NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

RECEIVED 2280
AUG 21 2015
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Papes Barn

Other names/site number George Fisher Farm; The Old Deutscher Place; The Schmidt Farm; KHRI #051-196

Name of related Multiple Property Listing Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas

2. Location

Street & number 890 Ellis Avenue ( ) not for publication

City or town Ellis (X) vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Ellis Code 051 Zip code 67637

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide _x_ local Applicable National Register Criteria: _x_ A ___ B _x_ C ___ D

Patrick Zollner 8-11-15
Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register ____ determined eligible for the National Register

_____ determined not eligible for the National Register _____ removed from the National Register

____ other (explain:) _____

Joe Ellson V.K. Beall 10.5.15
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

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

x	private
	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

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

x	building(s)
	district
	site
	structure
	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	**0**	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE: Animal facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE: Animal facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Gambrel-Roof Barn

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone: Limestone
walls: Stone: Limestone
roof: Wood: Shingle; Asphalt: Shingle
other:

Narrative Description

Summary

The Papes Barn was built in ca. 1910 and is located at 890 Ellis Avenue, nine miles south of Ellis, Kansas in rural Ellis County (Figure 1).[1] This two-story gambrel-roofed limestone barn is situated on a farmstead in a low valley and is about a quarter-mile off of the main road. The barn is flanked on the south side by a meandering creek lined with trees consisting of cottonwood, mulberry, locust, and ash. The surrounding landscape also includes bluffs and rolling grasslands to the east (Photo 1); to the west are cultivated fields. Though the farmstead is comprised of ten buildings, only the barn is nominated (Figure 2).

Elaboration

Farmstead Setting

The current farmstead includes other buildings that have been erected at various periods, but the barn is the oldest, most unique, and picturesque structure on the farm. In addition to the barn, the farmstead includes a small barn (that previously housed the milk separator), two chicken coops, a granary, a pole barn, a shop building, and a residence that was moved to the property in 1935 from Trego County and remodeled in 2010. The original two-story limestone residence was torn down by a previous owner. The setting is important to understanding how the barn functioned as a part of the farmstead, but the remainder of the property does not retain sufficient integrity to warrant inclusion in the National Register. As a result, this nomination includes only the barn and its immediate surrounding yard.

Barn Description

The barn has a rectangular plan form, measuring 40 feet by 32 feet, and is approximately 16 feet in height to the peak of the gambrel roof. The building rests on a limestone foundation. Its first-story walls are made of tooled native limestone blocks (Photo 11), measuring 18 inches in depth, which support a wood-frame loft area and gambrel roof. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles. A wood-frame lean-to is attached to the south elevation. This is one of two limestone barns surveyed in the county.

East Elevation (Primary)
The barn faces east and is dominated by two large openings with sliding doors, corresponding to the two center aisles on the ground level (Photos 3 through 5). The south door opening has been partially boarded to create a walk-through pedestrian door. The north opening is missing its sliding door. Above the north door opening a sliding door provides access to the loft (Photo 16).

South Elevation
A non-original, wood-frame lean-to spans the south side of the barn (Photos 5 & 6). In recent years, it has fallen into disrepair with a collapsing roof; it is likely to be removed soon. Within the lean-to, the exterior stone wall of the barn is in excellent shape. A pedestrian door is centered on this elevation, providing access between the lean-to and the barn. The lean-to is roughly clad in horizontal wood planks.

West Elevation
The west elevation is similar the east elevation (Photos 6 through 8). The ground level has two large openings with sliding doors that are made of vertical wood. Above these doors are two rectangular

[1] Papes is pronounced “Pap-us.”

fixed windows that light the loft (Photo 15). The foundation at the southwest corner of the building has been reinforced with concrete. Additionally, cracks in the masonry illustrate obvious settling at the northwest corner of the building.

North Elevation
There are two small window openings, approximately four feet above grade, on the north side of the barn (Photos 2 & 8). These openings provide light into the tack room and granary and provide an indication of the thickness of the limestone wall. Near the roofline is evidence of two large structural braces.

Barn Interior
The ground level is arranged around two aisles, divided by a single wood-frame wall with a single pedestrian door between the spaces (Figure 3). The north section of the barn contains a tack room in the northeast corner, with a granary attached to the west of this room (Photo 9). Horse stalls occupied the space to the west of the granary, but they have been removed. To the south of the tack room is an enclosure that houses a steep, straight-run staircase that leads to the loft (Photos 13 & 14). The north half of the barn has a dirt floor. The south half of the barn (Photo 10) has been used to milk cows and has a concrete floor with a concrete drainage canal, which was most likely added in the early 1960s.

The loft is one large open space that is defined by the timber framing of the gambrel roof, which sits atop the first-story stone walls (Photos 15 through 17). In the hayloft, there is a large centered hay door on the east wall (front), which when open overlooks the bluffs and creek bend beyond. There are two small windows on the west wall, which lets in sunlight. The space has a wood floor. There are two large structural steel cables that span the space in a north-south direction. These cables were likely installed in the mid- to late-1940s due to shifting of the limestone walls.

The appearance of the barn has changed very little throughout the years. It was wired for electricity in the early 1960s. A water hydrant also was installed just inside the north front interior of the barn.

Integrity and Current Condition of the Barn

The barn has good integrity; although, its historic setting has been somewhat compromised with the removal or renovation of related farmstead buildings and structures of the same era. Nevertheless, the setting remains very much rural in character. The barn's integrity of materials, workmanship, and design are good but are threatened due to improper repairs and the lack of maintenance over time. The barn has has not seen any updates or repairs since the Deutscher family owned it (1955-2002). The limestone and mortar joints have been repaired with concrete, which in turn contributes to the deterioration and shifting of the limestone walls. The limestone walls, especially the north wall have shifted significantly and are in need of repair. The north wall is in need of immediate attention due to the shifting limestone and loss of support causing the roof line to sag. Both the roof and hayloft floor are also in need of repair along with all outside sliding barn doors. Despite the condition of the barn, it retains its ability to communicate its historic significance.

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)
Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

Agriculture
Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1910 - 1965

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance begins with the approximate date of construction in 1910 to 1965, as the barn continued to support small agricultural-related functions in the mid-20th century.

Criteria Considerations (justification)
N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Papes Barn, constructed in ca. 1910, is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its local significance in the area of agriculture as it relates to the agricultural history of rural Kansas and the family farm economy of the early 1900s. The barn also is nominated under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a vernacular gambrel-roof barn of limestone construction, which was specifically designed for hay storage that was essential to raising livestock. It is nominated as part of the *Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas* multiple property nomination as an example of the Gambrel-Roof Barn property type.

Elaboration

Ellis County, Kansas was established on February 26, 1867, in part due to the push of the railroad through the state. By 1868 the Union Pacific, Eastern Division (later known as the Kansas Pacific) had reached what would become the town of Ellis, nine miles due north of the Papes Barn.[2] In her history of the county, Minnie Millbrook explains the significance of the railroad to this area's settlement:

> Railroads often were built to serve communities already established, but in the West the railroad quite frequently came first, its builders convinced that given a little time the whistle stops it had set up would become the nuclei of thriving towns that would support the railroad. Ellis was well out – perhaps a hundred miles – beyond the frontier line of settlement in eastern Kansas and had little visible future until in 1870 the railroad, now the Kansas Pacific, decided to transfer its shops and division point from Ellsworth to Ellis. Job seekers and town builders saw opportunities and the town began to grow….[3]

The Kansas Pacific founded the town of Ellis in 1870, having it formerly surveyed and laid-out in 1873. By 1880, the town had a population of 800.[4] The county itself was slow to settle; only ten to 12 homestead and pre-emption claims were made in the entire county in 1872;[5] by 1880, Smoky Hill Township, where Ignaz Papes settled, had a total of 265 people.[6] Within the last two decades of the 19th century, Ellis County became the home to several emigrant groups, including Russians, Bukovina Germans, and Bohemians.[7]

Prof. J. Neale Carman, University of Kansas professor of romance languages, explains that compared to overpopulation, politics, and religious conditions, the "main push toward Bohemian emigration in the 19th century was…economic in character. It is not so much the result of downright, unchanging poverty as of the dislocations attendant upon the process of industrialization."[8] Carman further states this industrialization occurred even before large factories were established in Bohemia. As a result, there "were fewer farmers in proportion among Czech emigrants as compared with other stocks, though many tradesmen became farmers in America."[9] The majority of Czechs who migrated to Kansas were (or

[2] Ellis County Historical Society, "Early Settlement at Ellis, Kansas," *The Homesteader* (June 1982): 2; Minnie Millbrook, "The Jordan Massacre," *Kansas History Magazine* (Winter 1979): 219.

[3] Millbrook, 219. Ellsworth, in Ellsworth county (est. 1867), is approximately 80 miles east of Ellis.

[4] Kansas Historical Society, "Merchants Bank of Ellis National Register Nomination," November 2001. Accessed online at: http://www.kshs.org/resource/national_register/nominationsNRDB/Ellis_MerchantsBankofEllisNR.pdf

[5] William Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: A. T. Andreas, 1883), 1290.

[6] Ellis County Historical Society, "At Home in Ellis County, Kansas 1867-1992," Vol. 1 (Hays, Kansas: History Book Committee/Ellis County Historical Society, 1991): 64. This information was provided by Lawrence Weigel and Dr. James Forsythe.

[7] Ibid.

[8] J. Neale Carman, *Foreign Language Units of Kansas* (Lawrence, Kans.: Regents Press of Kansas, 1962-1974), 662.

[9] Carman, 662.

became) farmers due to the rural character of the areas they settled, most commonly in Ellsworth and Republic counties.

In 1878 the Bohemian extended family of Joseph and Anna Kutina arrived in Ellis County from Chicago, presumably using the established rail line into Ellis.[10] Among the family who relocated were Joseph and Anna's daughter, Josephine, her husband Ignaz Papes, and their children, Joseph, Mary, and Abby.[11] Ignaz and Josephine arrived in the United States in 1867, and their three eldest children were all born in Illinois. Prof. Carman notes that Czech settlement in Chicago, which began around 1852, reached 6,277 members in 1870. "The Czechs there...organized clubs and companies with the design of making agricultural settlements."[12] Though no evidence has yet been found to verify it, the Kutina and Papes families were likely part of this Czech community in Chicago.

By 1880, the Kutina and Papes families had settled within a three-mile radius of each other in Smoky Hill Township (Figures 4 & 5). As noted in "At Home in Ellis County, 1867-1992," a publication of the Ellis County Historical Society, the six Kutina families who settled in this area "built homes of native stone" for each other.[13] Joseph and Anna Kutina lived in the southeast corner of Section 30, Township 14 South, Range 20 West. The Papeses lived in a two-story limestone dwelling (no longer extant) in Section 28. John Kutina, Josephine Papes's brother, lived in a one-story stone house about a mile southwest of the Papeses. The ca. 1890 John Kutina house, listed in the Register of Historic Kansas Places in 1990, is made of similar limestone construction as the walls of the Papes Barn (Figure 6). This limestone barn was erected at an unknown date after the family's house was built; a neighbor interviewed by the author estimated its construction to between 1905 and 1910, as he remembered attending dances in the barn as a boy.[14] The similarity in stonework between this barn and the Kutina House may indicate the same builders.[15]

Ignaz Papes claimed 160 acres in the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 14 South, Range 20 West, and on May 28, 1889, the land in Section 28 was finally granted to him under the Homestead Act of 1882.[16] The 1880 U.S. Agricultural Schedule, Papes is listed as the owner of 107 unimproved acres with a total value of $425, inclusive of buildings, land, and fences. He also owned $136 worth of livestock, including two horses and eight chickens. In contrast, the Kutina patriarch, Joseph, owned 100 acres of tilled land, 540 acres of unimproved land, and a number of cows, horses, swine, and poultry, for a total value of $3045.[17] The agricultural schedule seems to support the majority of agricultural-related activity by the extended Kutina family, at least early on, did not occur at the Papes farm. Viola Kutina Burns notes in "At Home in Ellis County, 1867-1992" that the "early Kutinas always left in harvest with several of their threshing machines and crews and worked their way north into the Dakotas."[18] Ignaz Papes was part of this group.

[10] "At Home in Ellis County, Kansas 1867-1992," n.p. The information provided in this part of the publication was provided by Viola (Kutina) Burns. The Kutina and Papes families first appear in the Smoky Hill Township in the 1880 U.S. Federal Census.

[11] Ibid., n.p. & 64; 1880 & 1900 United States Federal Censuses. Josephine was Joseph and Anna's daughter Ignaz is also spelled Ignatz, Ignotz, and Ignac; Papes has been spelled Papas.

[12] Carman, 671.

[13] "At Home in Ellis County, Kansas 1867-1992," n.p.

[14] Mahlon Kingsley was born in 1904.

[15] Limestone is a common building material found in Ellis County. Most construction, however, includes narrower, rectilinear stones; whereas, the Kutina House and Papes Barn are made of square stones.

[16] Homestead Certificate No. 3025, 28 May 1889.

[17] Joseph lived in Section 30, a little over one mile west of Papes. This total value includes $2810 for the farm value (land, fences, and buildings), $10 in equipment, and $225 in livestock. John Kutina is the third family member listed in this schedule, owning 160 acres of unimproved land, totaling $200.

[18] "At Home in Ellis County, Kansas 1867-1992," n.p.

The Kutinas' yearly harvesting routine seems to indicate these Czech immigrants may have been farmers — or at least had farming experience — before coming to the United States. It may also help support William Cutler's observation in 1883 that "Ellis County is not an agricultural country as has been shown by experience. Thinking it was such, thousands of people have located within its borders from time to time, only to learn, after years of effort, that they had made a mistake, and left it for other fields."[19] Culter explains the reason for this is mainly the uncertainty of water:

> The soil of the county is good, being a rich, black loam, varying in depth from two to eight feet. With ordinary rains it is capable of producing almost anything that grows out of the ground. When the seasons are favorable, immense yields of wheat are raised, but the scarcity of rain renders crops very uncertain. … Owing to the uncertainty of the seasons, farming in the county is not engaged in to any great extent, but with anything like a reasonable rainfall, the soil is very productive.[20]

The focus of agriculture in Ellis County eventually turned to stock-raising, especially cattle and sheep. The abundant native buffalograss amply supported these livestock throughout the year; whereas, corn-fed stock were reliant on feed from other counties, especially in drier years.[21]

The type of agriculture practiced in this county helps explain two things: the historic use of the Papes Barn and the primary barn type employed in Ellis County. Rather than being used for a major agricultural operation, the small Papes Barn was built primarily to support the Papes family's needs. The lower level was large enough to for two horses and their supplies on one side and basic farm implements on the other side; ample hay storage for the horses was in the loft area. Though smaller than the other five barns surveyed in Ellis County, the Papes Barn is one of five gambrel-roof barns (Figure 7). These barns, built between ca. 1910 and 1925, were either built as or adapted into dairy barns, indicating this was (and is) a primary agricultural function of the county. In fact, shortly after the Deutscher family acquired the Papes property in 1958, the barn was updated to support Norbert Deutscher's small dairy farm. A concrete floor was installed in the south side of the barn, and this area was used for milking his herd of cows.

Ignaz and Josephine added four children to their family while living here. After Ignaz Papes' death on January 23, 1926, his wife, Josephine, continued to live on the farm with their son Lewis. Lewis, who was preparing to take over the farm, unexpectedly died from pneumonia on January 16, 1929 at 37. Josephine died less than one month later on February 13, 1929, also from pneumonia, and the Papes estate went into probate and finally into foreclosure.

The drought and Dust Bowl of the 1930s arrived along with the Great Depression. The property sat vacant and went up for sheriff's sale on March 17, 1933, eventually selling to Marcellus Gross on January 20, 1936 and later to Alex A. Gross on December 23, 1940. George Fisher purchased the farm on September 10, 1942. In 1955, a five-room house was moved from Trego County and was modernized with electricity and indoor plumbing. As a result, the Papes's two-story limestone residence was abandoned; it was eventually demolished during the Deutscher's tenure. In 2002 the farm acreage was divided, with 140 acres consisting of grassland and cultivation, being sold to Gary and Millie Haas, a neighbor to the south. The farmstead, consisting of the barn and 20 acres, was sold to Erik and Michelle Swenson.

Greg and Dawn Schmidt, the nomination authors, acquired the 20-acre farmstead in February 2010, with the barn being the biggest influence in the decision to purchase this small farm. Currently, the barn is

[19] Cutler, 1290. Culter's source for this statement is "the falling away of the population within the two years from 1880 to 1882. In the former year, according to the United States Census, the population of the county was 6,179, while according to the census taken by the Township Assessors in 1882, the population was only 4,699."

[20] Ibid., 1289.

[21] Ibid.

used to store hay and feed for the horses and chickens—a reminder of its original use. The one-room granary inside the barn is now being used for housing newly purchased pullets, and the tack room is being used for horse tack.

Several of the farmstead buildings have come and gone, as evidenced by existing foundations in various places on the farm. More trees were planted and the original house is gone, but what remains are the barn, the creek, and the rural setting. Most importantly, the Kutina House and the Papes Barn are the only known extant resources associated with early agriculture and Czech settlement in Smoky Hill Township. Though in deteriorated condition, the barn conveys the history it has seen in the 100 years.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Abstract of Title, Wann & Field, Bond Abstracter, Hays, Kansas dating 02/01/1936 through 04/06/1959 (original abstract in the Schmidt family's possession)

Abstract of Title, Ellis County Abstract & Loan Co., Bonded Abstracters, Hays City, Kansas dating from patent 07/18/1887 to 03/17/1933. (original abstract in the Schmidt family's possession)

Carman, J. Neale. *Foreign Language Units of Kansas.* 3 Volumes. Lawrence, Kans.: Regents Press of Kansas, 1962-1974.

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

Ellis County Historical Society. "Early Settlement at Ellis, Kansas." *The Homesteader* (June 1982): 2.

Ellis County Historical Society, "At Home in Ellis County, Kansas 1867-1992," Vol. 1. Hays, Kansas: History Book Committee/Ellis County Historical Society, 1991.

Homestead Certificate No. 3025, 28 May 1889.

Interview with Mahlon Kingsley.

Kansas Census – 1885, 1895, 1920

Kansas Historical Society. "Merchants Bank of Ellis National Register Nomination." November 2001. Accessed online at: http://www.kshs.org/resource/national_register/nominationsNRDB/Ellis_MerchantsBankofEllisNR.pdf

Millbrook, Minnie. "The Jordan Massacre." *Kansas History Magazine* (Winter 1979): 219-230.

Patent Record: Ellis County Courthouse, Hays, Kansas

Standard Atlas of Ellis County, Kansas: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1905

Standard Atlas of Ellis County, Kansas: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1922

United States Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency, Ellis County, 1991 Digital Orthophotography dated 03/07/2011

Bing Maps of 890 Ellis Avenue, Ellis, KS 67637 (Available Exclusively by DigitalGlobe, Microsoft Corporation dated 2012 and 2015)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

__x__State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __N/A_____

Papes Barn
Name of Property

Ellis County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.
(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	38.810732 (Latitude:)	-99.556943 (Longitude:)	3	(Latitude:)	(Longitude:)
2	(Latitude:)	(Longitude:)	4	(Latitude:)	(Longitude:)

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
The nominated property includes less than one acre in a tract of land situated on a portion of the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section Twenty-eight (NW/4, NW/4 Sec 28), Township Fourteen (14) South, Range Twenty (20) West of the 6th P.M., Ellis County, Kansas.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The property includes the barn and land upon which it sits.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Greg and Dawn Schmidt, KSHS edits

organization _____ date Spring 2015

street & number 890 Ellis Avenue telephone _____

city or town Ellis state KS zip code 67637

e-mail _____

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

name Same

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code

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

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

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

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

Photograph Log

Name of Property: Papes Barn

City or Vicinity: Ellis vicinity

County: Ellis State: KS

Photographer: Sarah J. Martin (KSHS)

Date Photographed: April 4, 2015

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

001 of 017: View east from barn.
002 of 017: North elevation.
003 of 017: Looking SW at east and north elevations.
004 of 017: East (primary) elevation.
005 of 017: Looking NW at east elevation.
006 of 017: Looking NE at west elevation.
007 of 017: West elevation.
008 of 017: Looking SE at north and west elevations.
009 of 017: Interior, north side, looking west (tack room and granary on right).
010 of 017: Interior, south side, looking east.
011 of 017: Interior, detail of stone tooling.
012 of 017: Interior, door.
013 of 017: Interior, stairs to loft, looking north from east side of south portion of barn.
014 of 017: Interior, loft stairs, looking down to main level from loft.
015 of 017: Interior, loft, west wall.
016 of 017: Interior, loft, east wall.
017 of 017: Interior, construction detail.

Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

Figure 1: Contextual Aerial Image, Google Earth 2015.

Figure 2: Close-in Aerial Image, Google Earth 2015.

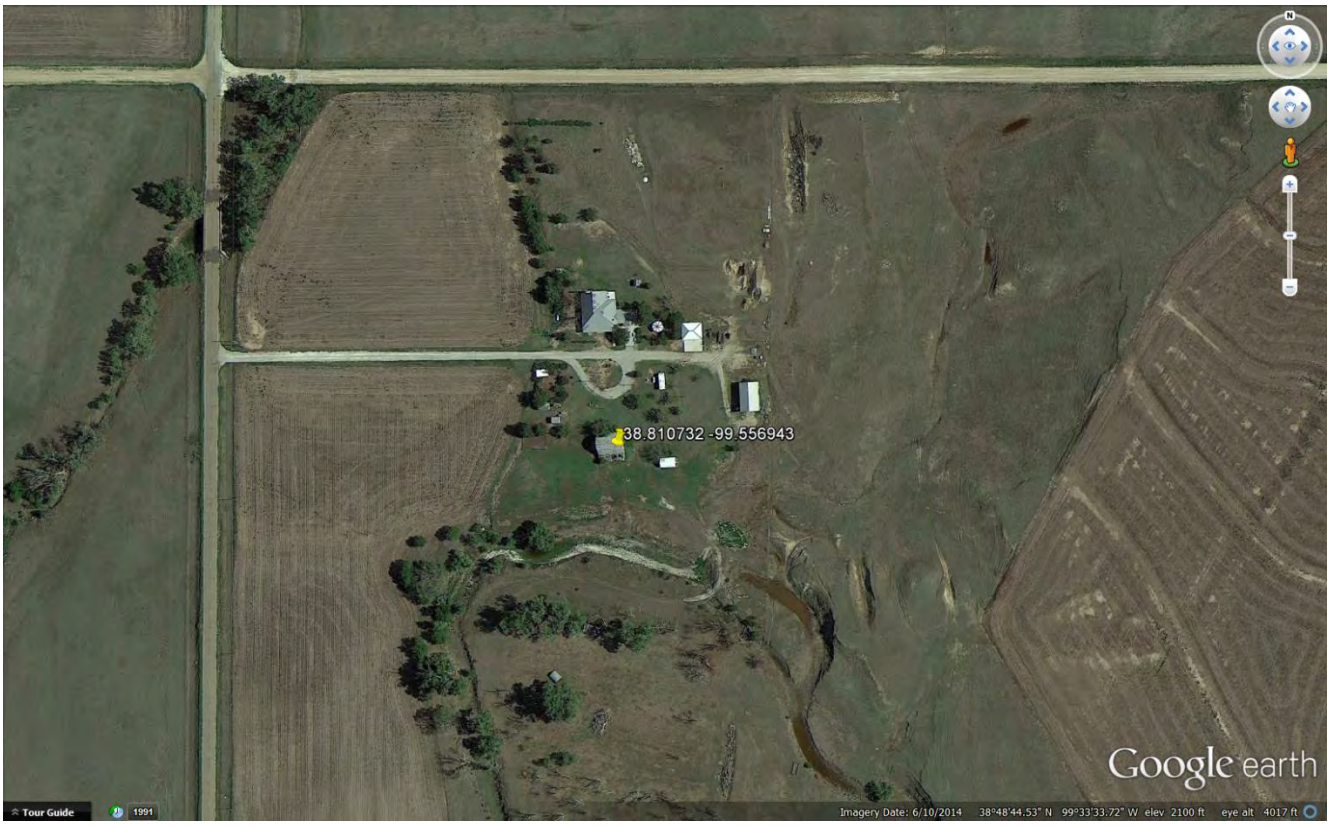

Figure 3: Schematic Floor Plan (not to scale). Drawn by author.

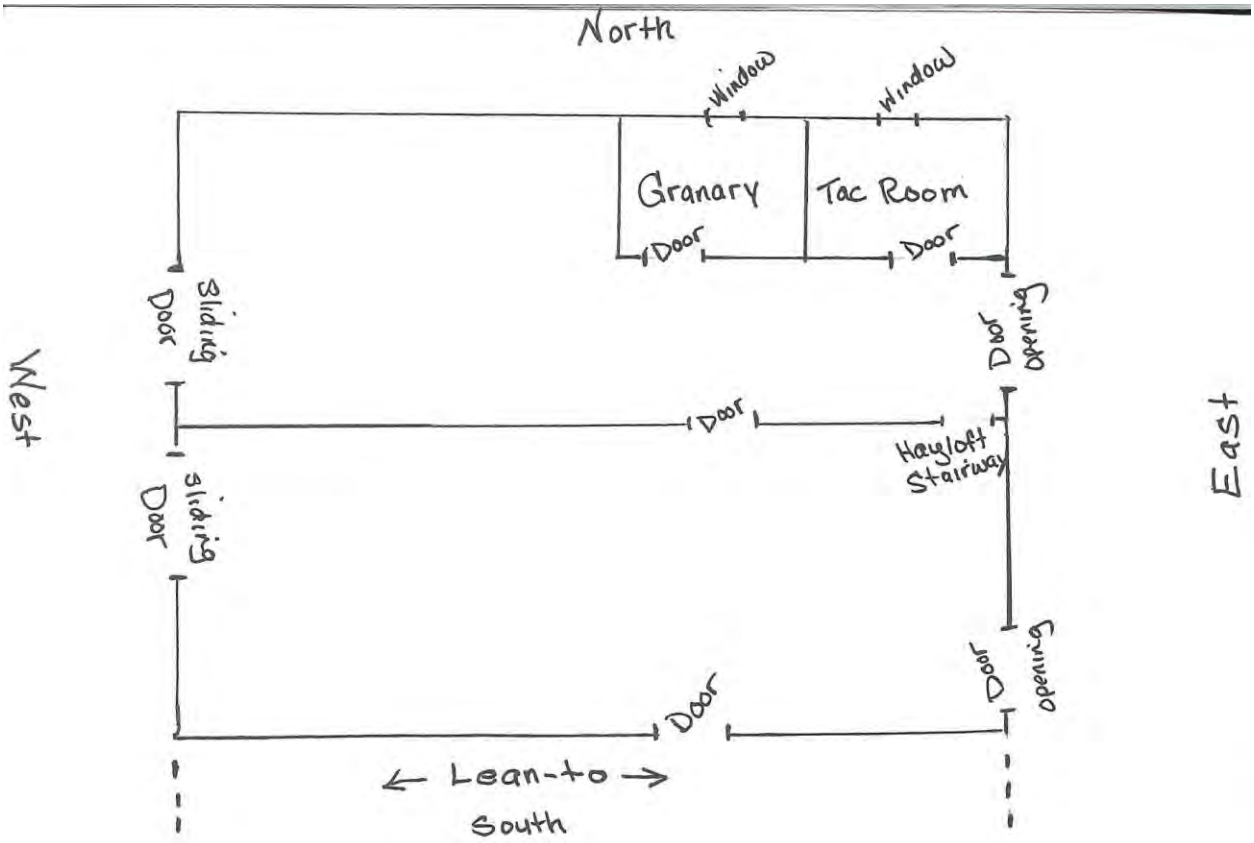

Figure 4: 1905 Standard Atlas of Ellis County. Papes property is in the NW corner of Section 28. Notice the Kutinas in sections 16 (along with another parcel owned by Papes), 30, & 32.

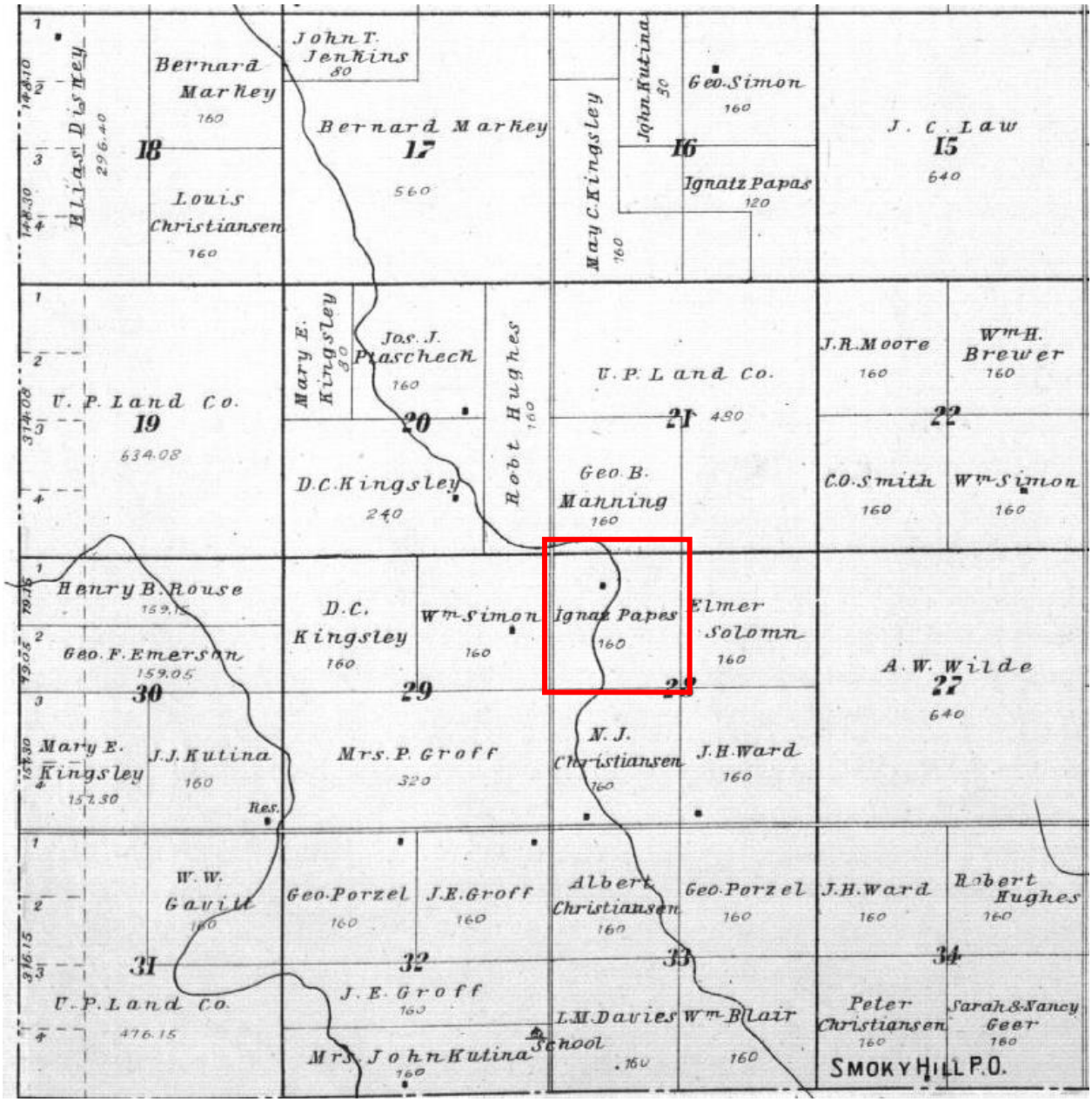

Figure 5: 1922 Standard Atlas of Ellis County. Papes property is in the NW corner of Section 28. Notice the Kutinas in sections 30, 31, & 32.

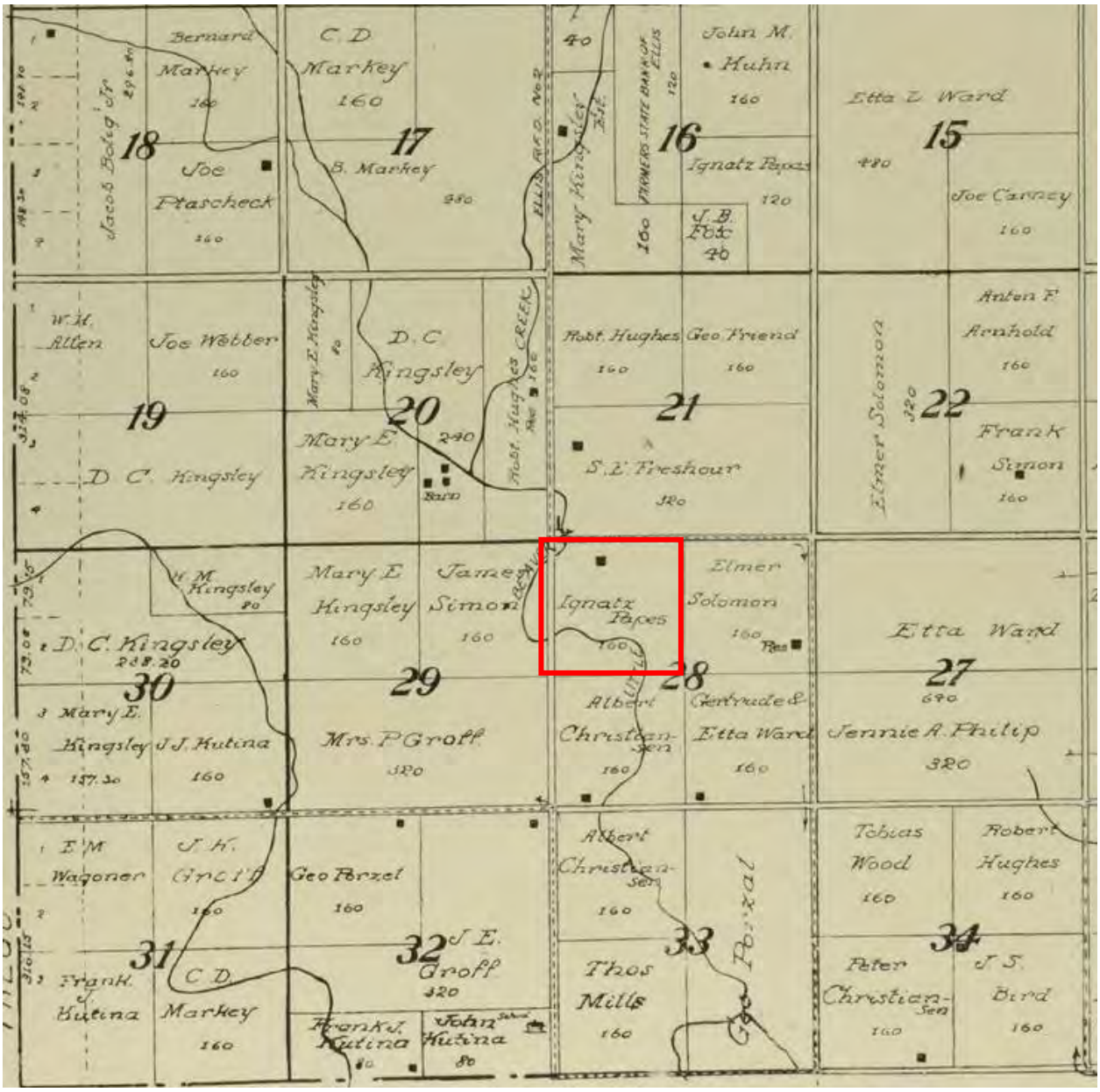

Figure 6: John Kutina House. 1990.

Figure 7: Images of the six surveyed barns in Ellis County.

Disney Barn. 1913. Ellis vicinity.

Dreiling Dairy Barn. ca. 1920. Victoria vicinity.

Papes Barn. ca. 1910. Ellis vicinity.

Ross & Waldo Barn. ca. 1925. Ellis vicinity. Demolished.

Schlegel Barn. ca. 1920. Schoenchen vicinity.

Dinges Barn. ca. 1910. Schoenchen vicinity.

MORTAR
QUIKRETE
CONCRETE MIX
Anderson

SIZED FOR SPACING.
SPACE PANELS:
ENDS 1/8", SIDES 1/8"