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  Hammer, Louis & Rachel, Barn

Other name/site number  Kroh Farmstead, KHRI #091-3775

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

2. Location

Street & number  33600 W 143rd St

City or town  Gardner

State  Kansas  Code  KS  County  Johnson

Zip code  66030

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

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:)

Signature of the Keeper  Date of Action
5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x private</td>
<td>x building(s)</td>
<td>1 building(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public - Local</td>
<td>district</td>
<td>1 district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public - State</td>
<td>site</td>
<td>1 site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public - Federal</td>
<td>structure</td>
<td>1 structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>object</td>
<td>1 object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:

6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions</th>
<th>Current Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</td>
<td>AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architectural Classification</th>
<th>Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OTHER: Bank Barn</td>
<td>foundation: STONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>walls: WOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roof: ASPHALT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Narrative Description

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

Summary

The Hammer Barn is located in Gardner, Johnson County, Kansas. The barn was constructed around 1870 on the Hammers property. A more accurate description is probably 1874, when the first Hammer owns the southwest fourth of the section. The barns’ original structure is still intact and features two floors (one partially underground and a raised level with ramped entrance) and a loft. The barns’ structure is made of stone and tongue and groove boards. As for the barn’s layout, the bottom portion of the barn is the basement where livestock would be kept. The ground level was hay storage with a loft and trolley, making throwing hay easier. Overall, the barn retains its historic integrity as a bank barn, interior and exterior supports, layout, and historic materials. Though the barn is in poor-fair condition, it retains its historic integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Elaboration

Setting

The Hammer Barn is located at 33600 W 143rd St in the agricultural community of Gardner, in Johnson County, Kansas. Johnson County is part of the metropolitan area of Kansas City (Kansas and Missouri). However, the area around Gardner is primarily agricultural and open landscape. The Hammer barn can be seen from the road on 143rd Street, approximately seven miles to the northwest of Gardner proper. The barn is located approximately 40 yards from the original homestead and homesite. The land that the barn sits on has a gradual slope down to the western edge of the property, where a creek runs north to south on the property. Trees follow the creek and then widen into a larger wooded area with mature trees across the northern end of the property.

Overview

The barn has a saltbox rooftop made by extending the roof to make it longer and lower on one side for a dimension of 49 feet. The result is greater storage on the west end of the barn’s main floor and room for more

---

1 This overview is derived from a building assessment conducted by Tom Kennedy out of St. Louis Missouri, on June 26, 2020.
basement livestock shelter. Well-worn asphalt shingles cover the original shake roofing. Much of the wood siding is vertically applied 1” x 12” pine boards. The Hammer barn has a pinewood timber frame held together by mortises, tenons, and pegs and set on a stone basement foundation. The barn features seven doorways in total. Various kinds of openings penetrate the envelope of the building such as vents and hatches. The granary ceiling, constructed of 1”x6” was done early because they’re held down by square nails, used little after 1880. Though some siding, doors, and panels are missing the barn remains mostly plumb and level.

Originally, the barn was a side gable structure; however, several elements indicate the west portion is a historic addition to the main barn. The addition’s frame timbers are a different dimension of sawn lumber. Also, the facia along the roof edge has a joint at the point where one would expect the main barn facia to stop, on both the north and south elevations. Other differences include the braces in the addition are not pegged, whereas those in the original barn are pinned. The interior posts in the addition have been set on stacks of flat stones, while those in the original basement are set on beams.

The original structure’s foundation is made up of various size rough-cut limestone with larger stone stacked with soft mortar used in the corners of the north, east, and south faces. Smaller irregular stones infill the walls as needed. Except for the taller north side, the foundation of the addition is laid up without mortar. The short foundation of the addition is dry-laid rather than mortared. An interesting feature about the threshing floor is that it is grooved and splined.

**Exterior**

The Hammer bank barn is two stories with a loft, and has a wood exterior and structure. The barn is situated on a hillside to allow ground-level access to both the upper and lower levels from exterior entrances. The barn is situated with a saltbox roof that allows the lower side of the roof to add shelter and storage to the top-level part of the barn. Unlike other bank barns, the Hammer Barn is wood framed with a stone foundation, whereas it is typical for a bank barn to just have a wood frame. The stone foundation on the south and east elevation is out of necessity. The stone foundation was needed to create height so that there could be multiple floors with a ramp leading to the main floor.

The east elevation features an exterior ramped entrance to the upper-level of the barn (image 1). The incline is man-made – roughly 30 degrees, leads to the main sliding door and is constructed of stone on three sides and infilled with dirt. This creates a gap between the ramp and the barn’s foundation (approx. 3’), enabling a walkway that gives shorter exterior access north to south (50’) and aids ventilation
through the foundation via louvers for the basement stalls. Scrap plywood and other materials provide a walking surface from the ramp to the threshing floor. Within the stone foundation and on each side of the ramp is a slatted vent opening that are worn with several slats out of line or missing. The door mechanisms remain though the door is missing.

The rest of the barn features flat surface planes (seen in images 1 and 2). The south and east elevations have two ground-level entrances, the south entrance has two sides and a stone corner to create level elevation (image 2). The west elevation of the barn is all wood with a stone foundation, and the wall has five windows, the central window vents into the west “loft” on the main floor (image 3). Of the other five windows, only three on the south end have slats still in place. The siding of the West elevation is 1”x8” tongue and groove boards that were vertically installed.

The north and south elevations are mostly the same and are under the sides of the saltbox roof. Both gable ends have openings at each end of the hay trolley rail. There are no indications of hinges or hatch covers or louvers (though there could have been previously). The doorways of the two elevations are identical on the ground level. The stone foundation walls each have a doorway on the east ends, adjacent Dutch-style doors connecting the addition to the stone foundation, and a sliding livestock door. Above the sliding doors are swinging openings; only the steel hinges remain on the south elevation while the north hatch door and siding remain intact. The basement doorway on the north elevation is boarded up and not useable because the stone return and frame have fallen out. Sliding doors at the north and south ends of the addition are absent, though their tracks remain. The north stone wall of the barn has been repointed, over several repair jobs, with mortar harder than the original.

**Interior**

The lower entrance of the barn led to the basement and was used to house animals whereas the upper entrance leading to the main floor was for hay or other crops used to feed livestock below. The east entrance features a driving door onto the threshold floor so that a hay wagon could be driven into the barn. The hay was then thrown into the hayloft via the trolley hanging from the peak of the barn (image 4). The upper level can be accessed through both interior and exterior entrances. Pictured is the upper loft, with a built-in latter to access the rafters (image 5 and 6). Above the granary, the loft floor is 6” tongue and groove boards changing above a storage area/workspace to miscellaneous board widths without tongues or grooves. Most of the other flooring is 1 x 6 or 1 x 8 pine.

Timbers of the main barn first floor that are at threshing floor level are about 5” x 7” and, in the addition, they are about 5” x 5”, and 5” x 6”. The main frame of the barn was well constructed with large angle braces in the lower corners and wind braces up high from post to beams. The west wall under the original barn has the
construction of short sill plates held up by many posts, some of which are not on the stone foundation. The east basement wall of the addition is covered with boards of various sizes somewhat randomly placed horizontally.

Some post-like timbers are gathered to continue repairs on the barn. It appears that two wooden walls were installed after removing the original stone foundation wall. The western side suspends the floor of the addition, while floor joists for the original barn rest on the eastern portion.

At the northwest corner interior of the basement addition, some housing cuts have been made into the posts, or haunches are nailed on the side to provide additional support for the beam tenons. The posts appear to have been set on stones that have rotated out from under them. The floorboards on the addition’s main floor are on girts, and the braces and roof plate are of sound construction. The loft of the addition is even with the floor; the girts are not fastened, but the 2 x 5s are tenoned on the end to a mortise in the post.

The main floor wall west of the south storage work area is built with 1" lumber of various widths up to nearly 18" wide. The stalls also have different sizes of planking. The track for the hay lifting/moving system in the roof peak of this barn is made of wood. Four stubs of lightning rods are seen on the ridge of the barn. The stairway from the main floor to the basement, north of the threshing floor, is narrow, so it will take less room when it terminates in the manger of the stalls. It has a guard built around it to prevent hay from inadvertently blocking the stairs/hay chute.

The Louis & Rachel Hammer Barn is a great example of the bank barn type in Johnson County, Kansas. The barn is in its original location with historic setting and still is associated with its historic feel and function. Though the structure is falling into poor condition, its character-defining features and historic integrity remain intact. Though the building is in need of repairs, the overall design, materials, and workmanship remain almost completely untouched. The evidence of these aspects is seen throughout the remaining historic wood structure, stone ramp entrance, roof, framing, and structural members of the barn.
8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

c1874-1920s

Significant Dates

1874

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)
The period begins in 1874 when the first Hammer family member owned the land, and the barn was likely constructed. It continues through the 1920s as a good representation of the agricultural development and growth in the county and as a great example of the bank barn type.

Criteria Considerations (justification)
N/A
Hammer, Louis & Rachel, Barn
Name of Property

Node, Johnson County, Kansas
County and State

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

Summary

The Hammer barn is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criterion A in the area of agriculture and Criterion C in the area of architecture. The barn is a great example of bank barns in Kansas at the beginning of the 18th century, and it allowed livestock to be stored in the barn as well as wagons of hay. The Hammer barn is one of the last remaining pieces of agricultural history in the area and is a great example of the agricultural history in Johnson Co. The Hammer barn also meets the bank barn type registration requirements from the Historic Agriculture Related Resources of Kansas MPDF.

Elaboration

Gardner-Johnson County History

Johnson county is located in the eastern part of Kansas and was platted in 1855, and when originally platted was 475 square miles, Gardner was founded just two years after in 1857 on a level prairie just three years after The Kansas-Nebraska Act. This northeastern portion of Kansas was heavily trafficked by the Ft. Leavenworth Military route and the Santa Fe, Oregon, and California trails. Gardner is just nine miles south of its county seat, Olathe, and was surveyed and platted by A.B. Bartlett, Benjamin B. Francis, and O.B. Gardner. The town was established even before Johnson County was officially formed. By 1883 there were 514 residents in Gardner and “four general stores, one hardware store, two blacksmiths, one agricultural implement dealer, two drug stores, two hotels.” Since the settlement of both Johnson County and Gardner were founded before the widespread development of the railroad most agriculture in the areas was geared towards subsistence farming. It is unclear when the Hammer barn was built. However, the first Hammer to own the land was in 1874. The barns’ structure fits the subsistence narrative. Bank barns are built to house livestock and have easy access to the hay in the top of the barn. This suggests that the barn was built to house and feed livestock in the winter months. This is also suggested by the Hammer barn’s ramped opening that it would not be as affected by snow. By the 1910s, more housing development began in adjacent Wyandotte County, which continued to expand into Johnson County. From 1910-1940 Johnson County’s population greatly increased, and then again following WWII.

Agricultural History

The beginning of the 19th century brought prosperity to those who farmed in Kansas. There was international demand for wheat and other crops suited to the Kansas climate. With such demand came an increase in machinery and increased product yield. This was considered the “Golden Age of Agriculture.” In 1875 just

---

2 William G. Cuttler, History of the State of Kansas, Part 13
4 Cuttler
5 Cuttler
as Louis Hammer started his farm in Kansas so did half a million other farmers who migrated to Kansas. With the arrival of thousands of farmers, Kansas transformed from a wild prairie to an unmatched agricultural powerhouse. It is estimated that by the end of the 1870s, almost 90 percent of the population of Kansas was living on a farm. The increase in farms led to Kansas becoming the 4th largest producer of corn and the 1st national producer of wheat. The increase of prosperity was because of the introduction of the railroad and the innovation of agricultural technology.

The Santa Fe Railroad passed through Gardner, and it was the railroad that would have allowed Louis Hammer to sell his cash crops for profit. Kansas continued to be one of the largest producers of wheat and corn throughout the 1920s due to the rapid increase in technology. The Hammer farmstead was boasted to have brought in a comfortable income throughout the golden period of agriculture and was even described by the Olathe Mirror as being “one of the finest farms in this part of the country.” The article then goes on to state that “his large barn shelters his horses and mules, while outhouses and sheds protect his cattle and hogs. He keeps nothing outside, but everything is housed, he informs us that he keeps his stock fat on half the feed that he used to give his stock to take them through the winter when they were left to the bleak prairie winds without shelter.” The bank barn is one of the more popular barn structures because Kansas farmers usually intended their barns to be for the dual purpose of housing their livestock and storing the hay they may need to get through the winter.

**Bank Barn History**

Bank barns are quite common in Pennsylvania and other places on the East Coast. However, the barn structure originated in Germany. Since Bank barns rely on a hill or a “bank” they are mostly seen in Northeastern Kansas. The Hammers immigrated from Germany, making the bank barn a natural choice since Germans traditionally housed their cattle in barns in the winter months. Many bank barns in Kansas are under threat of demolition. A survey in 2007 showed that there were only 85 bank barns on the Kansas Historic Resources Inventory (KHRI). Four of them are in Johnson County, and there is only one other bank barn (listed on KHRI) in Gardner. In the 2007 survey, it was concluded that bank barns are common in Kansas, but they were only “predominate in the early-settled counties of Eastern Kansas.” The bank barns were popular in Kansas up until the mid-20th century, and in 1919 the Sears catalog offered a precut bank barn with masonry floors.

Bank Barns per the MPDF are described as characteristically having two exterior entrances on different levels that are achieved one of two ways. The first is that the barn is built into a hill, therefore, creating a natural ramp that leads to the second level of the barn. The second way this may be achieved is through "constructing an earthen or masonry bridge or ramp on one side." The Hammer barns entrances lead to the main floor, and the basement level, and the ramp is man-made, as described in section 7. Typically, the lower levels of the

---

6 Davis, Christy and Brenda Spencer, “Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas” National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (Topeka: Kansas Historical Society, 2007) Section F, 46-48
7 Ibid
8 The Olathe Mirror, February 19, 1885
9 Ibid.
10 Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas MPDF.
11 Ibid.
12 Ibid.
13 Ibid.
barn are for housing animals and the second level that is accessible through the ramp is used for hay or grain storage. The MPDF then states that “Historically, the broad-side opening allowed farmers to drive wagons filled with loose hay into the upper part of the barn, where they used hay forks to raise the hay into haymows, which often flanked the wagon bay. Once stored in the haymow, hay could easily be transferred through openings or chutes from the upper levels to the livestock area below.”\textsuperscript{14} The last characteristic of the bank barn is that they are generally two and a half stories high and with stone exteriors and wooden framed interiors. However, some of the barns are “wood framed with horizontal or vertical cladding and stone or concrete foundations”.\textsuperscript{15} The Hammer barn is the second, with the foundation made from stone to create an incline (see images).

\textbf{Louis Hammer}

Louis Hammer lived on his farm for more than 50 years with his wife and five children. Hammer is listed as the owner of record in 1902. Born in Germany on March 18, 1834, Louis Hammer came to the United States at the age of 18 in 1852. Rachel Hammer was “born in Livingston County, Ill. on February 14, 1846 … and married Louis Hammer on February 14, 1867, and passed to the peaceful sleep of death June 28, 1904.”\textsuperscript{16} Louis Hammer served in Company G; 2nd Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry in the Civil War.\textsuperscript{17} Following the war Hammer settled on this farmstead and raised dairy cows and hogs. The Gardner Gazette reported in Louis Gardner’s obituary:

\begin{quote}
He was scrupulously honest thoroughly industrious in his working years and was held in the highest regard by all who knew him. As the fruits of his prudence and industry, he accumulated farmlands which brough him a comfortable income. … an honest, upright and useful man was Louis Hammer his memory is honored by those who pioneered with him here in Kansas and by those of a later generation who came to know his sterling worth.\textsuperscript{18}
\end{quote}

When he eventually died in 1918 his son Otto Lewis Hammer took over the farm and continued to live on the farmstead. Not much else is known about the Hammer family. However, the barn that Louis Hammer still built remains there in 2022 its integrity, feeling, and association are still maintained. It meets the criteria for a bank barn as described in the \textit{Historic Agriculture Related Resources of Kansas} MPDF. It is an excellent example of this style of barn in Johnson County.

\textsuperscript{14} Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas MPDF.
\textsuperscript{15} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{16} The Olathe Mirror, Olathe, KS. 07 July 1904.
\textsuperscript{17} The Gardner Gazette, Gardner, KS. 02 November 1906.
\textsuperscript{18} The Gardner Gazette, Gardner, KS. 04 April 1918.
Hammer, Louis & Rachel, Barn
Name of Property

Johnson County, Kansas
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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


Johnson County Museum. *Johnson County History: A Quick Look at Johnson County's History*. (Johnson County Parks and Recreation District). Accessed online: https://jcprd.com/765/Johnson-County-History

The Olathe Mirror, Olathe, KS.

The Gardner Gazette, Gardner, KS.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
previously listed in 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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Primary location of additional data:

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

Less than one

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 38.869980 -94.979800
   Latitude: Longitude:

2
   Latitude: Longitude:

3
   Latitude: Longitude:

4
   Latitude: Longitude:
Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
The Louis & Rachel Hammer Barn is located at Township 13, Range 22, Section 33 on a 9.52 acre property addressed as 33600 W 143rd St in Gardner, Johnson County. The barn itself sits on the property with the other collection of farmhouse ancillary structures and house. Only the barn has been determined eligible and so only the barn is being nominated.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The Louis & Rachel Hammer Barn sits on a 9.52 acre property where other farm buildings are located. The selected boundary for the barn nomination is the footprint since the building is eligible for listing for its architecture. The other associated farm buildings are not included in the nomination because they have been determine ineligible for listing.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Haylee Rose (KSHS Intern), Rick Anderson & Jamee Fiore (KSHS)
organization  Kansas State Historical Society
date  Winter 2021
street & number  6425 SW 6th Ave
telephone

city or town  Topeka
state  KS
zip code  66615
e-mail  Jamee.fiore@ks.gov

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

name  Duane Schnuelle
street & number  33600 W 143rd St
telephone

city or town  Gardner
state  KS
zip code  66030

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.
**Name of Property:** Louis & Rachel Hammer Barn  
**City or Vicinity:** Gardner  
**County:** Johnson  
**State:** KS

**Photographer:** KSHS Staff  
**Date Photographed:** 2017

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo Number</th>
<th>View</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>View of east elevation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>View of south and east elevations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>View of west elevation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>View of the south elevation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>View of the north and east elevations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interior view of structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interior close up of structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Upper level layout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Upper level structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Upper level roof and structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Close up of the bridge/supports for entrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lower level structure and layout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lower level layout and stairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>Looking at the east elevation from the farm house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Looking at the north and east elevations from the farm house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hammer, Louis & Rachel, Barn
Johnson County, Kansas
Name of Property
County and State

Photo 3

Photo 4
Hammer, Louis & Rachel, Barn
Name of Property

Johnson County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 5

Photo 6
Hammer, Louis & Rachel, Barn
Name of Property

Johnson County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 7

Photo 8
Hammer, Louis & Rachel, Barn
Name of Property

Johnson County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 9

Photo 10
Hammer, Louis & Rachel, Barn
Name of Property

Johnson County, Kansas
County and State
Hammer, Louis & Rachel, Barn
Name of Property

Johnson County, Kansas
County and State
Hammer, Louis & Rachel, Barn
Name of Property

Johnson County, Kansas
County and State

Photo 15
Hammer, Louis & Rachel, Barn

Name of Property

Johnson County, Kansas

County and State

Parcel Boundary, Accessed from Johnson County Assessors Records Jan 2022
Hammer, Louis & Rachel, Barn

Name of Property

Johnson County, Kansas

County and State

14/02/22 1:26 PM

Print AIMS Map - Landscape
Hammer, Louis & Rachel, Barn
Name of Property

Johnson County, Kansas
County and State

Hammer Barn
33600 W 143rd St
Gardner, Johnson Co, KS
Lat: 36.809580
Long: -94.973803

Legend

Google Earth
Hammer, Louis & Rachel, Barn
Name of Property

Johnson County, Kansas
County and State
Hammer Barn
33600 W 143rd St
Gardner, Johnson Co, KS
Lat: 38.809980
Long: -94.971820

Google Earth
Hammer, Louis & Rachel, Barn
Name of Property

Johnson County, Kansas
County and State