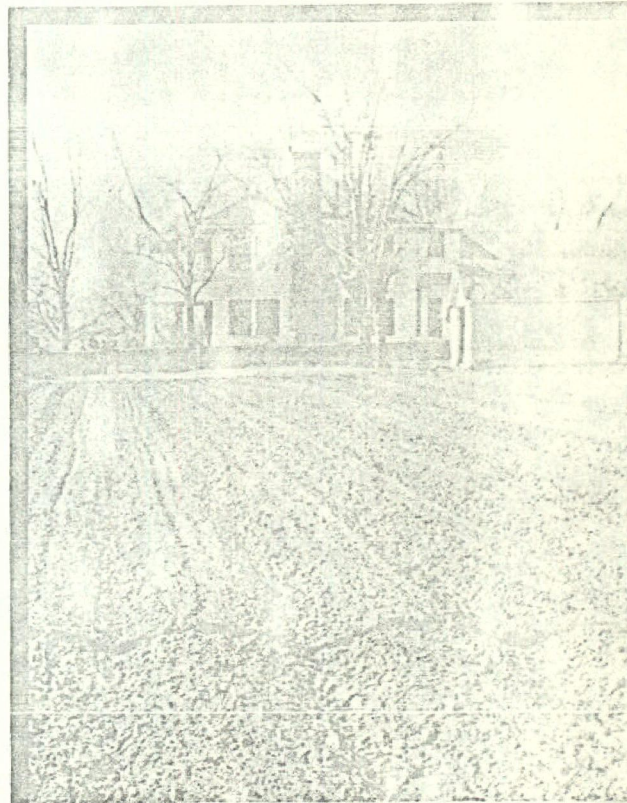
The certificate is prominently hung on the wall of Mr. Porters business office.

The NPS plaque and above mentioned markers are located in the extreme SW corner of the original 70 acres near Mr. Porters office and other farm structures. This location is on the south side of FM 986. Unfortunately, as one faces the plaque to read them, your back is to the 70 acre site and you gaze south over other farm lands.

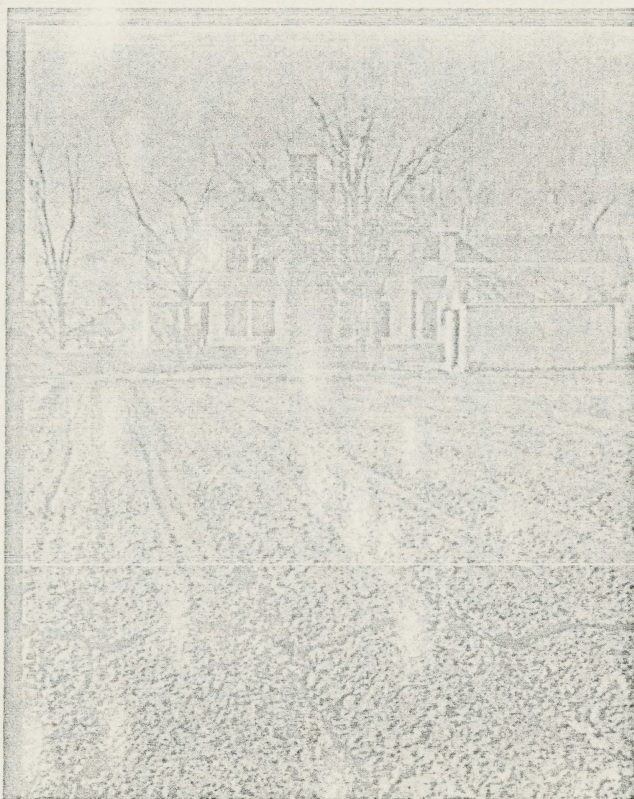
Mr. Porter stated that he had reached an agreement with the Texas Highway Department to replace the plaques off the right-of-way on the north side of FM986. This would have faced the viewer onto the major portion of the original experimental fields. However, the Texas Historical Commission wanted them in their present location and there they set.

the porter farm

Published by the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, Texas A&M University, in cooperation with the Kaufman County Improvement Program.



the
porter
farm



of Terrell in the Poetry Community. That spring, the Porters began to farm as Knapp had suggested. Farmers and businessmen had raised \$1000 to cover any possible losses from farming in this "new way." But the money was never used. Cotton on the demonstration acreage netted considerably more than Porter had ever made.

The 70 acres set aside for the demonstration were moderately rolling. The soil was a light sandy loam with clay base, which had been planted to cotton and corn for 28 years without commercial fertilizers.



Dr. Seaman A. Knapp

Dr. Knapp instructed Porter to divide 37 acres into equal plats. Before planting, the land was disked, cross-disked, and harrowed. Cotton seed was planted an inch deep in rows three and a half feet apart. The planter drill was followed by a roller which firmed the soil around the seed.

From May 1 to May 3, the plats were harrowed. Twelve days later they were "side harrowed" and cultivated. From May 15 to May 18, the cotton was chopped to an 18-inch spacing in the row and plowed every 12 days thereafter until August 1.

Cotton seeds reduced the possible yield by about one-half.

Still the intensive cultivation and fertilizers showed results.

On the first plat, there had been 200 pounds per acre of fertilizer containing phosphorus, potash, and cottonseed applied at planting. The yield on that field was 326.6 pounds of lint per acre. On an adjoining field, new to cultivation but handled just as Porter had always grown cotton, the yield was just 166.6 pounds of lint per acre.

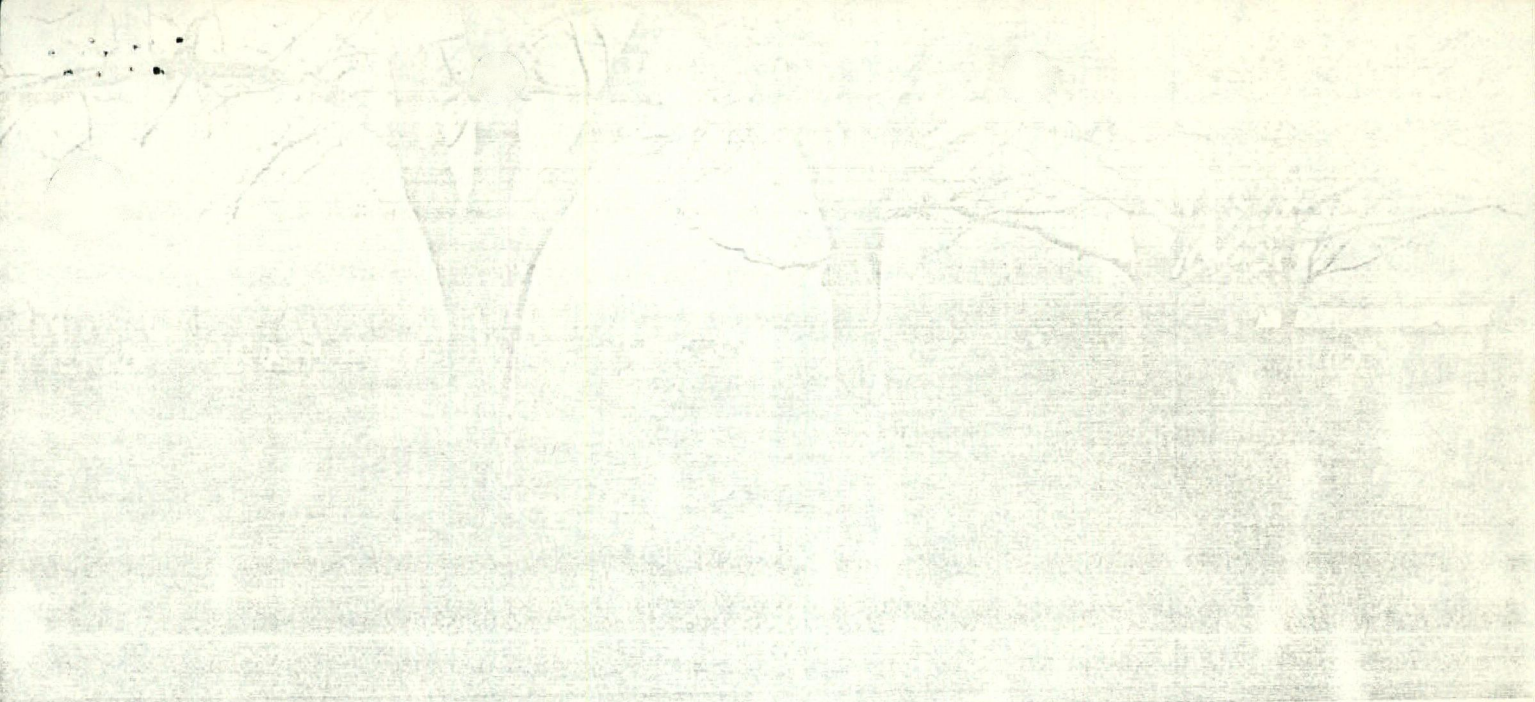
Plat 2 in the demonstration farm had been in cowpeas and corn the year before. Fertilized just as Plat 1, this plat showed the effect of the legumes by producing 414.4 pounds of lint per acre.

So the demonstrations indicated that with moderate fertilization and better tillage, a Kaufman County farmer could expect almost to double his cotton yield. Plat 2 hinted that he could more than double it if he would use fertilizer, practice better tillage and use a legume preceding cotton.

When Walter Porter added up figures after harvest that year, he found that he had netted \$700 more off the 70 acres than he would have if he had followed his usual practices.

The figures impressed hundreds of others, including James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture at that time. The development of similar cooperative demonstration work was rapid. By 1904, Dr. Knapp opened an office for the "Farmers Cooperative Demonstration Work" in Houston and employed 33 agents. Later the county became the unit of work, and in 1906 the first agent, W. C. Stallings, was appointed to work in Smith County, Texas.

In 1911, the first law was passed by the Texas Legislature authorizing county commissioners'



Brood cows on the Porter farm, Terrell, Texas. Productive pecan trees grace the pastures.

courts to appropriate money for agents' salaries.

Two years after the first county agricultural agents were appointed, the first home demonstration agent, Mrs. Edna W. Trigg, was appointed for Milam County. Shortly after, Texas A&M College—now Texas A&M University—became a partner when a cooperative agreement was made between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the A&M College.

Now, the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, a part of Texas A&M University, employs a professional staff of more than 800 persons, most of whom are county personnel. The Extension Service is supported by a partnership of county, state and federal governments.

Demonstrations, such as those first developed on the Porter Farm, continue to be a major

method by which agriculture, home economics, and related subjects are taught to adults and youngsters in Texas, the United States, and indeed throughout the world.

Today the Porter Farm is still operated by the Porter family. Major enterprises are . . .

- Small grains including oats, wheat and rye for seed.

- Beef cattle; about 100 mother cows.

- Cowpeas for canning and for seed.

- Hay—mostly common bermudagrass.

- Hairy vetch seed.

- Custom work for neighbors in seed processing.

The Farm was designated a National Historical Landmark in 1965.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE Texas	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE, WRITE "ARCH" BEFORE THEME NO. XVIIa, Agriculture	4. APPROX. ACREAGE 500
3. NAME(S) OF SITE Porter Farm		
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet) Two miles north of Terrell on Farm Road 986, Kaufman County		
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner) Mr. William A. Porter, Porter Farm, Terrell, Texas		
7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant) <p>On February 26, 1903, agricultural extension work was born. It was in Texas on the Walter C. Porter farm near Terrell that the first cooperative farm demonstration was established. From this one demonstration the entire nation-wide Agricultural Extension Service has developed--for 60 years influencing agriculture and better rural living in Texas, the Nation and throughout the world.</p> <p>In 1903 farmers and business men in Kaufman County, like others over the State, were searching for methods to stop the spread of the cotton boll weevil, which was threatening to ruin their one-crop farming economy. They heard about a man, Dr. Seaman A. Knapp--special agent of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and former President of Iowa Agricultural College--who had been successful in helping rice farmers in Southwest Louisiana to overcome problems in rice growing. When the people of Terrell invited Dr. Knapp to visit their county early in 1903, he came and talked with them about farming methods that might stop the boll weevil. His idea was for one farmer to conduct a demonstration for the entire county, planting and growing the crop according to methods Knapp would recommend. Porter agreed to use his farm for this demonstration and business men of the county placed \$1,000 in the bank to cover any losses which Porter might suffer. Not a dollar of this fund was needed. When final accounting took place, Porter found the new methods netted him more cotton per acre than ever before.</p> <p>Because the boll weevil was rapidly becoming of national concern the Department of Agriculture adopted methods used on the Porter farm and the Secretary of Agriculture authorized Dr. Knapp to immediately establish other demonstrations on Texas farms. By 1904 Dr. Knapp found it necessary to open an office for the "Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work" in Houston and employed 33 agents. Later the county became the unit of work, and in 1906 the first county agent, W. C. Stallings, was appointed to work in Smith County, Texas.</p> <p>Farm demonstration work spread rapidly across the country, becoming one of the great educational institutions of America. As the idea spread geographically, becoming nation-wide with the passage of the Smith-Lever Act (cont. on next page)</p>		
8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works) "Golden Anniversary of the Farm Demonstration, 1903-1953" (Pamphlet published by Texas A. and M. College, 1953); Wayne D. Rasmussen, <u>Readings in the History of American Agriculture</u> (Urbana, 1960); Seaman A. Knapp, "The Work of the Community Demonstration Farm at Terrell, Texas," <u>Bulletin No. 51</u>, Bureau of Plant Industry (Washington, 1905); O.B. Martin, <u>The Demonstration Work, Dr. Seaman A. Knapp's</u> (cont. on next page)		
9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, IIABs, etc.)		

10. PHOTOGRAPHS * ATTACHED: YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	11. CONDITION Excellent	12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Farm	13. DATE OF VISIT Sept. 1963
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) William E. Brown	15. TITLE Historian	16. DATE Dec. 11, 1963	

* DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/2 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER. IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH, AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE

Texas

NAME(S) OF SITE

Porter Farm

7. Importance and Description (cont.)

In 1914, the scope of the work also increased, extending beyond farming methods, as such, to home economics and the betterment of rural life and culture. Boys' Corn Clubs, Ladies' Canning Societies, 4-H Clubs, and intensified county fair activities all stem from the extension work begun on the Porter Farm.

In the 60 years since the first farm demonstration work began, the Agricultural Extension Service has touched the lives of millions of farm families, helping them to make the best of their land and crops, animals and labor, capital and climate. It teams up the farmer and the scientist, meets the farmer and his family in their own situation; and helps them apply the findings of research within the pattern of their own resources.

The sons of Walter C. Porter, William and Harry, still operate the original demonstration farm, though they plant little cotton. Instead, they concentrate on vetch seed production with an interplanting of rye and oats. They also pasture cattle. The original demonstration fields border the road, and original farm houses are still used by the Porter family. A monument erected by the Agricultural Extension Service faces the demonstration fields and reads as follows:

HERE THE FIRST
FARM DEMONSTRATION
WAS ESTABLISHED JOINTLY BY
Seaman A. Knapp
Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Porter
The People of Terrell
THIS DEMONSTRATION OF SCIENTIFIC
AGRICULTURE ON THE LAND WAS
THE BEGINNING OF THE
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE,
NOW KNOWN AROUND THE WORLD

(cont.)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Texas	Porter Farm

7. Importance and Description (cont.)

What a man hears, he may doubt

What he sees, he may possibly doubt

What he does himself, he cannot doubt

--Dr. Seaman A. Knapp

8. Bibliographical References (cont.)

Contribution to Civilization (San Antonio, 1941); U.S. Department of Agriculture, The Yearbook of Agriculture, 1962 (Washington, 1963); Joseph C. Bailey, Seaman A. Knapp, Schoolmaster of American Agriculture (New York, 1945).

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:

Porter Farm, Texas

On February 26, 1903, agricultural extension work was born. It was in Texas on the Walter C. Porter farm near Terrell that the first cooperative farm demonstration took place. From this one demonstration the entire nation-wide Agricultural Extension Service has developed -- for 60 years influencing agriculture and better rural living in Texas, the nation, and throughout the world.

Farm demonstration work spread rapidly across the country, becoming one of the great educational institutions of America. As the idea spread geographically, becoming nation-wide with the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, the scope of the work also increased, extending beyond farming methods, as such, to home economics and the betterment of rural life and culture. Boy's Corn Clubs, Ladies' Canning Societies, 4-H Clubs, and intensified county fair activities all stem from the extension work begun on the Porter Farm.

The sons of Walter C. Porter still operate the original demonstration farm two miles north of Terrell on Farm Road 986. The original demonstration fields border the road, and the original farm houses are still used by the Porter family.

NSHSB-JPC
5-4-64



Porter Farm monument and experimental fields.
N.P.S.